October 16, 1953

Mrs Ruby Stutts Lyells
1116 Montgomery Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs Lyells:

Here is the new follow-up pamphlet. One for quick, and 25 coming.

Meanwhile, will you not seriously see if you can move the Mississippi Division to make a mailing of either or both of the two pamphlets to appropriate people in the state. The North Carolina Division is mailing it out to members of local school boards and to school superintendents. The Kentucky Division is mailing it out to hundreds of people who were recently made committee members on a state-wide school survey. The Florida Division is mailing it out; so is Alabama and Louisiana. How about Mississippi?

I know it may be tough with Mr Long gone or going; but you can find a vice president and call a telephone meeting and start doing it. We will send any number you want of Questions and Answers at 12¢ each and Check List for 8 cents, plus postage.

Busy as you are, you ought to make this move soon, because these are the precious weeks. After the Court has spoken, partisanship will close minds. Right now people can still be taught something.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosure - 1

December nine, 1953

Mrs Ruby E Stutts Lyells
1116 Montgomery Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs Lyells:

Kind of you to send over the wire which gave us the time and the place. Harold Fleming will be there.

We are in a budget squeeze at the end of the year. Could you bring to the meeting the Treasurer's check book and seek out Harold and on the spot reimburse him for travel if that should be within the intent of the Mississippi Division? I guess it will be in the neighborhood of $50.00.

Katherine Stoney reminds me, too, that there is a bill outstanding for copies of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS amounting to another $20.00.

We are having to husband all we can to get through to the end of the year.

With best wishes to the Mississippi Division,

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

[redacted] OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(04)..

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

[illegible] = Night Letter

LT = Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT = Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1AA08 NSA063

1957 DEC 9 AM 9 09

NS. JZA032 PD= JACKSON MISS 9 803AMC=

GEORGE MITCHELL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

TU ATLANTA

=MISS DIVISION MEETING TUESDAY 15TH 10AM BRANCH YWCA 501

NORTH FARISH ST JACKSON MISS=

MRS RUBY STUTTS LYELLS=

sent copy of ltr. 12/8/53

to mantinband

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

RECEIVED
JAN 29
Southern Regional Council

1116 Montgomery St.
Jackson, Miss.
January 26, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Living through the ordeal of getting an interracial panel on the "Implications of the Pending Supreme Court Decision on School Segregation" was so exhausting that further thinking about it after December 8th was all but pleasant - notwithstanding the actual program was a rewarding experience.

Miss Bethany Swearenen of Millsaps College worked faithfully through it with me. (I fear she never wants to see me again or hear an assistant say "Mrs Lyells on the telephone".)

The discussants were Mr. George Maddox, Millsaps College; Mr. Carter, Capital Street Attorney, Mr. James Gooden, Director Negro Schools, and Mrs. M. J. Lyells (by default of Dean Bracey of Tougaloo College). Some twenty five or thirty persons - about equally divided racially - made up an appreciative audience and contributed several questions and comments.

As usual those present were more or less agreed that segregation is wrong, but differed on the remedy or remedies. It was also agreed that the discussion was worthwhile and should be repeated. The participants agreed to make themselves available for a repeat performance sometime after January 1954.

There was no publicity before nor after the program. Word was spread by telephone and personal contact. Having been warned to refrain from publicising the event in any way, I felt the great sigh of relief that resulted when we got through it without a leak.

Just last week the same Millsaps Professor was forced to publicly cancel a scheduled speaking engagement with the local NAACP because of distorted publicity - I understand in the Commercial Appeal in Memphis. I fear that may affect his future appearance on a panel with us.

The determination in Jackson to make a segregation iron-clad has reached the zenith in ridiculousness. Last Wednesday morning I sat in an interracial group where it was announced that Judge Camille Kelly of Memphis would speak on Juvenile Delinquency in the Central High School Auditorium and all were invited, in fact, urged to give her a respectable attendance. Turning to the announcer (remembering how much energy has been expended of late to keep the two races from attending the same auditorium program), in sign language, I asked if I might come to hear Judge Kelly.

She nodded "yes", I repeated the question, whereupon the lady said, "let me check on that and call you".

She called the next day to say she has been informed that the program would be recorded and "if you want to present it before a group, the film will be available". She tried to be brave, but her speech was hesitant as she explained to me and the whole thing struck me as being "so pitiful" that I could not get angry. Several minutes later as I loaded my breakfast dishes into the dishwasher, I prayed, "Father forgive them for they know not what they do".

Last Tuesday, Rabbi Mantinband held a meeting of the Executive Committee. Through his own personal efforts, some fifteen or twenty additional white persons were in attendance.

Several former members and current members expressed faith in SRC and pledged renewed or continued support. One man, who was sent by Msgr. Brunini, expressed agreeable surprise that such a group existed and great enjoyment from the meeting. We left that meeting with feelings on the up-beat.

I am enclosing a check for $20.00 in payment of bill for Questions and Answers and another for $33.00 to cover memberships as listed.

KS

Very truly Yours,

Ruby E. Stutts Lyells

Ruby E. Stutts Lyells (Mrs. M.S.)

February 5, 1954

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1116 Montgomery Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Very nice to have your letter and to know that you are devotedly doing the things you are doing. They are on just the right track, and they will bring results.

I preached my heart out in this letter to Mantinband. Cannot you make these things come to life in Mississippi?

Katherine Stoney thanks you for the $53 which is a lot of money.

The pressure is on and I think the South is going to move in answer to it. It is really a question of whether our tiny little Southern Regional Council can do its proper job of mobilizing the good opinion that exists.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh
Enclosure

RECEIVED
JAN 29
Southern Regional Council

1116 Montgomery St.
Jackson, Miss.
January 26, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

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The discussants were Mr. George Maddox, Millsaps College, Mr. Carter, Capital Street Attorney, Mr. James Gooden, Director Negro Schools, and Mrs M. J. Lyelle (by default of Dean Bracey of Tougaloo College). Some twenty five or thirty persons - about equally divided racially - made up an appreciative audience and contributed several questions and comments.

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Several former members and current members expressed faith in SRC and pledged renewed or continued support. One man, who was sent by Msgr. Brunini, expressed agreeable surprise that such a group existed and great enjoyment from the meeting. We left that meeting with feelings on the up-beat.

I am enclosing a check for $20.00 in payment of bill for Questions and Answers and another for $33.00 to cover membership as listed.

Very truly Yours,

Ruby E. Stutts Lyells

November 11, 1954

Mrs. W.J. Lylles
1116 Montgomery Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lylles:

You may have had a note from Rabbi Mantinband telling you that I would be in Jackson on Monday but it will be Wednesday before I can be in Jackson. Please find a place where a group of us can meet together.

The Rabbi suggests: Rev. Hovatter
Mrs. Ellis Finger, from the college
Mrs. G.C. Alford, 632 Chuckasaw
Mrs. Paul Arrington
Dr. Reddix
Mrs. Warren, from Tugaloo College
Chaplain Mongram, from Tugaloo College
Mrs. Celia Davidson, from the Veteran's Hospital
Mrs. Mahafey
Miss Mosell Eubanks, from Bethlehm Center, Secretary of YWCA
Mrs. Tim Cooper

Looking forward with pleasure to seeing you on Wednesday, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) M.E. Tilly
In Charge of
Women's Work

MET/rnf

January 18, 1955

Mrs. Ruby Lyells
1116 Montgomery Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

A reduced version of the speech-making at the Herald-Tribune Forum last Fall was reprinted at the request of the U. S. Information Agency for use abroad.

A few copies have been made available to the Southern Regional Council and I send one to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/enb
Encl.

January 31, 1955

Mrs. M.S. Lyells, Co-Ex. Sec.
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
110½ Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

We received official notice today from Rabbi Mantinband about your being hired as of January 1st. I am very pleased that you are working with us in the state of Mississippi and believe you can make a real contribution there.

I am sending you under separate cover the memoranda that we have sent to our other state directors. I suggest that you very carefully read all of this material so that you may better understand the interrelationship of the state organization and the central office. We are also enclosing in the packet select issues of our publication, New South.

Please keep us informed of all organizational developments and also of any unusual or special happenings in the state. We are particularly anxious about the formation of these "White Citizens Councils."

I shall be unable to make the Mississippi annual meeting but hope that Dr. D.H. Parrish will be there. I will be out in Mississippi the latter part of February on my way to Little Rock and will certainly want to have a nice long chat there.

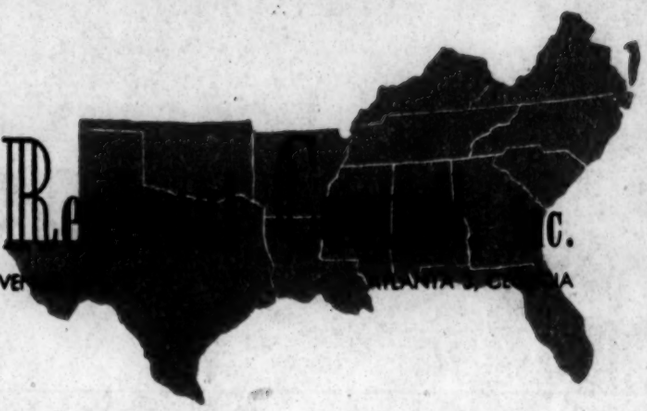
Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/raf
cc:CWP

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Re[illegible]C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[illegible]



A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
February 4, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for State Organization
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Yes, I am very pleased to report "here" as of January 1st. I, too, am optimistic about the possibilities in Mississippi though I have my moments of discouragement when something is said or done that makes progress seem very remote.

Thank you for the memoranda. Sending them at this time saves me the drudgery of ploughing through stacks of materials which we have accumulated but have not had time to organize. You may expect reasonably good performance on complying with demands of the central office once I get oriented.

Just yesterday, telephone clearance was given for the annual meeting to be held on the Millsaps campus February 13th at 2:00 P.M. The Intercollegiate Fellowship will follow with a program at 3:00 P.M. in the Christian Center to which we have been invited. Dr. Parrish's presence would certainly be an asset. I am sorry you cannot be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby S. Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells

RSL:mem

Enclosures 3: Annual meeting notice

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
February 1, 1955

TO: Members of the Mississippi Division, Southern Regional Council

FROM: (Mrs.) R. S. Lyells, Secretary

Announcement:

Annual Meeting -

February 13, 1955 - 2:00 P.M.
Millsaps College, The Christian Center
1701 North State Street, Jackson, Mississippi
(Enter campus from either North State Street or North West Street - look for the building with the tower and clock.)

On The Agenda: Several very important items, including,

(1) Briefing on the new program,
(2) Election of officers,
(3) Adopting the constitution, etc.

The Intercollegiate Fellowship will provide a program feature at 3:00 o'clock.

Rabbi C. Mantinband, the Chairman, is very hopeful of meeting all who have at any time been connected with SRC, as well as those who may be newly concerned about the problems and challenges that are now upon us.

For your info.

FBR ✓
GTH

FEB 7 1955

To S.R.C.
From - Mrs. Ruby Lyles

Please Note --

The enclosed list is of the old Mississippi Division. As yet, there has not been a complete meeting of minds on the structure of the new organization.

There persists a very strong sentiment for a state chartered organization. Some think a charter unnecessary, but will no doubt yield the point. Is that what Mr. Mitchell refers to in his Memorandum #11: Tax Exemption for State Organizations?

RSL

A. Z. Cook = V. Pres.

February 25, 1955

Mrs. H. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

I am just back from a day at one of the schools currently going in the South; the Southern Police Institute at Louisville, Kentucky. This is an excellent agency, cordially disposed toward us and established with the advice of many of our friends. It trains police officials, mainly Southern, in normal police skills with good dashes of human relations put in. The head of it is Colonel David A. McCandless, and they are quartered at the University of Louisville. Mr. C. H. Parrish of our staff is in close touch with the Southern Police Institute.

I am the more encouraged from the conversations with the various police officials to write you and ask that you make it your business and the business of your agency to build a cordial working relationship with senior police officials in the principal cities in your state.

The notion of a working relationship between police officials and human relations agencies is in some spots novel. One of the things we all agreed on was that it is wise for friendships to be made before trouble comes.

Also, we agreed that whoever, being private citizen or police official, first perceives a problem coming up has the duty to be in touch with the other.

I think in most states we are the ones who will first perceive opportunities and needs coming ahead, so the bee is on us to go and see some Chiefs in our areas and simply tell them who and what we are and swap telephone numbers and make friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 7, 1955

Mrs. M.S. Lyells
Miss. Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Thank you for sharing your program report. We are also interested in the newspaper clippings which arrived this morning. There is no better way of getting a picture of what goes on in your state.

Fred Routh and Parrish have told me about the developing program in Mississippi and I have shared your letter to Dr. Mitchell. We can understand how the way must seem hard but appreciate your being able to note and emphasize the positive.

Don't fail to let us know if there are resources here which you believe will be helpful to your efforts.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/raf

March 10, 1955

Mrs. M.S. Lyells, Ex. Sec.
Mississippi Council on Human
Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

We are sending you under separate cover a copy of Dr. Sander's book, "Make Good Communities Better."

It seems to us an excellent guide to sound processes of community organization. The Kentucky Community Services Committee and consultants, who are looking into the state of communities in Kentucky in terms of the public school situation, are using Dr. Sander's book for their own guidance.

We believe you will be interested.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf

March 15, 1955

Mrs. M. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now inretirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Harry Jones has arranged for accomodation for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 16, 1955

Mrs. M. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Please take some time over this one.

I send you with the letter a pamphlet called, How to Organize a Freedom Agenda Project. We will send you separately the six related study pamphlets.

One of our good friends is working hard to get the Freedom Agenda Project going. I would like us to help. That really means finding some people in this or that community who would be a discussion group and go through the program.

Admitted that it is not exactly our business. Admitted that we have got our hands full. Still, it is good freedom-loving material, and all of us have some friends who would know ways of putting this sound underpinning beneath local freedom.

I carefully do not urge that helping with this be in any way an official project of your group. But I do ask that you try privately to find ways to spread the project -- if you agree.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Encls: By-Laws of Mississippi Council
Application for Charter of Incorporation
Minutes of Meeting of MCHR, March 2, 1955
Revised Contract of Agreement

cc: FBR
CHP

FILE COPY

March 28, 1955

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Sorry we haven't been speedier about the incorporation documents, but we did the best we could under the circumstances.

(1) The filled-out blank of the Charter of Incorporation is approved by us without amendment. The Minutes of the meeting of March 2nd are approved by me, though I confess that as a measure of saving time I did not get them specifically approved by our Counsel. But they seemed to me quite in order.

(2) The proposed Contract of Agreement is approved by us in the form as submitted herewith.

Lest you, yourself, or those who assist you sniff at the slightness of the undertaking on the part of the Party of the Second Part, I inform you that in the draft which went to our Counsel we included language undertaking to give substantial financial assistance to the Party of the First Part, so long as funds are available, etc., etc. But our Counsel, quite rightly, I think, said that this undertaking was so vague as to be meaningless and should be deleted.

But I remind you of the ghost of that paragraph because I want the Mississippi group to understand that where the language of the agreement does say assist, aid, and counsel, we also mean financially assist.

I return the draft of the by-laws which you sent us. We like the drift of them, but we withhold formal approval of the by-laws until the clarifying clauses re membership, meetings, and board members, and any other changes which you wish to make have been submitted to us in one complete document.

What remains for you to do is as follows: (1) Obtain from the Mississippi authorities the approval of your Charter of Incorporation; (2) Make two copies of the Contract of Agreement and cause both to be signed by your Chairman and your Secretary and send both back to us. We will cause both to be signed by the appropriate SRC officials and then we will send you one back for your files and we will keep one; (3) send us the revised draft of your by-laws for our formal approval.

Then I think all is in order.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

FILE COPY

CONTRACT OF AGREEMENT

This agreement made and entered into by and between the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, a Mississippi corporation domiciled in the City of Jackson, Mississippi, as Party of the First Part and the Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, as Party of the Second Part, Witnesseth:-

This Agreement proposes to set forth ways and means by which the two parties to said agreement can effectively coordinate the efforts of their organizations in a program of education in the State of Mississippi. Inasmuch as both parties to this agreement share a common concern for those who need and seek fulfillment of the democratic principle of the dignity and worth of human personality, it is agreed that the two parties will work cooperatively in using their resources and staff in the sponsoring of such activities as will bring greater dignity to all men, without respect to race, color, creed, or socio-economic standing.

It is made a part of this agreement and as a condition thereof that the president, and one other member of the Board of Directors of the Party of the First Part shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council.

The Party of the First Part agrees to

A. Endeavor to fulfill the purposes for which it is created, as listed in Article 7 of the Charter of Incorporation of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

B. Accept the requirement of the Southern Regional Council that it approve in writing the By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of the By-Laws; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment, and salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council;

> bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

It is agreed that the Party of the Second Part will

> Assist, aid, and counsel the Party of the First Part in planning, creating, and maintaining a program consistent with its purposes as stated in Article 7 of the Charter of Incorporation of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

The parties to this agreement mutually agree that this contract shall become effective on the date of the signing thereof and is to remain in full force thereafter; provided, however, that the agreement may be cancelled by either party serving ninety (90) days written notice of such intention to cancel upon the other party.

March 31, 1955

Mrs. M. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

I have been working out my travel.

I will leave Atlanta on Delta's Flight 403 and arrive at Jackson at 2:35 p.m. April 8th. I will just come on into your office, or go anywhere you write me to go. I am booking return passage to Atlanta at 3:16 on the morning of April 9th by Delta's Air Coach Flight 212, which gets me into the Atlanta airport at 6:23. Then I have got to squat in the Atlanta airport for two hours and go on down to Daytona Beach to be with those folks the afternoon of April 9th.

It would be a better deal for me if your friends in Jackson would finish with me on Friday evening, April 8th, in time for me to be driven out to the airport and catch Delta's eastbound Flight 406 which leaves Jackson at 9:48 p.m. That would give me some sleep in Atlanta that night. And it would save a hotel bill in Jackson.

But I realize that no properly conducted meeting beginning at 8:00, with a speech beginning at about 8:30 and allowing a little time for questions, will ease the man out by 9:15 or so. I am perfectly willing to stay in Jackson that night and, indeed, I expect to do that. But you ponder the matter and if it seems perfectly feasible to put me on the 9:48 eastbound, that's preferable. If you decide against that (as I rather expect you to), will you see that space is held for me in a Jackson hotel the night of April 8/9. Pretty much has to be a hotel because I have to be awakened at 2:30 a.x. and toted out to the airport.

In any case, please try to let me know what you decide to do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

THRILL THE YOUNGSTERS WITH AN
Easter Bunny-gram
APRIL 10th
IT'S SIGNED "Peter Rabbit"
ON A BEAUTIFUL BLANK

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time show- ... letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AE212 NSA633

NS.JZA783 NL PD=JACKSON MISS 4=

1955 APR 4 PM 6 57

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL= 63 Auburn Ave

EXEC DIR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA=

SOMEONE WILL MEET DELTA FLIGHT 403 AND DEPOSIT YOU AT 1104 LYNCH ST. WILL TRY FOR THE 406 RETURN FLIGHT. OTHERWISE WELCOME TO 1116 MONTGOMERY STREET. HUBBY WILL TOTE OR DRAG YOU TO FLIGHT 212=

MRS R S LYLES=..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

FB RV
KS ✓
GSM
GTH ✓

APR 2 1955

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
March 30, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I feel very keenly the need for some understanding regarding the budget. To that end I am submitting two proposals.

The first plan presumes that allotments in the original budget may be reassigned in accordance with our needs, provided we remain within the total allotment. The second plan is based upon the assumption that unused salary cannot be reassigned to other items in the budget.

All figures are based upon the suggested budget in your memorandum #5 reduced to a nine-month basis and related to our expenditures during the last three months.

Three members of the Board--Mr. A. J. Noel, Mr. A. E. Cox, and Msgr. Joseph B. Brunini--have gone over the proposals and signified their agreement by signing the original.

Msgr. Joseph B. Brunini, 123 N. West Street, Jackson, has just told me over the telephone that he has accepted Rabbi Mantinband's request to serve as temporary treasurer for the Mississippi Council.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter we sent to the membership.

The incorporation documents came in today's mail. Thank you for finding them so nearly perfect.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby S. Lyells

(Mrs.) Ruby S. Lyells

RSL:mem

Enclosure: SRC membership letter
Budget

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Proposed Budget

January - September, 1955

	Original Budget Reduced to 9-month Basis	Revised Budget Plan 1*	Revised Budget Plan 2**
Staff	$ 3,750.00	$ 3,750.00	$ 3,750.00
Secretarial	1,875.00	1,393.00	1,875.00
Social Security	150.00	150.00	120.00
Professional	2,625.00	2,625.00	2,625.00
Travel	1,125.00	900.00	750.00
Rent	675.00	615.00	540.00
Supplies	300.00	300.00	240.00
Furniture	500.00	500.00	500.00
Communications: Telephone, postage, etc.	375.00	375.00	270.00
	$11,375.00	$10,608.00	$10,670.00
Dictaphone		369.41	369.41
Air-Conditioning		335.59	335.59
		$11,313.00	$11,375.00
Miscellaneous		62.00	
	$11,375.00	$11,375.00	$11,375.00

*Reassigns unused salary (secretarial) and other funds to meet local needs.

**Based upon the assumption that salaried items (though unused) cannot be transferred to other items in the budget.

To: Members of the Mississippi Division, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Now Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Inc.

From: Ruby S. Lyells, Executive Director
1104 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi

The Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., along with other state affiliates of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. is sharing in a quarter million dollar grant from the Fund for the Republic (a Ford Foundation subsidiary) designed to aid individual states of the South in building for themselves an awakened and responsive citizenry. As of January 1, 1955, we have employed staff and opened an office in temporary quarters at 1104 Lynch Street, Jackson.

At the annual meeting, February 13, our Executive Committee was authorized to effect a reorganization in compliance with the newer developments. We are now the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Inc. (Application for Charter in process.)

Under the new program dues and contributions will be paid directly to the State offices instead of being routed through the Atlanta office for bookkeeping purposes. Except for a two-dollar subscription to NEW SOUTH, official publication of SRC, all funds will remain at the disposal of the respective state organizations.

One condition of the Ford Foundation grant is that the several states will supplement their own budgets. In the meantime, we, in Mississippi, want to begin now to build up a reserve for independent operation in the future. To that end the following scale of dues has been set up:

> Five (5) dollars, minimum dues; seven (7) dollars, joint membership for husband and wife; two (2) dollars, student membership. At the present time we are requesting larger donations on the following basis: Ten (10) dollars, supporting membership; twenty-five (25) dollars, contributing membership; fifty (50) dollars, sustaining membership; one hundred (100) dollars, Patron of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

The program for immediate action calls for the forming of conversational groups across racial lines in local communities to explore the facts about the local schools; to discuss the bearing of the Supreme Court Decision on lifting the educational and cultural level of minorities, and on world mission and world peace; forming interracial committees; getting Negroes represented on school boards, police forces, etc.; visiting sessions of school boards and sitting in on court proceedings; reading what "they think" -- i.e., Southerners and others who are in the vanguard of public opinion.

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Box 1326, Hattiesburg, the chairman, and all other officers have graciously consented to carry on until the reorganization has been completed.

In addition to making contributions themselves and informing others who may want to know about our efforts, our members can help, at this time, by sending to the office names and addresses of individuals to whom we may send information or contact personally. We want also to know if a visit to your community can be the occasion for a small interracial talkfest. Even if a bi-racial meeting does not seem practical at present, any group that will participate in an objective discussion of the issues facing us will be richer for the experience.

Whatever the situation is, let us hear from you. Knowing that you are with us will be a source of inspiration.

Memo . . . FROM THE

. . . GEORGE S

AIR Delta C&S AIR LINES MAIL

Dear Mrs. Lyells,

Generally speaking we like your Budget plan 1 (in your letter of March 30); but I would like to check it over with you personally before we ~~xxx~~ lock it. ~~Ixxxx

April 11, 1955

Mrs. M. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

The man at the head of the Department of the Rural Church at Drew Seminary in Madison, New Jersey, is a devoted and informed person, of Southern background. He has put out three excellent pamphlets, copies of which I am sending to you.

We can play a part in strengthening the rural churches, and in firming their purposes. I hope that reading the booklets will strike sparks in your mind, and give you hints as to helpful things to do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover
<u>These My Brethren</u>
<u>Go Down, Moses</u>
<u>A New Gospel of the Soil</u>

April 11, 1955

Mrs. Ruby Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

The plane fare to Jackson and back came to $51.26. My additional expenses were $1.65 for bus fare and meals.

If you will do whatever is needful with the people who arranged the Alpha Kappa Alpha meeting, I will be grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: KS

April 12, 1955

Mrs. M. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

We have a good many useful links with the National Council of Negro Women.

In your state we have the following members of its National Committee and Board: Mrs. Helen Boyd Howard, Mound Bayou; Mrs. Annisbell Huff, Laurel; Mrs. Henrine S. Knaive, Laurel; and Mrs. Arenia Mallory Davis, Lexington.

When opportunity offers, I think you will find it helpful to be in touch with these ladies.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Dear Mr Mitchell

Leaving for Hattiesburg. Letter follows.
Was the $25 for Miss. or Atlanta?

Ruby Lopez

APR 15 1955

April 18, 1955

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Up at State College a Miss Dorothy Dickens has been a Fellow of the Council about from its beginning. Wrote a useful pamphlet for us about eight or nine years ago on health matters.

She wrote in April 10th and said that she would like to have her name removed from the membership list of SRC, and she wishes no more publications from us here or from the Mississippi office. She said that she read the last New South and does not agree with it. Said that she believes in "segregation with equal facilities for Negroes," as the "only practical thing." I have written her as enclosed.

I assume, therefore, that you will cease to cultivate her.

Sorry about these matters, but everybody has to apply the truth as he sees it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director.

GSM/eab
Encl.

April 18, 1955

Mrs. Ruby Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

I wrote Miss Alexander as enclosed.

I am satisfied that the honorarium was to be for us over here, but as you sent more than enough, I sent some back!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 3, 1955

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

You got away before I had opportunity to hear more from you about things in Mississippi.

I do hope your insurance company catches up with whatever small racket is going on in New Orleans re bumps.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

File

JUN 6 1955

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
June 4, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Three items:

A fine staff meeting. I now have a better perspective for moving ahead. With so much that needs to be done and the practical impossibility of doing everything, I feel rather stymied at times.

Clippings. Refer the one on name-calling to Harold Fleming.

Mr. Loecher (misspelled?) thought he might be here Sunday. We were talking about people with whom he might talk. I am enclosing a list.

TO Loecher 6/6/55

Thank you and Mrs. Mitchell for your hospitality. You may be surprised to know that we made two starts at a take-off before changing planes and getting off around 8:30.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

(Mrs.) R. S. Lyells
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on
Human Relations

RSL-mfc

Enclosures

June 9, 1955

Mrs. M. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

The following are the members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council residing in your state.

Hodding Carter
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Miss

Rabbi Charles Mantinband*
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg

Dr. J. L. Reddix
Jackson College
Jackson

We are dependent upon you and all connected with your state movement to bring these people into full knowledge and participation in the general program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

*Ex-officio

June 9, 1955

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

At the recent staff conference at Camp New Hope various of you asked to be enlightened on the matter of Fellows of the Southern Regional Council. The appointment of Fellows began in 1945 and 1946, and has been little altered since then. It fulfilled a purpose of Dr. Howard W. Odum's to give recognition to and stimulate interest from young persons likely to increase in stature in this field. Under the by-laws these were to be honorary Fellows not exceeding 100 in number "To Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership." The Fellows were to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents and special representatives. They were to receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Council might direct. The terms were to be for two years unless otherwise provided by the Council, and were renewable or withdrawable at the discretion of the Council. This language continues as Article III in our present by-laws.

Some few of the Fellows have faithfully all these years sent us clippings and an occasional letter telling about special circumstances in their areas. But for most of them the honor, if remembered, has been empty.

Technically, as the fellowships were not specifically renewed they may be thought of as having lapsed. But it should be said that they have not been specifically withdrawn.

The matter of having Fellows is a program from which we have not as yet contrived to extract anything like a full benefit.

One practical result has been that Fellows were exempt from dues and except as a matter of courtesy I think few of the Fellows have in practice paid dues to SRC. I know no reason why they should not be billed for dues in the appropriate state organizations.

Inactivity in this office does not signify failure to appreciate the possibilities of a live program with Fellows.

The Fellow still carried on our rolls and believed when last the list was compiled to be resident in your state is: George Maddox, Millsaps College, Jackson.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 23, 1955.

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Just a word of appreciation for your faithfulness in sending us clippings about Mississippi developments.

This opportunity to see promptly and fully what is going on in the state helps us enormously and we will be grateful for similar thoughtfulness in the future.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

June 28, 19
55.

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

You may recall that both at Camp New Hope and in Fred Routh's last newsletter the matter of interracial ministerial associations was mentioned. We have had the suggestion from several quarters that a listing of such associations in the South would be helpful.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would write me what you know, or can readily find out, agout fully inclusive ministerial associations in your state. Not all instances are clear-cut, of course; some groups will be partly integrated, some will be planning it, others will have committees that meet jointly, and so on. We would be as interested in these qualifications as in the open-and-shut cases.

I don't want to add an undue burdentto your already heavy schedule, and I make this request on the assumption that you will not find it necessary to do more than check with one or two strategically situated persons in your state — for example, the president or executive director of the state council of chnrches. If it turns out to be a big, time-consuming project. let me know and we will condiser other channels of information.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

July 25, 1955.

Mrs. Ruby Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

Thank you for your prompt attention to the request for a list of the board of the Mississippi Council. It is a big help when people are as prompt as you.

I was encouraged by your note in which you mention talking with an executive from the Mississippi Power and Light Company. I believe that you could ferret out a relatively small group of key people of this type across the state of Mississippi who believe in democracy and are willing to support it localy, but who for economic or social reasons cannot speak out openly. I would ask this chap if he could help raise funds quietly from like minded people.

You say you are moving very slowly in Mississippi. We in the central office understand your problems and do not expect you to fly.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
July 23, 1955

Fred:

Two whites have been lost to our Board within the last year - one by request, the other by moving away. Otherwise our representation would be equal racially speaking. It has not been thought wise to fill vacancies on a lame duck Board.

In the meantime, we are continuously on the alert for additions to the new Board.

Yesterday, I had a very encouraging talk with the Executive of the Mississippi Power and Light Company - a very important person. He promises to give us as much advice and help otherwise as he can. So we are moving - be it very slowly.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:svd

July 26, 1955.

To: Ruby Lyelle
110½ Lynch Street
Jackson Mississippi

Here are the clippings that you asked us to return. Sorry to keep them this long but it took some time for them to make the round of the staff.

Regards.

HCF

August 3, 1955

Mrs. Ruby Lynils
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter we have just received in this office from a Mr. Lester within your fair state.

I think it might be worthwhile to check up on this fellow and find out what his interests are. The Wheatlys who are also cotton brokers might know him for that is his business according to his letterhead. Please advise us of what you may discover.

We answered his letter and told him the source of our information was the news article in the Atlanta Journal.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick E. Routh
Assistant Director

FER/vs
Enc.

August 8, 1955

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Ruby:

Thank you for checking on Mr. Garner M. Lester for us. We did not know on "which side of the fence" he was located and your information is more than helpful.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
August 6, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Mr. Garner M. Lester is the Gentleman who called a state-wide conference in the spring of Methodist laymen to take action opposing the statement of the Council of Bishops. My information is that none who really rate as outstanding Methodists attended his meeting and that the attempt to organize was unseccessful.

His brother's wife was on the Board of the Mississippi District YWCA during my tenure as Director of Student work. She participated in interracial activities and experienced considerable growth. One of our MCHR members who is a member of the Lester's church says she and others have admired Mrs. Lester for her ability to move ahead and still remain in the good graces of her family. Her husband is reputed to be as rabid but not as vocal as the brother.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:svd

August 8, 1955.

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Ruby:

C.H. Parrish and I are taking a swing through the Southern Midwestern states the week of August 22-26. We will be in Jackson, Mississippi, the morning of Monday, August 22.

Would be kind enough to call together the executive committee of the Mississippi Council and also Mrs. the new associate executive director.

We look forward to seeing you then.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

SEP 12 1955

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
September 9, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Your schedule for Irene Osborne is very well adapted to our plans for the year. Thank you for sending it early enough for us to plan our activity around her coming.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:mfc

SEP 12 1955

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
September 9, 1955.

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Martha and I were very much encouraged by the talks with you and Dr. Parrish on August 29. I know we will survive the current financial effort which now has both of us engaged to the hilt.

The date of our annual meeting is set tentatively for November 1. We think we can work out a sort of "report of progress" and "workshop in human relations" which might attract a fair attendance and motivate future activity.

With Martha in the vicinity making contacts and through a long distance call to Mrs. Wheatley to get her evaluation of things, I think we have done "what (little) we could" in the Emmett Till situation.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:mfc

FILE COPY

September 19, 1955

Mrs. Ruby Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

We have been trying to put together with accuracy the answer to your letter of September 2nd.

Mississippi began with paid staff January 1, 1955, which means that it ran with paid staff nine months in the current fiscal year. That makes its quota to be raised nine-twelfths of $1800, or $1,350. Of that, by your report as of August 31st, you have raised $925.59, leaving $424.41 still to be raised.

I acknowledge that it seems a bit rigid to hold Mississippi and some other states which were slow in getting an associate to the full quota, but all states had the money for an associate equally available and all we can do is be even-handed in our offer. We must hold you to the quota of $1,350.

Your second question was, how much you are supposed to receive for general expenses. The amount you are supposed to receive for general expenses is $2,394. (See Katherine Stoney's letter to you dated June 22, 1955.) Of that amount, you have received $2,044.67, which leaves a balance of $349.33.

Your third question was, what happens to unsued funds that were allotted to rent, furniture and secretary. Rent and furniture would come under money allotted for general expenses. It is not possible to use any part of money reserved for salaries for general expenses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: RA

SEP 2 1955

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
August 31, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are putting forth every effort to complete our financial quota before the September 30th deadline.

I must confess that our understanding of the finances has not always been very clear. I would be very grateful if you would send an exact statement of (1) what our quota is, (2) how much we are supposed to receive for general expenses, and (3) what happens to unused funds that were allotted to rent, furniture, and secretary.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

P. S. I believe our list of directors of state organizations needs to be brought up to date.

RSL:svd

September 22, 1955

Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on
Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Fred being on vacation, I chanced to see your letter to him dated September 10. I think you can safely assure anybody that the Ford Foundation has not given any money to the N.A.A.C.P.; nor do I believe that the Fund for the Republic has, as yet. Not a bad idea, they just haven't done it.

The clippings you have been sending are enormously helpful to us. I note in one of them that the Citizens Councils are about to launch a publication. What are the chances of our getting that through some indirect channel? I know you have been giving the matter some thought.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/ys

SEP 14 1955

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
September 10, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Martha has just called from Clarksdale and, among other things, reported that:

> "She was sitting near a member of the Citizens Council who turned abruptly to her and said, 'Martha, I will bet you are driving a Ford car. I am going to turn mine in because the Ford Foundation is pouring money into the NAACP.'"

Martha asked me if it is true. To me, it really does not matter; however, I think she wants to answer the man. If it is true, we would let him go unanswered. So why not let it drop per se? Martha was wondering if the man was making a subtile reference to her new job, about which he is not supposed to know.

It is a joy to report a much brighter financial picture even since dictating the letters to you yesterday afternoon.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:mfc

FILE COPY

October 6, 1955

Mrs. Ruby Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

It has been necessary for us to do some re-scheduling of my visits in the states to take care of some snags in the original schedule.

We are now proposing to make my visit to Mississippi February 27-March 3, instead of January 23-27 as originally proposed.

Will you let me know as soon as possible if this will be satisfactory to you? I'm making every effort to stabilize a schedule which will be as convenient as possible for all concerned.

Let me know. Thanks!

Sincerely,

Irene Osborne

IO/ys

October 12, '55

Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells,
Executive Director
Miss. Council on Human Rleations
416 Montgomery Street, Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Lyells,

As we discussed this morning by 'phone, I am sending you material put together by Mr. Fleming as useful to put into the hands of the reporter Mrs. Burt had been in touch with, or as useful in shaping a release by or from the Mississippi Council, on the matter.

I have written Mrs. Burt in N.Y., and told her of this arrangement, and suggested that if she had further suggestions she call you by 'phone.

The reporter whom I had promised Mrs. Burt to send the material to is

Mr. B. J. Skelton
Clarksdale Press Register
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

My ideas were clarified by the knowledge that this would be the first public notice of the presence of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations; a matter which seems to me to magnify the importance of having it done as a consultative act of the Mississippi Council on HR.

FILE COPY

October 20, 1955

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Mrs. J. E. Johnson* is the Chairman for the Presbyterians in Mississippi of their intergroup work, and came lately to a Conference in Atlanta, which I had a chance to talk to briefly.

If she is not already related to the Mississippi Council, you might perhaps hunt her up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

*Mrs. J. E. Johnson
Jackson, Mississippi

ANNUAL MEETING
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
November 5, 1955

Report of the Director

Mr. Chairman:

It is a pleasure to greet the members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and give a brief report of what has transpired since the last annual meeting.

From the vantage point of the Executive Director, our greatest gain has been in the realm of what is usually referred to as "the intangible". If each individual who has related himself to the real task of nurturing and guiding the organization during these days which have been challenging - even to the more traditional organizations - were asked to speak he or she would give testimony to an enriched experience that could not have come otherwise than in an attempt to resolve for himself the dilemma of the American ideal as it is preached and practiced.

I have no doubt that each of them sees the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, in varying degrees of perfection of course, as a channel of thought; a vehicle through which can be more fully expressed in our own State the ideal of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; and an extension of the idea that all men have inalienable rights. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is providing for its members a laboratory in which to test their belief in "All things whatsoever ye would that men," - not <u>white</u> men, not <u>Protestant</u> men, but <u>men</u>, including women, black men, men of other religious and national backgrounds - "should do you, do ye even so to them".

Attempts at working together to the point of letting the will of the group evolve have been very rewarding. It is only fair, however, to acknowledge that there have been high moments and low moments - ups and downs, if you please, but thanks to the soundness of the principle and motives undergirding our efforts, the ups have been in the ascendency: in weight if not numerically.

These learnings have come to us as we have struggled with finding staff, setting up and operating an office, simultaneous with seeking to discover like-minded beings; and at the same time, provide information and inspiration contributory to progress in human relations on a state-wide basis. The test of the real stuff in us has come in the struggle to determine from among the many things crying aloud for accomplishment those which we could even approach with the expectation of a modicum of success. It has not always been easy to remember that as a group our motivation must be the making of certain gains in human relations rather than the popularity or prestige which comes from being applauded for spectacular pronouncements. To maintain the integrity of the group against individual hopes and fears and frustrations has been a refining factor all along. Simply to exist as a potential force for greater good by keeping open a channel of communication across racial and religious lines has seemed tame fare for some of us when faced with the temptation to publicly commend this or condemn that.

As we look back over the months we realize that by the humility of the calm approach which may have seemed like the Negro spiritual "Inching Along," our gains have been sure and we have at least survived to "fight another day"; to begin another year. The quiet approach has yielded gains in morale and in the number of those who are willing

to substitute a more active responsibility for passive acquiescence. To those who, through ignorance or maliciousness, might have sought to destroy us earlier, we have increased our opportunity and ability to prove our worth as a leavening (as used in the Parable) influence in the community.

Meeting together under the urgency of keeping alive financially has challenged our common faith in God and each other. So that taking time to grow has been rewarding not only in morale and in increasing numbers for the organization: a newer understanding, if not real love, between individuals has been established where tolerance, polite acceptance, and, perhaps some paternalism existed before. Some few of us have found the freedom and the joy which come from breaking over the hedges of limiting beliefs and paralyzing fears that fenced us in.

To those who like to count noses and add figures we have a few facts.

During the year the Mississippi Council on Human Relations has held several meetings of the Executive Committee, drafted by-laws, applied for a charter, sponsored four small meetings in different towns where people of both races discussed mutual problems, mailed hundreds of pieces of literature to member-prospects and strategic individuals, and entertained six visitors from the Central Office in Atlanta. A general letter and an informal bulletin called JOTS have served as a means of maintaining contact with members.

In addition to making speeches, talking with and writing to numerous individuals in regard to the objectives of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and in assessing the general climate of affairs in the State, The Executive Director attended the Louisiana

Council on Human Relations, New Orleans; a meeting of staff from the several states and the Atlanta office held in Camp New Hope, North Carolina; and, with a member of our Board, the Twelfth Annual Institute on Race Relations held at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. She served as consultant to a workshop on Human Relations at the Negro State Parent Teacher Association and at a workshop on implementing the Supreme Court Decision at the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs in Asheville, North Carolina. We have sat with Mississippi Council on Human Relations' committees on Finance, program, and personnel; and managed the office - at times without secretarial help.

The employment of a part-time associate in August has resulted in many more individual contacts to the end of additional memberships and contributions and, also of appraising the situation in several areas of tension. The Associate Director has interpreted the Mississippi Council on Human Relations to major groups of church women with which she is related. Before joining the Mississippi Council on Human Relations' staff she had been chosen to participate in a workshop on world understanding which she attended in New York City two weeks ago.

Another part-time Associate was employed November 1. Her background of experience as a teacher, club woman, and church worker gives promise of valuable services to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in the months ahead.

Members of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations have also kept alert. Some of them have been very helpful in extending the influence of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and in making themselves available to the staff for consultation and advice. An encouraging number of members responded favorably to the special

request for contributions: some of whom made substantial donations; so that, at the close of the fiscal year, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations had fully met its financial obligations.

The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council has performed remarkably well the task of making the transition into the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Even though the charter has not yet been received, the charter members have begun to carry out their responsibilities as provided in the Application for the Charter and in the By-laws.

As to the next step program-wise, I present two paragraphs from the general letter sent to the members some months ago:

> The program for immediate action calls for the forming of conversational groups across racial lines in local communities to explore the facts about the local schools; to discuss the bearing of the Supreme Court Decision on lifting the educational and cultural level of minorities, and on world mission and world peace; forming interracial committees; getting Negroes represented on school boards, police forces, etc; visiting sessions of school boards and sitting in on court proceedings; reading what "they think" -- i.e., Southerners and others who are in the vanguard of public opinion.
>
> In addition to making contributions themselves and informing others who may want to know about our efforts, our members can help, at this time, by sending to the office names and addresses of individuals to whom we may send information or contact personally. We want also to know if a visit to your community can be the occasion for a small interracial talkfest. Even if a bi-racial meeting does not seem practical at present, any group that will participate in an objective discussion of the issues facing us will be richer for the experience.

To this reporter the future is encouraging. The positive thinking suggested by the theme of the annual meeting is testimony to this fact. Statements from individuals in joining or in accepting membership on the Board of Directors or program responsibilities for today seem to indicate a growing feeling that the time for passivity on the part of people of good will is on the way out. Other individuals who

hold strategic positions in the community have expressed faith in the Mississippi Council on Human Relations' approach. If I seem to be over balanced on the side of optimism, it is not because I am unmindful of the difficulties. Rather attribute it to the fact that to me problems present a challenge and to my unshakable faith in God: in proportion as we desire good and earnestly work for good, we will experience good.

INTRODUCE STAFF

Mrs. M. J. Lyells,
Mississippi Council on Human Relations,
1104 Lynch Street,
Jackson,
MISSISSIPPI.

December 5th, 1955.

Dear Mrs. Lyells,

A couple of years ago we had an idea knocking around that our State people in each one could set up a body of distinguished citizens in some rough parallel to the State School Board, only ours would honestly represent all the people of the State. Then you fine paid executives would do the hard work of digging out the facts for the unofficial Board, about the schools and what to do. Thereafter on each occasion that the sure enough State School Board came out with some wickedness-inspired plan to avoid doing what was lawful and educationally right, the unofficial Board would call in the Press and give really helpful advice. That was thought of as a powerfully educational device, anent public opinion. I still think it would be. And it could also be done locally.

Last month our Virginia group fired to the idea, and spoke the truth in a way that was listened to. Here 'tis.

I think when the history of the ultimate desegregation of the schools in that state is written the book will say that the thing began to turn toward achievement when the lesson of this newspaper story had had time (sorry to say it takes that in the Old Dominion) to sink in.

We've told the Board people about this.

Mrs. M. J. Lyells,
Mississippi Council on Human Relations. December 5th, 1955.

I hope you will like the idea staffwise, and do so much of it, in such and such a modified way, as may seem suitable in your situation.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

P.S.
Observe that the Virginia Council nowhere presumes to advise people in any local community as to the rate at which desegregation should occur; it just says that if citizens, white and Negro, work together on the matter we have faith that they can reach wise and workable agreement.

GSM:kl.
2 encls.

December 14, 1955

Mrs. Ruby Lyells, Exec. Dir.
MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

We have had inquiries about the real circumstances behind the slaying of the Rev. George W. Lee of Belzoni. Do you have any information that has not appeared in newspaper accounts? In any case we would like to have your personal views of the case.

Best regards from all of us here.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
December 19, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED DEC 21 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It was such a relief from a very tense uncertainty when we got the auditor's statement Saturday. I regret that we had to expose our membership file; however, I have every reason to believe that our auditor is friendly toward the organization.

The Auditor's Bill is one hundred twenty-five (125) dollars. Could that amount be charged against unused salary for clerical assistance?

Sincerely yours,

R. S. Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

RECEIVED DEC 23 1955

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
December 21, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am very favorably impressed with the suggestion offered in your letter of December 5th. The unofficial Board to advise on the school situation can be a helpful device, if we can locate individuals who are willing to counter the powers that be.

And that leads me to make a statement with reference to publicity in our situation.

Following our telephone conversations and receipt of materials "For Release", I prepared a statement and conferred with Msgr. Brunini. Our conclusion was to use the annual meeting as an occasion for a release and to rely heavily on such sentiments as "the Brotherhood of man", "Democracy".

It developed that the very next day or so I met the problem of assuring potential program participants that there was to be no publicity. And there was none! People right in our midst cannot seem to comprehend such fluidity as nulifies a decision before it is made - and certainly before it can be executed.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:mfc

December 22, 1955

Mrs. Ruby Lyells, Exec. Dir.
MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

We have received the Auditor's Report from Mississippi. I do not understand why you had to "expose your membership file" to the auditor. There is, as I see it, no reason for an auditor to need the names of members. A tabulation of membership would probably be required plus the number of contributors to the organization, but any listing of names, it seems to me would not only be unnecessary, but unwise.

I note that the auditor's bill is $125.00. Unfortunately, that cannot be charged against unused salary for clerical assistants. Our agreement with the Fund is that salary money will be used for salary purposes only. Most of the other states, by the way, got their audits done for about $50.00.

Best of Christmas wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
December 12, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred,

It seems definite now that we will have a meeting of the new Board December 20th, 10:30 A.M. at 1104 Lynch Street.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Secretary

RSL:epw

encl.

Stuse

December 30, 1955

Mrs. M.J. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Somebody Unitarian told me that Sam Kincheloe, newly at Tougaloo, is a good person, and would be helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

State

January 4, 1956

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

The Council wishes to compile a list of the communities in each state in which a local committee has been established to advise the school board relative to the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions on segregation in the public schools.

Mr. Routh informed me that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has written each of the 174 school superintendents in that state in order to collect this information. I wonder if your office has made such a study or if we might secure your cooperation through the assumption of this project. We are especially desirous of learning which committees are interracial. If any additional information (such as presentation, acceptance, or rejection of reports) is available, that too would be helpful. The enclosed form shows one method in which your information might be summarized and reported to this office.

We hope that it will be convenient for you to provide the above information or undertake the suggested project very shortly.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

January 12, 1956

Mrs. Ruby Lyells, Exec. Dir.
MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
110½ Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

I am glad that you all worked out a meeting with Frank Leescher. I hope it will be possible for all of the state staff and as many of the officers and Board to be present as possible.

Best regards,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FR:mf

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi
January 9, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

We succeeded in scheduling a meeting with Dr. Loescher at 10:30 A. M. January 20th, 1104 Lynch Street

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

January 17, 1956

Mrs. M.J. Lyells, Executive Director
MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Sorry to notify you of the death of Dr. W.W. Alexander, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, January 13.

It was Dr. Alexander who carried the earliest and first burden of organized interracial work in the Southern States. He was the head staff man of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation from its beginning in 1919 until it was succeeded by the Southern Regional Council, in 1944.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 20, 1956

To each State Director:

Three years ago when this booklet came out we mailed a copy to a goodish number of Church leaders over the South. So far as I know each copy found its way to the waste paper basket or dead files.

Now the subject is, to say the least, timely.

By great good fortune a tiny stack was discovered in a neighboring office. Here is one for you.

I have only four left, but I have ordered some more from South Africa.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Fred Romsh - then file

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

January 28, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 30 1956

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Mathiston, Mississippi

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123 North West Street
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206 32nd Avenue
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mr. Alexander Fitz-Hugh
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Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dr. H. G. Williamson
113 Thomas Street
Grenada, Mississippi

Dr. Thomas L. Zuber
25 Jordan Avenue
West Point, Mississippi

Staff

Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The visit with Dr. Loescher was very good. Eight of us participated in giving him a report of the situation in Mississippi. His questions and comments left a "good taste in our mouths".

Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Williams, and I had a long session with him in the afternoon.

For the Executive Committee and the Staff, I wish to say "thank you" for helping us to such a rich experience.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw
cc: Mr. F. Routh

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

February 8, 1956

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Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Sherard, Mississippi

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Mathiston, Mississippi

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Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

Mr. Harold Fleming
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

The Mississippi delegation to the White House Conference consisted of 18 members. Three of these were Negroes.

As I understand it where state delegations were short of their quota others were invited. My invitation to attend as an observer came directly from Clinton Pace, Director of the White House Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

February 13, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

This note will confirm April 23-27 as the week Irene Osborne will spend with the Mississippi Council.

I believe that wisest use of Irene's services would indicate relatively small meetings with key people. I am not sure that public meetings would be of benefit to the cause but certainly she should have opportunity to talk with some people in the field of public education. I note from your monthly report that the state president of the PTA was by your office. It might be possible for her and a few other key people on the state level of PTA to meet quietly with Irene and discuss the school situation.

I have notified Irene of this confirmation. Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

cc: Mrs. Ratliff
Irene Osborne

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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Staff

Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

February 10, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Our Executive Committee met this morning and decided that the alternative dates you offered for Irene's coming would best meet our situation.

Please let us have your confirmation for April 23 - 27.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

Irene notified
13 Feb '56

February 27, 1956

Mrs. R.S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

A good many evidences have appeared in the national press that the Communist party would like to worm its way into the current civil rights issue in the South.

That being the case it may be expected that here and there they will try to gain a foothold in our State organizations.

This is an alert to be watchful. And to exclude from any influence in our organizations people not primarily devoted to the protection of American freedoms.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 1, 1956

Mrs. R.S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Recently in Washington I went to see the man who runs the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice.

I wanted to tie us and you into his work.

He gave me a few copies of a talk he did a year or so ago, which tells just what his show can and cannot do. You should read it. And thereafter feel free (and invited) to let us or him know of suitable occasions for the concern of his Department and Section.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 22, 1956

Mrs. R.S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

I like the people who do this Southern Project of the National Scholarship Service Fund for Negro Students. They could only send us six copies of the report. GSM would like each State office to look through. Mrs. Lyells is asked to send the booklet on to Mr. Vigo when she is through with it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mmf

Encl.

cc: Mr. Vigo

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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25 Jordan Avenue
West Point, Mississippi

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Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

March 28, 1956

RECEIVED MAR 30 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We will have letters ready to mail to finance prospects as soon as we hear from you.

If Friday April 6th does just as well for you as Thursday the 5th we can make the change when filling in the date on our Call to the meeting.

10:30 is the hour.

1104 Lynch Street: the place.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

RECEIVED MAR 30 1956

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

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Mrs. C. A. Williams

March 28, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You may determine whether the individuals whose names are listed below fit into the framework of "conscience victims" described in your letter of March 22, 1956. I will supply other cases as they are uncovered.

Sincerely,

Ruby Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

Mrs. Cleora B. Guest 129 State Street Clarksdale	School teacher. Not rehired after signing school petition. One child.
Mr. Ambrose Johnson 539 Florida Street Clarksdale	Signed school petition. Wife fired as practical nurse at Cohoma County Hospital, has filed affidavit against hospital. Six children. Threatened foreclosure on G.I. home by Jackson realtor.
Mrs. Gussie Young 527 Bolivar Street Clarksdale	Signed school petition. Fired at Cohoma County Hospital. Husband, a minister, feeling economic pressure through the pressures on the tenant-membership of his churches.

MEMORANDUM

April 11, 1956

TO: Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Jackson, Miss.

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

Attached is a brief outline of five progressive steps which might be taken by groups of persons who consider themselves "moderates" but are not yet prepared to commit themselves to positive program of desegregation. It resulted from discussions with staff members of ADL's Southeastern Office and is intended as an aid to key people working with such groups rather than as a document for general distribution. It is also applicable mainly to the larger towns and cities.

I pass this outline along to you not as an official program suggestion but as a matter of interest and possible usefulness to you.

HCF:o
enc.

April 12, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Ruby:

Thanks for your response to our questionnaire on desegregation since May, 1954. Quite a respectable showing for Mississippi!

I understand completely the need for discretion in using this material and will give that full consideration in the final editing of our report.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:e

April 13, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Ruby:

I'll be arriving on Sunday evening, April 22nd at 6:46 P.M. via Delta Flight #498.

If you need to be in touch with me during this next week, I will be in the New Orleans Office.

I'm looking forward to the visit. The plans you have made sound good to me.

Sincerely,

Irene Osborne

IO:o

April 19, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

I have talked at some length with Dr. Mitchell about the second paragraph of your letter of April 10, as I promised I would. I did this to be sure I had a proper understanding of the agreement reached by the State representatives attending the Finance Committee meetings which have been held in New Orleans and Atlanta. I set them out for you here:

1. The State representatives who are on SRC's Finance Committee are supposed to make a separate effort at fund-raising from the regular fund-raising activities of the State organization.

2. It is hoped that each will raise in his respective State two thousand dollars which will be split fifty-fifty between that State organization and the SRC Central office.

   a. The one thousand dollars they cause to be paid to the State organization would constitute a part of the thirty-five hundred dollars minimum to be raised by each State organization to qualify it for next year's grant.

3. In the event that two thousand dollars is not reached we will expect to split fifty-fifty whatever amount was raised in this special effort.

This was the understanding that was reached between SRC representatives and State representatives at the Finance Committee meetings. Hope this straightens out the matter for you and for your Board members, especially the Finance Committee people.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

P.S. George Mitchell adds that he supposes any misunderstanding has as one its roots the fact (?) that the Mississippi Council on Human Relations (uniquely) has not as yet named a special person to be its representative on the Finance Committee established by the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council; but instead asked its own State Organization's Finance Chairman to add to his State responsibilities service on this SRC-Board-selected Finance Committee.

You could simplify the matter by causing the Mississippi Council on Human Relations to name Mr. Miller as its nominee to be appointed by SRC as a member of SRC's Finance Committee. Suggest you do.

FBR - Your turn next.
HCF
(Return)
et tu Brutus -

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

April 30, 1956

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Sherard, Mississippi

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Piney Woods, Mississippi

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Jackson 3, Mississippi

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Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

Mr. Harold Fleming
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I understand that Judge Brady author of Black Monday and a leader in the Citizens Council is an ex-alcoholic. Perhaps this information has value in connection with the plan of an expose of the leaders of these anti groups.

Msgr. Brunini is a good contact if you wish to pursue this lead further. At one time Msgr. worked in Brookhaven - the Judge's home - when knowledge of the Judge's condition was current.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

May 2, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

Thanks for your note about Judge Brady. We will add this to our collection of personal data on the gentlemen of the resistance movement.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:c

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

May 17, 1956

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~~Mrs. W. H. Ratliff~~
Sherard, Mississippi

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Piney Woods, Mississippi

Mr. Charles T. Morgan
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Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mr. S. W. Miller
1120 West Pearl Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dr. H. G. Williamson
113 Thomas Street
Grenada, Mississippi

Dr. Thomas L. Zuber
25 Jordan Avenue
West Point, Mississippi

Staff

Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
~~Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.~~
Mrs. C. A. Williams

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

You may want to add this to your list of integrated situations in Mississippi:

> Southeastern Life Insurance Company, Hattiesburg, sells the same stock and policies to whites and Negroes. Company was formed in 1955. An agent of the Company states that sometimes whites have refused to buy because the same policy is available to Negroes.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

May 21, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Your new state law authorizing state paid snoopers looks productive of trouble.

I would like to have some lawyers look at the law as enacted.

Would you try what resources you may have toward getting hold of a copy of the law as passed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 11, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Thanks for the clippings and the copies of The Petal paper. However, you need not send any additional copies of the Petal papers since Mrs. Tilly subscribes to the very fine publication.

Again thanks for the clippings. We are always interested in seeing them.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable

JC:mbo
Encs.

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Board of Directors

President
Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Sherard, Mississippi

Vice Presidents
Mrs. C. E. Dishman
Piney Woods, Mississippi

Mr. Charles T. Morgan
Mathiston, Mississippi

Secretary-Treasurer
Msgr. Joseph B. Brunini
123 North West Street
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Mrs. E. E. Deen
206 32nd Avenue
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Mr. Alexander Fitz-Hugh
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Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

July 7, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

It was good to see you and Dr. Parrish. I trust that Dr. Mitchell will have a letter from Msgr. Brunini by the time this reaches you.

Because I like to have the Chairman see the notes before I considered them final, I did not show you the notes of the Executive Committee. Monsignor has seen them so they are enclosed herewith.

Mrs. Burt came in this morning. Her husband's father passed Wednesday. Since she cannot get her report in for another day or two, she wishes to make it inclusive to July 15, at which time she plans to resign.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL j
encl:

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Central Office, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

From: Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations

I will be out of the office for a week

beginning Monday, July 30th., 1956.

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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Staff

Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

July 26, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thank you very much for the SRC Progress Report. It is somewhat encouraging not to be on the bottom of the list.

Please let us know how you arrived at $1,005. Our June report showed an accumulated income of $1,281.99. We would also like to know if SRC has New South subscribers in Mississippi who might be potential members of MCHR.

If it does not violate your relationship to your subscribers, we would appreciate a copy of your New South subscription list for Mississippi.

Sincerely yours,

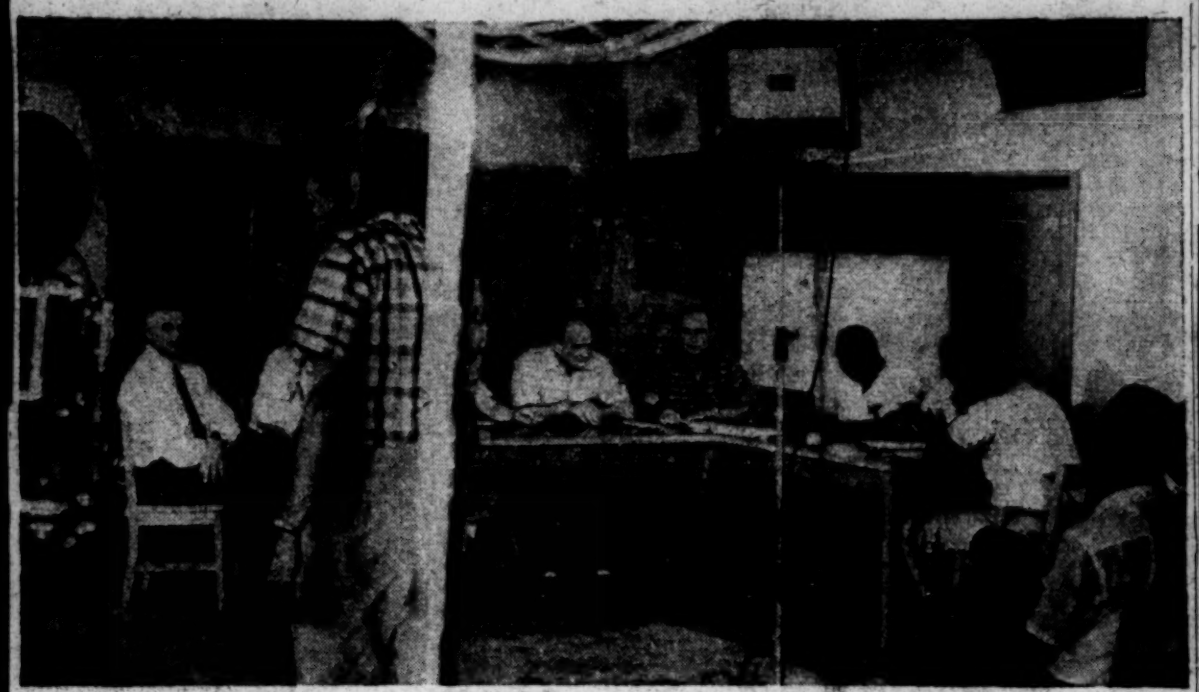
Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL j

The Clarksdale Press Register

Saturday, July 21, 1956



A HOT MEETING of the board of trustees of the Clarksdale Municipal Separate School District late yesterday at Higgins High was occasioned only by the television lights. The meeting itself was characterized by harmony of purpose, but the board, two spokesmen for the Myrtle Hall Parent-Teacher Association, and W. A. Higgins, superintendent of the Negro high school, spent two warm hours under lights and a camera recording the proceedings for televising in about two weeks. Seen here are (left to right) W. H. Frazer Jr., (and hidden behind the cameraman in the foreground Woodrow W. Day and Dr. W. T. Wilkins), Tom T. Ross, City School Supt. Robert M. Mayo, Supt. Higgins, Charles C. Stringer and Aaron Henry, elected P-TA spokesmen. Other members of the P-TA (right) sat outside range of the cameras and listened.

School Board Session With Negro PTA To Be Televised To Show Cooperation

Clarksdalians will see their school board in action on a nationally shown television program in about two weeks when the National Broadcasting Company televises a meeting of the board held with spokesmen from the Myrtle Hall Parent-Teacher Association at Higgins High School last night.

The Board of Trustees of the Clarksdale Municipal Separate School District met with Charles C. Stringer and Aaron Henry, spokesmen for the P-TA group to advance understanding between the racial groups of the city.

A television crew filmed the proceedings, which will be shown on NBC's program, Outlook.

Board President Tom T. Ross presided, introducing the board members and presenting the background of Clarksdale's efforts to enrich its educational program.

Opening for the P-TA gr[illegible] Charles C. Stringer e[illegible] ated points which [illegible] felt should be [illegible] to give Clarksdale's Negro children the best chance for competing in an economic society.

"We come demanding nothing," Stringer said. "We rather come asking information as [illegible] the board's consideration of [illegible] the children's needs."

[illegible] of the things Stringer [illegible] board to consider [illegible] ment of Boo[illegible]

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

Monthly Report

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

July, 1956

To: Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

A very promising aspect of the situation in Mississippi is the continuing interest of some local white men who were among the bi-racial group which met at the MCHR office in June to discuss the possibilities of a Jackson Council on Human Relations. Following a proposed meeting among themselves this month, the plan is to have a second meeting of the bi-racial group. Bearing on this point is the information that Bishop Marvin Franklin of the Methodist Church has decided to take a positive stand which is giving greater freedom of action to men in the group referred to above.

- - -

Indicative of a new trend in MCHR are the efforts of the Executive Committee to act responsibly as a group. The Committee's initial assignment to itself is a public relations job within the Board of Directors. Already two mailings, including information regarding finance and activity and calling upon the Board for responsible assistance in program and finance, have been made from the office under the authorization of the Committee. In the meantime, the Committee has set plans for following through to the election of a president.

- - -

Talking with People

A Jackson attorney to whom we have sent literature called to say he was reading Myrdal's American Dilemma and thought of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. His inquiries about what the organization is able to do bore an overtone of sympathy. He thinks there is not great need for worry about the charter as an association can operate for educational purposes without one. He agreed to come out to the office and talk further about our common concerns. During the very extended telephone conversation, he stated that as he has observed the situation, some Negroes have done better than he and others have done less; and that the people are probably correct who hold that to maintain a channel of communication across racial lines is important at this time.

- - -

Another long telephone interview was held with a Jackson Negro businessman who has recently traveled over the State. In sizing things up, he stated that there is some unrest among Negroes. He alleges that with Citizens Council going on TV to get its propaganda over, some Negroes are wishing it were possible to leave Mississippi. As an insurance executive, he questions the ability to continue to operate successfully in the Mississippi climate. He avers that whites also are living in a state of fear. As an example, he cited the case of a local bank vice president who, sometime ago, preferred coming to his office when he asked for an appointment to talk things over re whether Negroes would be pressured in the matter of loans. Even though it is almost a man to man job, he thinks it is good to have MCHR "where we have a channel for making contacts with people like Messers. Boyd Campbell and Rex Brown." To him, seeing common problems that transcend race and getting that side of the Mississippi story told seems to be worthy of an attempt. He promises to be available for service to the Council upon the conclusion soon of an expansion program which has required extensive travel.

- - -

The local NAACP attorney sought to confer about the possibilities of involving important people in discussions on the school situation as a means of creating a climate in which school officials may act.

- - -

A white insurance man was asked to come to the office for an interview. He was questioned as to whether there is any indication that people in authority are anticipating a bus boycott in the State, and whether the Citizens Councils seem to be gaining ground. He responded in the negative on both points. He pointed to instances of arrests of white men for crimes against Negroes as a sign of progress. He also reflected a certain line of thinking that certain news reports implicating so-called "leading Negroes" would be a set-back, but admitted that even a man with delinquent children had a right to vote and also the possibility that the man's own limited opportunity might have contributed to his son's delinquency.

- - -

A Negro lawyer who, in the past, has failed to respond to our efforts indicated some interest in MCHR after meeting the Associate Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations at a recent meeting of lawyers.

- - -

A brief session in late June with ten or fifteen in-service teachers in attendance at summer school in Jackson seemed to indicate a calmness in regard to the signing of affidavits of organizational memberships. In some instances teachers reported having received contracts without being presented the affidavits.

- - -

Other talks which had significance in determining the state of affairs or the trend of things included a Negro Home Demonstration Agent from the northern part of the state, a farmer-businessman from a Delta town, the recipient of an out-of-state loan for relief from economic pressure; two out-of-town school men, one of whom is an anonymous contributor to MCHR, a local retired letter carrier and a

retired railway postal clerk who is actively engaged in getting Negroes registered to vote.

- - -

A recent advance in the direction of integration is the promotion of a Negro nurse to head the fifth floor (Negro area) of the University Medical Hospital Center. The young woman supervises only Negro workers but attends staff meetings on the same basis as white head nurses. A Negro storeroom girl reports having overheard two white workers say, "She (the Negro head nurse) is very nice."

- - -

A very negative sentiment comes from a Negro woman from a Delta town who related how she was told by the chief of police in very abusive language that "you all want us to tip our hats to you and treat you like white women ..."

- - -

The one teacher who did not write a statement pledging accord with the Jackson School Board Policy on segregation gave as her reason her inability to give assent to or teach what she does not believe. After three weeks, she has had no reply. She did not resign as she was repeatedly asked to do by the Negro supervisor.

- - -

Visitors

Out-of-state visitors included Mr. Kurt Severin of Miami, Florida, a representative of a magazine published in Germany. Mr. Severin told how eagerly Europeans seek news about the country they have just recently come to know as the land of the free and then began to get news of the Southern race problem.

Mr. Alan Knight Chalmers, national treasurer of NAACP was a very interesting visitor for a half evening. He is optimistic about the outlook for MCHR. In his personal contacts among whites, he observed an upward trend in positive sentiment.

- - -

Contacts

Mrs. Williams, Associate Director, reports a very rewarding month of convention experiences that provided opportunities for talking with groups and individuals. After talking with people in rural and urban communities about "the work of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, they usually followed up with such questions as: Are we getting anywhere? Who can become members? How old is it?" and conclude with "Mississippi sure needs all it has to offer ..." Mrs. Williams attended Negro church county conventions in Clinton, Bolton, Raymond, and Natchez. Her contacts netted five new members, a renewal, and a few small contributions.

- - -

The director was guest speaker July 26 at the Women's Auxiliary of the Progressive Baptist State Convention (Negro) meeting in Jackson July 24-27. Among other program responsibilities, she will conduct a workshop discussion at the National Association of Colored Women meeting in Florida the week of July 30th.

- - -

There is an increasing flow of correspondence and telephone calls between the office and members of the Executive Committee in which there is positive communication re problems and possible activities for future consideration.

- - -

Mrs. Burt's Terminal Report is attached.

Southern Regional Council

Terminal Report

Mrs. J.A. Burt, Jr.

During the month of June most of my activity was in one last attempt to enlist white people in the Council. I felt and still do that more are going to have to actively enter this movement if it is to accomplish anything at all. This activity prompted by the resignation of Mrs. Ratliff from the Board was a test for me. I feel now that I can not expend myself longer with no more results and cooperation than are forthcoming.

The number interviewed during the months of June and July brought to over one thousand the number whom I have sought to enlist in the organization since I began one year ago. Most ahve enlisted their hearts and prayers and that is all. I am more firmly convinced than ever that with a white ececutive and a better located office we could enlisted many more names as well.

Two days was spent in the office reading the reports and I became surer that in generalities and unspecifiedevents and reports we were cloaking the fact that little was done or known about situations and no follow up forthcoming on leads reported. Some of this I realize is inadvertent.

I discovered city police boarding express buses from Chicago bound for New Orleans. This is the first stop for these buses in Mississippi and segregated seating was being forced thought white people seated by Negroes had made no complaint whatever. The bus company central office has been interrogated and I have been taking turns with NAACP in checking the occurrences which only began last week.

An extra week was added to resignation date of July 15 to help see through the meetings of Negro PTA council and the School Board. I have been discussing the proposal for several months now and it has been successful. We wanted to find the best way of accomplishing this without seeming to compromise. Throughout the whole affair everyone has been careful and firm. It was deemed best not to deal with NAACP by name any longer and the PTA became our vehicle. The President of the NAACP is the spokesman for the PTA group. This is the first step to having a Negro on the School Board. Regular meetings of this group will be held; no mention of race will be made by any individual in the group but all discussion on all school premblems and plans will be engaged by all, any member may at any time attend the meeting of the School Board, speak, or have access to the minutes; these are some of the provisions of this council. Will try to inform both offices when this will appear on NBC. (Clipping enc.)

MO — Send. ✓
HCF

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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Staff

Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

August 20, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We would appreciate your sending copies of the following:

Three Views of the Segregation Decisions
The Strange Career of Jim Crow
Desegregation Issue of The Annals

Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruby S. Lyells
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL j

P.S. Harold it is one copy of each publication that we are requesting

FBR

August 27, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of August 20, with enclosures.

Mr. Routh is out of the office this week, and is expected to return Tuesday, September 4. Your letter has been placed on his desk for his consideration at that time.

Sincerely,

Secretary to Mr. Routh

mmf

C
O
P
Y

MCHR Letterhead

August 24, 1956

Rec'd
8/27/56

Dear

A Board meeting of MCHR is called for Wednesday September 5, at 10:30 a. m. in our offices at 1104 Lynch Street, Jackson.

We need a full Board meeting to discuss matters of great concern to our group, to elect Board members to fill the vacancies made by the resignation of Mrs. Ratliff and the death of Dr. Zuber, to enlarge the Board by nominating other persons to the membership, to elect a new president.

Will you please study the enclosed Memorandum very carefully. We have been declared negligent of our responsibilities as Board members. This indictment must be resolved by each of us in the light of our own particular efforts.

In regard to paragraph 2, page 2, I have investigated this statement and I find that it is primarily due to misinterpretations and a real lack of cohesiveness among the Board. It is my carefully considered opinion that this matter should be completely by-passed by the Board and that we should concentrate and determine on closer cooperation in the future.

The need for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is very great. We must work together to increase its usefulness. Your presence at the Board meeting September 5 is needed.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley,
Acting Chairman Executive
Committee MCHR

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

August 20, 1956

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President
Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Sherard, Mississippi

Vice Presidents
Mrs. C. E. Dishman
Piney Woods, Mississippi

Mr. Charles T. Morgan
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Staff

Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

As Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Wheatley has inspired a healthy line of communication between members of the Committee, the office, and to members of the Board.

Although out of town at present, Monsignor Brunini and Mr. Miller, other members of the Committee, are consulted and informed at every point.

Mrs. Wheatley was in the office Friday when we were occupied with a rather full agenda, including the recent Memorandum and Report from SRC, Finance - various aspects of the present picture, possible sources of income, and future needs; present Board membership and possibilities for strengthening the Board, scheduling and planning an Agenda for a Board meeting early in September, a president for MCHR, and numerous other points that would naturally arise in the course of the talks - clarifying and unifying our own thinking.

The plan is to fill the two Board vacancies (Dr. Thomas L. Zuber passed in July) in September. It is the plan, also, that committments for additions to the Board will be in hand for action at the September meeting.

In the meantime, Board members have been asked to assist with membership and finance. The Board and membership have been alerted to the need for active support if the organization is to continue and progress.

Sincerely yours,
Ruby
Mrs. R. S. Lyells,
Executive Director

RSL/mst
cc: Mrs. Wheatley
Msgr. Brunini
Mr. Miller

P.S. Fred after Mrs. Wheatley's letter came suggesting that a copy might be sent to you we conferred that both hers and mine should go as each had planned. RSL 8/23/56

WHEATLEY & COMPANY

COTTON

GREENWOOD, MISS.

August 18, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director MCHR
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson Miss.

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

We enjoyed being with you and working together yesterday. In order that we may "square away" about what we did and what to do next I am writing my resume.

Your finance statement showed a cash balance to date of $153.85, plus $250 expectancy from SRC; making a total of resource funds for running expenses $403.85. Against this there are outstanding checks and bills in the amount of $138.72, plus $86.00 due SRC on State raised funds: a total of $224.72 indebtedness. This leaves a working balance of only $179.13.

The balance todate on our SRC quota of $3,500, is $2,066.01 still to be raised.

A rough check of membership showed 75% Negro and 25% white.

To do: this is for you. Make a rough breakdown of geographical residence according to Congressional districts.

Board membership is now 14, with two places to be filled by the Board in our September meeting.

To do: this is for me. Write to the Rev. Duncan Gray to ask if he will be willing to serve as a Board member.
For you: locate a member in Jackson; try to find other persons in various locations who would be willing to serve on the Board. Incidentally Mr. Wheatley is willing to be a Board member.

Board meeting: date Wednesday September 5, time 10:30 a.m. place, 1104 Lynch Street.

Letter issuing call to be written by me on our letter head and sent to you. You to have mimeographed 25 copies of the SRC Memorandum, and mail my letter with one copy of the Memo to each Board member. Keep other copies for use at Board meeting. Also enclose one copy of "Angry South" with letter and Memo.

Note: any letters you write to me from now on keep copies for Msgr Brunini and Mr. Miller and I will do the same. In this way they will be able to understand our action and progress

COPY

during their absence from the State.

Agenda for Board meeting. This can be adjusted as we plan and desire.

1. Discussion of SRC Memorandum, with Executive Committee "remarks" offered.

2. Financial statement to August 31, showing total income including balance on hand October 1, 1955, and showing State receipts and SRC funds. Also showing total expenditure as on the statement of June 30, with balance of funds remaining.

Statement of SRC allocation of fund raising to us from SRC for 1956-57.

Proposed budget for MCHR based on previous experience.

3. Fill two existing vacancies on the Board

4. Nominate other persons to be voted on mail ballot for Board membership.

5. Elect a new president.

6. Appoint a program committee for annual meeting to assist Executive Director.

Indidentally I think we should also have a "program for action" committee appointed at this Board meeting

7. Discuss publicity and if possible have a news story about the September 5 Board meeting.

8. Present to Board a tenbative folder of statement of purpose of MCHR and general information to distribute both within and without the membership.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Other items.

You to write to Mr. Eselle welcoming him to MCHR and enclosing an MCHR contribution folder, an SRC folder of information, the latest JOTS, and "Angry South"

This is a later thought. Please write to Fred Routh about our meeting yesterday and our general plans. Show on the letter copies of Msgr Brunini and Mr. Miller.

I intend to write to Mr. Joffrien at Oxford about becoming a member.

My best wishes to Mrs. Williams and thanks to Mrs. Johnson for preparatory secretarial work and to you for having everything "right ready". I have good hope for us.

Sincerely yours,

CC:Msgr Brunini
Mr. S. W. Miller

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
Acting Chmn Executive Committee MCHR

September 13, 1956

EXPRESSIONS OF FAITH AND GOOD WILL

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

E. W. Banks: ... decline with regret [membership on the Board] At the same time I assure you that I shall be glad to lend assistance wherever you think I might be useful.

Jackson Businessman (Negro) - September 1956

Sam Barefield: Quite honored to be asked to serve on the Board ... Since much of my interest and effort is in the same direction as the work of the Council, it would be a distinct pleasure for me to serve the Council in an Official capacity ... However, my present plans are to return to graduate school...

College Teacher (white) - August 1956

Dr. Ernst Borinski: Your interest in our activities has contributed largely to their success. I hope that there will soon be more opportunity from our side to support your work.

I feel that your approach to human relations is very resourceful, excellent and promising. The success which you achieved in this time of crisis is well worth to be proud of. Many friends in the white community have stated that through the endeavors of the Council on Human Relations inter-group contacts are on the way up again.

Tougaloo College Professor (white) - June 1956

Robert C. Cook: ...anticipating leaving Mississippi ... regret ... impossible for me to join in with you on the Mississippi Council on Human Relations ... know something of the work ... know that you are an able person and will be able to do much good in this tremendous and yet very important task ahead.

Ex-College President & First Managing Editor,
State Times - September 1955

Mrs. E. E. Deen: I hope you [Mrs. Wheatley] will accept the Chairmanship.

Church Leader (white) - September 1956

Mrs. C. E. Dishman: ...Unable to attend Board Meeting ... office people are away ... necessary for me to be on hand during office hours ... you have my full support ... with you one hundred percent.

Jr. College Official (Negro) - September 1956

Miss Alma Hickman: Please be assured that our meeting was a great pleasure to me also: What Wordsworth called "the inhuman dearth of noble natures" has often saddened and frustrated me. You impressed me as being intellectually and emotionally mature and having a personal dignity and forebearance even of injustice. You will mean much to your race and to all of Mississippi in the work you have

undertaken, I feel sure. I shall always be glad to be of any possible service to you and your work.

College Teacher (white) - April 1955

G. P. Maddox: ...Must express appreciation for the very fine way in which you responded to my appeal for materials...My instructor was so impressed, he kept the article for future reference...Such organizations will have to be the basis for the mutual understanding and trust that will pave the way for better things for us in the State.

High School Principal (Negro) - August 1956

Sue Minter (Mrs. David) ...determined to tell you how admiring I was of the way you planned and carried out last Saturday's meeting ... one of the best I've ever been to.

Your speech, Mrs. Lyells, was so well-put, so wise, and certainly expressed what I think MCHR must do in Mississippi - not be afraid yet be "wise as serpents" so that we live to start another year... Howard and Alice Kester ... came by ... they understand so well this "moderate" course we must take to see that some headway is made ... We will pray that you will be given strength and wisdom for your very significant task.

(white) - November 1955

Charles T. Morgan:...unable to attend Board ... opened the College this week ... It was a real pleasure to attend (annual) meeting ... the time for people to stick to worthwhile things is when the going is tough ... tremendously interested in this matter of human relations and I would, of course, be most happy for any opportunity to serve in their improvement.

Jr. College President (white) - September 1956

Mary Murry: Membership renewal I thank you for your note and the work you do.

Teacher (white) - September 1956

Eva Neblett (Mrs. R. P.) Have always been so definitely interested in MCHR as you know but for five years Mr. Neblett and I have been ill and not able to promote this work as we'd like to -- I do want to continue my membership ... do wish I could do more.

You have certainly been a wonderful Director.

(white) - November 1955

B. G. Olive: ...indeed a worthy organization ... can do a tremendous service ... put my pledge down for ___ ...

Memphis Businessman (Negro) - September 1956

Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn: You are doing a grand job. Times like these call for unwavering faith and undaunted courage of which you are well endowed. Good luck to you.

Physician (Negro) - September 1956

A. G. Williamson: It will not be possible for me to attend this meeting. This I deeply regret. I certainly think the "Council" should not be allowed to cease functioning.

Board Member (white) - September 1956

Dr. Walter A. Zuber: Sorry I didn't get to come by your office while in Jackson ...

Wishing you continued success in your unselfish desire and effort to improve human relations.

Physician (Negro) - June 1956

Expressions of Faith...

Fred -

Please destroy the copy STATMENTS OF faith handed you in the office on the 13th

Ruby

Mississippi Councilon Human Relations
September 13, 1956

Statements of Faith and Good Will

Miss Murry (with renewal):Thank you for your note as well as the work you do White School Teacher: Sept. 1956.

Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, Negro Physician: You are doing a grand job. Times like these call for unwavering faith and undaunted courage of which you are well endowed. Good luck to you. Negro Physician - June 1956.

Dr. Ernst Bronski: Your interest in our activities has contributed largely to their success. I hope that there will soon be more opportunity from our side to support your work.
I feel that your approach to human relations is very resourceful, excellent and promising. The success which you achieved in this time of crisis is well worth to be proud of.
Many friends in the white community have stated that through the endeavors of the Council in Human Relations inter-group contacts are on the way up again.
Tougaloo Professor - June 1956.

Dr. Walter A. Zuber: Sorry I didn't get to come by your office while in Jackson...
Wishing you continued success in your unselfish desire and effort to improve human relations. Negro Physician - June 1956.

A. L. Johnson: It is with sincere regret that we learn of your intention to resign from MCHR, this one organization which is attempting to maintain lines of communication for the improvement of human relations.....
You can imagine how it feels to have your friends, ... find it inconvenient to hold out in these times. Negro J.C. Dean - June 1956.

Sue Minter (Mrs. David)....determined to tell you how admiring I was of the way you planned and carried out last Saturday's meeting.... one of the best I'd ever been to.
Your speech, Mr. Lyells, wa s so well-put, so wise, and certainly expressed wht I think MCHR must do in Mississippi--not be afraid yet be "wise as serpents" so that we live to start another year.
.....Howard and Alice Kesler .. came by...they understand so well this "moderate"course we must take to see that some headway is made .....
We will pray that you will be given strength and wisdom for your very significant task. White Woman - Nov. 1955

Eva Neblett (Mrs. R. P.) 'Have always been so definitely interested in MCHR organization as you know but for five years Mr. Neblett and I have been ill and not able to promote this work as we'd like-- I do want to continue my membership--do wish I could do more...
You have certainly been a wonderful Director. White Woman - Nov. 1955

Mr. A.G. Williamson: It will not be possible for me to attend this meeting. This I deeply regret. I certainly think the "Council" should not be allowed to cease functioning. White Churchman - Sept. 1956

Mr. Sam Barefield: Quite honored.... Since much of my interest and effort is in the same direction as the work of the Council, it would be a distinct pleasure for me to serve the Council in an official capacity....
White Coll. faculty Sept. '56

Mrs. E. E. Deen: If the organization is continued I hope you will accept the Chairmanship. White Woman - Sept. 1956.

Mr. E. W. Banks.....decline with regret. At the same time I assure you that I shall be glad to lend assistance wherever you think I might be useful.

Negro Bus. Man Sept. 1956.

Jackson, Miss.

Mississippi Council

13 Sept '56
CHP — FBR

Mr & Mrs Wheatley, Msgr Brunini, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Lyells —
1 2 3 4

Review by CHP & FBR of SRC Exec. Comm. Actions

Mrs. Wheatley — We had Bd. meeting on Sept 5th out of thinking of this meeting comes a memo to GSM —

(1.) Re: Public info — not in newspapers; but is known in other groups in the state

(2.) Office location — made repeated efforts to find other quarters — white members of Exec Com. don't object to present location — Lynch St. not voted as Negro street.

(3.) Board — Staff relationships —

a.) Mrs. R. resigned without warning to Bd. or Exec. Com.

b.) Rabbi M. & Mrs. R should have come to Exec. Com of MCHR not to SRC — they both had sense of frustration; Mrs. R had only one Bd. meeting —

c.) Mrs. R. couldn't adjust to operation of MCHR — had preconceived ideas of how things should be run.

d.)

(4.) Bd has not been cohesive — has not accepted responsibilities — for fund raising — memberships — program development. — 5 Negro — 9 whites —
* Bd meeting 5 Sept — 6 Bd members + 1 Staff Present —

(5.) Conditions in Mississippi have continuously worsened — MCHR identified as group for school desegregation; therefore people won't join.

Rev. Duncan M. Gray (Episcopal Sup of Bishop) — Mr. Wheatley (BS mgr) — Mr. Williams (Industrial — N — Natchez) —

Miss Johnson (No) — (Jean Fischer — Negro Teachers assoc. + Past Pres A.T.A.)
Clarke College —
Sam Bargeloh + going to study — can't —

Dr. Zuber died —
Mr. R. resigned —
Miss Hickman resig.
Mr. Morgan — won't accept again —

(6) Mr. Miller — Miss needs patience, tolerance and guidance.

(7) Program based on equal human contact to study problem of schools, vote, etc.

(8) There has not been sympathetic leadership in the MCHR —

(9) CH read his questions from evaluation mens.

(10) 261 members 75% Negro 25% white

(11) Other People invited to Bd. Membership

Rev. M. G. Prewitt - Meth - Negro - Winona

Felix Dunn - N. MD - Gulf Port.

Mrs T. L. Barnes - N - ~~Past~~ Pres Fed. Clubs - Negro Women.

Mr. Jam Gilliam - N - Grandworter Mosaics

Rev. RW Wallace - N. - Barber & minister

Dean Jenn Fargeson - W - Millsaps -

~~Non~~ - listed members of current Bd -

Dr. P. W. Hill - Clarksdale - N -

A. L. Johnson - Prentiss - N

Rev. John Mangrum - N. - Chaplin at Tougaloo

R. S. Lyells,
Executive Director
9-13-56

Report of Activity
Relative to Conditional Status of the
Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Executive Committee:

1. Instituted a Public Relations job within the Board of Directors - two mailings, including information regarding finance and activity; and calling upon the Board for responsible assistance in program and finance.

2. Set up machinery for the location and election of a president.

3. An office conference between the acting Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Executive Director August 17 provided a back-log of understanding and agreement on "Things To Do."

4. Inspired a steady flow of correspondance, local and long-distance telephone calls beteeen the Chairman and the Office and the Chairman and other members of the committee, and the Director and other mambers of the committee assuring that there is positive communication in relation to problems and possibilities.

5. Prepared a statement, based upon a study of the facts, to be presented to the Board in response to the recent actions of SRC in placing MCHR on probation and pulling together all available constructive elements for a positive "moving ahead."

6. Held a meeting of the Board of Directors September 5th to review the situation with reference to MCHR and to plan for a more cohesive response to the challenges presented by the necessity of maintaining a bi-racial "channel of thought" in Mississippi.

a. Filled vacancies on the Board
b. Approved a resolution making possible the addition of Board members prior to the Annual Meeting of the members.
c. Faced the issues raised in the SRC MEMORANDUM.
d. Approved proposals calculated to complete the qualifying financial quota for next year's grant from the Central Office.
e. Made a strong recommendation favoring the continuation of MCHR.
f. Provided for lay leadership in connection with the proposed annual meeting and for a future Program of Action.

Staff

The Executive Director has been directly involved in most of the activity of the Executive Committee and, separately, with each Officer in the performance of his duties.

1. Made contacts through correspondance (and five personal interviews) regarding and with Board prospects. Of fifteen contacts there have been ~~three~~ two acceptances, five "not at this time" responses, and ~~seven~~ six who have not yet replied.

2. Received expressions of faith through financial contributions and promises to work from several, including R. E. Ezelle, Jr.and Earl Banks, Sr. local white and Negro business men, respectively, and Mrs. C. C. Clark, a white woman of broad contacts and liberalizing experiences, who are not willing to accept Board Membership at this time. Rex I. Brown stated in a telephone interview that there are men who believe in the purposes of the organization as stated; that these men do not favor the Citizens Council; that reluctance to join is based upoon the belief that it may be good for awhile to have some people around who are free of any affiliations.

3. Traveled for a day with the Finance Chairman in the interest of contributions.

4. Carried the responsibility for the preparation and processing of reports, statements, correspondance, and other details related to the activities previously referred to.

5. The Director and Associate Director have continued the usual efforts related to securing memberships and contributions and presenting MCHR to individuals and groups. The urgency of the need for more general concern for the organization has been emphasized. Mrs. Williams made a personal visit to the home of a former Mississippi Division Board Member, who resigned during the reorganization period because of illness, and secured her promise of renewal of membership and interest.

6. The routine work of the office including a monthly reporting of finance and a narrative report and clipping papers for the Central Office have proceeded normally. There has been normal office traffic and mailings- including JOTS, a bi-monthly mailing to the membership. The Ralph McGill reprint has been distributed to the Board of Directors and to others who responded to a notation in JOTS.

MEMORANDUM

September 8, 1956

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Dr. C. H. Parrish and Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Associates

FROM: The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

RE: The Memorandum of Dr. Mitchell to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, and the Special Joint Report of Dr. Parrish and Mr. Routh.

As soon as possible after the receipts of the above papers, copies of the Special Joint Report, hereafter called simply the MEMORANDUM were sent to all Board members, together with a call to a Board meeting on September 5, 1956, at 1004 Lynch Street. Sept.5 was the earliest possible date on account of the absence from the State of the Finance chairman Mr. S. W. Miller, and the treasurer, Msgr. Brunini

The Board of Directors of MCHR duly met on the above date and carefully considered the MEMORANDUM. The following statement is the consensus of opinion on the MEMORANDUM.

We take the points of DIAGNOSIS in order.

1. The Miss. Council has not made itself known publicly.

Reply: We know that we have not made MCHR known through the press. Conditions in Mississippi for the past two years have made press notices a hazard to our growth. MCHR has, however, been made known to many more people than its membership through speaking, correspondance, group meetings and individual contacts. The Board agreed at the Sept. 5 meeting that press publicity might still be more harmful than useful, and desired to wait until further consultation could be had with SRC Associate Directors, and until a committment to press news should be made by all Board members including those recently added and to be added to the Board.

2. Location of central MCHR office in "Negro" district.

Reply. Repeated efforts were made to locate MCHR offices in the main business district of Jackson, but on account of landlord objection to joint Negro and white tenancy, this was impossible.

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations has not felt stigmatized by the location of its office in a predominantly Negro area. This would be quite contrary to our principle of operation which is working on a basis of common humanity.

3. Board and Staff Relationships: personality problems, staff inefficiency etc.

Reply: We have considered this carefully. Investigations were made and we have been unable to get any actual report of specific causes for this part of the MEMORANDUM's statements. No complaints have at any time been made to the Board of MCHR, of staff inefficiency, and the Board members have been unaware of personality problems. We acknowledge with thanks the leadership of Rabbi Mantinband and Mrs. Ratliff and we realize that they are both very busy people with many obligations besides that to MCHR. We feel that they attempted to do a volunteer job with devotion. If there have been difficulties between them and the staff, as suggested by the MEMORANDUM, we believe that they have been due to misunderstandings and misinterpretations. As far as we know the relationship between the Board and Staff has been quite harmonious.

We feel that the MEMORANDUM is quite correct in stating that there has been a lack of cohesiveness and decisiveness on the part of the Board as a whole. We must acknowledge that we have left almost entirely to the finance chairman and the staff the business

of raising funds. The Board should have assumed a larger part of that responsibility, as well as the responsibility of increasing memberships. The staff should be employed primarily in developing and helping to carry out group activities and group experiences among the members and others; in the spread of information, and the development of good will for the organization.

4. Difficulties in Mississippi as reported to SRC by various persons.

Reply. The difficulties of MCHR are plain for anyone to see. In the past two years Mississippi has gone through a serious deterioration in human relations. The Supreme Court decisions led to State and municiple laws separating the races yet more widely from one another. The great publicity given elsewhere to Miss. in various crimes against Negroes have created a situation of defensive tension which have made it almost impossible to MCHR to have a healthy growth.

5. Interview by Messrs Parrish and Routh with various people in Jackson.

Reply. We feel that the chief point here to be kept in mind by us is that these persons interviewed agree that there is a need for such an organization as MCHR, and that it can function on an integrated basis.

Point of the PRESCRIPTION taken in order

1. Reorganization of the Board.

The Board as permitted by the by-laws has filled existing vacancies in its membership.

We have passed a Resolution by-passing the by-laws to

permit a mail ballot by the membership on prospective Board members whose named had been approved by the Board and who have signified their willingness to serve. This action to be ratified by the Annual Meeting of the membership.

2. Clearance of staff inefficiency.

We repeat that we can locate no charges of inefficiency of the staff.

3. Program of action.

We have appointed a "program of action" committee to study and submit to the annual meeting definite group projects which it will be practical for members to carry out in their communities or to initiate, in the coming year.

CONCLUSION

Expressing a very strong concern for the necessity of an organization that keeps open "channels of communication" the Board voted to recommend to the annual meeting that, regardless of action of the Southern Regional Council, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will continue under the same By-laws, even, if necessary on a voluntary basis.

S. W. Millet

Joseph B. Brunini

Elizabeth N. Whatley (Mrs. D.S.)

Ruby S. Speece (Mrs. R.S.)

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
September 5, 1956

Board of Directors
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
10:30 A.M. Regular Meeting
Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, Acting Chairman, Executive Committee, presiding.

Prayer: The Rt. Reverend J. B. Brunini.

A letter of resignation from Miss Alma Hickman.
Mr. S. W. Miller's motion to accept with deep regrets was passed.

A motion by the Rt. Rev. J. B. Brunini that the Board proceed to fill three vacancies on the Board passed.

The following were elected by acclamation:
The Rev. Duncan Gray, Episcopal minister, Cleveland
Mr. D. S. Wheatley, Businessman, Greenwood
Mr. M. L. Williams, Businessman, Natchez

The following resolution was presented by Mrs. R. S. Lyells:

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is faced with the urgent necessity of increasing its membership; and

WHEREAS the constitutional provision that members of the Board of Directors shall be elected at the annual meeting will delay the work of the Board at this time, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the rule be suspended to permit a mail ballot for the election of current additions to the Board of Directors; and be it

RESOLVED further, That this action be subject to the ratification of the members at the annual meeting.

Mr. D. S. Wheatley's motion to adopt was passed.

By common consent the Executive Director was authorized to prepare a ballot containing names recommended by the Board.

The Southern Regional Council Memorandum on the status of the Mississippi Council was discussed.

Publicity. The Executive Committee made a statement that the climate has not been favorable to newspaper publicity, that through speaking engagements, group meetings, correspondence, and personal contacts the organization is known to many more people than its membership; that newspaper publicity at this time would seem unwise; and RECOMMENDATION that newspaper publicity be delayed until we discuss our situation with SRC representatives and secure the support and commitment of the full Board of Directors.

A motion to accept was passed.

Office space. The Executive Committee reported that repeated efforts to place the office in a different locale have met objections to joint Negro-white tenancy. We who have come together may have had fears at first of difficulties, but as we work together and grow in mutual respect and trust, which is a two-way process all the time, the difficulties and the fears vanish like mist in the sunshine.

Board-Staff Relationships. The following statement by the Executive Committee was approved by common consent:

"We have considered this very carefully. We acknowledge, with thanks, the leadership of Rabbi Mantinband, Monsignor Brunini, and Mrs. Ratliff.

We realize that they have been busy persons and have attempted to do a volunteer job with devotion. We feel that any difficulties between staff and leadership, of which the Board had no knowledge, were due to misunderstandings and misinterpretations. As far as we know the relationship between Board and staff has been quite harmonious. We feel that the Memorandum is quite correct in stating that there has been a lack of cohesiveness and decisiveness on the part of the Board as a whole. We must acknowledge that we have left almost entirely to the staff and the finance chairman the business of raising funds. The Board should assume a larger part of that responsibility, as well as sharing responsibility for increasing the membership, leaving the staff opportunity to plan and carry out group activities, the spread of information, and the development of goodwill for the organization. We must face the fact that Board membership is not an honorary office, but a job of work."

Finance was discussed and authorization given for three letters:

1) a letter over the signature of the finance chairman to members not current in their dues,
2) special letter by the Director requesting individuals who have made pledges to pay at this time, and
3) a letter over the signatures of the Finance Chairman, the Treasurer and the Director to prospective contributors.

Several members of the Board assumed responsibility for certain contacts for larger contributions.

Expressing a very strong concern for the necessity of an organization that keeps open "channels of communication," the Board voted to recommend to the annual meeting that, regardless of the action of the Southern Regional Council, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations will continue under the same By-Laws - even, if necessary, to operate on a voluntary basis.

A motion was passed requesting the Executive Committee to continue its present organization until the annual meeting.

The Director was asked to select a Committee to work with her in planning for the annual meeting to be held at Tougaloo College in November.

A "Program for Action" Committee was formed to determine a set of goals we may agree upon as possible action in various communities over the State. The Committee - The Reverend Duncan Gray, The Reverend John Mangram, A. L. Johnson, D. S. Wheatley, and Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Chairman. A report is requested for the annual meeting.

R. S. Lyells, Acting Secretary

SUMMARY OF JOINT REPORT TO DR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL
by G. H. Parrish and Frederick R. Roth
re
The Conditions of the Mississippi Council

The Mississippi Council apparently has been unable to get off the ground with an effective program and a cohesive functioning organization. It is not widely known in the state. There have been numerous reports to the central office of difficulties about office location, about staff-Board relationships, and about Board assumption of responsibility. The situation in the state is extremely difficult and yet, on the basis of discussions with a number of prominent Mississippians, there would seem that there is a recognized need for a human relations agency in the state, but that the Mississippi Council, as now constituted, can not be very effective and can not gain the respect of the people it needs. Because of frustrations, one state chairman declined to stand for reelection and the newly elected chairman resigned from office. The leadership of the organization appears to have been unstable.

PRESCRIPTION

In the light of the foregoing diagnosis, we are forced to conclude that only drastic action by the Board of the Mississippi Council can salvage the operation in that state. We, here at the Atlanta office, will have to be convinced that the situation there is not hopeless, as it now appears; and that the allocation of funds to the Mississippi Council is not a waste of money needed desperately elsewhere.

Such action might, as a minimum, involve:

1. The reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council, so as to make it more representative. New members should be added now. If necessary, the state constitutional provisions covering this may have to be suspended and a mail ballot of the membership taken;

2. A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the present staff, clearing up the repeated charges of inefficiency that have been made;

3. The setting-up by the Board of the Mississippi Council of a program of activities which will have a reasonable chance of success.

We therefore recommend that:

1. Unless substantial evidence, not now available to us, is adduced to justify the continuation of the Mississippi Council, that funds be withdrawn after September 30, 1956 and that plans be made to service Mississippi from the central office.

2. The Mississippi Council, in line with the action taken by the Executive Committee of SRC, be placed on "provisional status" from this date until the end of our fiscal year — September 30, 1956.

3. We further recommend that the Assistant Directors for State Organizations visit Mississippi again about the middle of September, in order to make a new evaluation of the program there.

Statement of

SRC ALLOCATION

for

1956-1957

SRC Memorandum #1 - April 10, 1954

Page 3, Paragraph 2

"Note that SRC's contribution for the second period is calculated at about $10,500 with your locally raised figure at $3,500; and for the third period, SRC's contribution is put at about $8,000 and the locally raised sum at $6,500."

FRED ROUTH STATEMENT - AUGUST 7, 1956

1. Be it resolved by the Executive Committee that the central staff of the Southern Regional Council shall have the authority to modify the proposed allocation of funds to any state affiliate, as outlined in Memo #1 for the third fiscal period; such modification not to exceed 25%.

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Suggested Publicity for Immediate Release

The Board of Directors of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations met September 5, at the Council offices on Lynch Street. The Board agenda included discussion of conditions in general, finance, and the annual meeting of the members to be held at Tougaloo College in November.

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is an organization which proposes to foster and promote a better understanding between Negroes and whites in Mississippi, and to encourage communication among persons and groups of persons who have a desire to work toward a solution of our common problems. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. It is non-profit, non-political, and non-sectarian. There are similar Councils on Human Relations connected with the Southern Regional Council in eleven other southern states.

Though less than two years old, the Mississippi Council had its origin in the Mississippi Commission in Interracial Cooperation initiated after World War I under the leadership of Bishop Theo. D. Bratton, and Bishop Wm. Mercer Green of the Episcopal Church in Mississippi. Since that time the organization has had the continuous support of Church leaders of several denominations, and of both Negroes and whites.

Members of the Executive Committee are, the Rt. Rev. Joseph B. Brunini, S. W. Miller, Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, and Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director.

THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

What it is

Continuing in the tradition of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council of which it is the successor, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is an organization of Mississippians interested in the human approach to improving conditions in Mississippi.

Authorized February 13, 1955, MCHR adopted its constitution November 5 of the same year. Application for a Charter was made in April, 1955.

MCHR has a Board of Directors which determines policy and program. It's employed staff is native to Mississippi.

Deep Roots

MCHR has roots in the past - as far back as the founding of the Mississippi Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a branch of a south-wide organization founded in 1919 by Dr. Will Alexander whose concerns were those of Southerners for the problems of the South.

Pioneers of those early days were Bishop Theodore D. Bratton and Bishop William Mercer Green of the Episcopal Church in Mississippi who had the confidence and support of church and lay leadership of both races.

A contemporary organization of white women was concerned with the prevention of lynching.

The Southern Regional Council (Atlanta, Georgia) was born in the merger of the desire on the part of these two organizations to find new WAYS of work and the desire of Southern Negroes to share in the solution of common problems. SRC, Mississippi Division (1944) was a logical next step in race relations in Mississippi.

New Inspiration

An expanded program of SRC visualized independently staffed state organizations working in terms of their own needs. Dream realized, 1954.

New status: new name: Human Relations - broad - permits taking hold at any point - moving forward: Mississippi Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of Southern Regional Council -

<u>Aims</u> "to attain through discussion, fact-finding, and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all the peoples of the State."

<u>Is</u> non-profit, non-denominational, and non-political.

<u>Believes</u> Democracy is safe and effective only when everybody contributes and everybody shares.

<u>Seeks</u> to demonstrate that enlightened Mississippians of all races and all creeds can come together in the spirit of good-will and find workable solutions to their common problems.

What to do	The program for immediate action calls for the forming of conversational groups across racial lines in local communities to explore the facts about the local schools; to discuss the bearing of the Supreme Court Decision on lifting the educational and cultural level of minorities, and world mission and world peace, the migration from the state of the white and Negro earning class; forming intergroup committees; (If bi-racial meetings are not practical at this time, small groups of whites could be assembled to talk over the possibilities of working bi-racially or some other topic leading toward an awareness of such need. Small Negro groups could promote self-education in the implications of first-class citizenship and working across racial lines. On a very elementary level, individual members could serve as examples of good-will in the community, exploit opportunities for interracial contacts on a mutually respectable basis and win friends for MCHR.); getting Negroes represented on school boards, police forces, etc.; visiting sessions of school boards and sitting in on court proceedings; reading what "they think" - i.e., Southerners, and others who are in the vanguard of public opinion.
Services Offered	The MCHR staff and office serves as a clearing house of literature, films, information from research and experience, as speakers and consultants for conferences, as coordinator of the efforts of individuals and organizations working for better human relations in Mississippi, and as a point of orientation for out-of-state visitors seeking the positive approach to sources of information.
Who we are	Mississippians all. MCHR welcomes as members and contributors all who believe in "Our Father," and "We, the People." We can learn to work together by working together creatively in the search for the best answers to our complex problems. Members receive the New South, official organ of SRC and also publications and other mailings from the MCHR office. Non-member conbributors ($5.00 or more) are entitled to receive all regular and special publications of the Council.
What they say	"Many friends in the white community have stated that through the endeavors of the Council on Human Relations, inter-group contacts are on the way up." College professor - white "This is the one organization which is attempting to maintain lines of communication for the improvement of human relations." Junior College Dean - Negro

"Have always been so definitely interested in MCHR ... but for five years Mr. _____ and I have been ill and not able to promote this work as would like ... continue my membership."

Delta white woman

"I am determined to tell you two how admiring I was of ... last Saturday's meeting (Annual Meeting, Nov. 5, 1955)"

Delta white woman

"Appreciate any organization that has sane approach. I hope I am not lacking in courage by not leading the discussion for annual meeting. Perhaps can be of service to the organization in another way."

White lawyer

"It is getting more and more difficult for white liberals to rationalize their doing nothing."

College professor

"What most Mississippi communities need, it seems to me, is to create, strengthen, and preserve channels of communication by which citizens can seek together for a solution to common problems."

University professor.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

September 15, 1956

Addenda

Re Points Raised in Addition

TO MEMORANDUM and More

Facts Re MEMORANDUM

Liberal Negro Leadership Represented on Board

The Reverend John Mangram is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the NAACP.

A. L. Johnson was the radical president of the teachers association when the teachers' salary equalization suit was filed.

S. W. Miller is on a list, along with Medgar Evers, NAACP executive, and Ruby Lyells, as a subversive, which plagues the president of Alcorn A. & M. College at appropriation time.

Mrs. L. R. Johnson was one of the few teachers in her county who admitted NAACP membership on the new affidavit requiring teachers to list affiliations.

Office Location

Minutes, Executive Board July 28, 1955: Upon motion by _____ the office will remain at its present location until we can secure a more desirable place. The Director was authorized to request more office space.

Depressed People: Documentary Evidence

Mrs. J. P. Young and Mrs. Lurelena Johnson, both of Clarksdale received grants from the Rights of Conscience Program through efforts initiated by the Mississippi Council on Human Relations office.

York Reeves, Belzoni received a loan from the National Sharecroppers Fund through the Mississippi Council on Human Relations office which supplied the evidence of need.

Teachers, farmers, a dentist, and businessman are among other named subjects of economic reprisals.

New York Times Reporters

Scant information or a short listing of contacts was perhaps a deliberate attempt at discretion. During the tense days surrounding the Till case and subsequent incidents, persons who were victims of pressures as well as potential informers did not want to see or be seen with strangers less they be further victimized. To have a stranger ask where one lived could have been dangerous. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations' staff and Board were cautious less they should become involved or cause the involvement of others.

An example: Dr. A. L. Kramer - a master at putting people at ease - was referred to a man in Yazoo City, who later reported that he did not give the whole truth. His unsuccessful attempt to get a seriously depressed man to risk talking to a stranger in town or in another town the next day was not reported truthfully. He told Dr. Kramer that he had been unable to locate the subject. His racial pride was at stake in presenting a friend in such an ignorant light.

ACHIEVEMENTS

of The

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

September 15, 1956

1. Achievement Number One of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is a SELF - a small group committed to the principle of "working together", that has learned to do by doing. The group has achieved an understanding that transcends mere business and organizational relationships. Having thus grown, it forms a good nucleus for demonstrating to the larger community that "it can be done" bi-racially and across religious barriers.

2. The most important achievement of the group is that the organization has survived (1) the losing of two presidents; (2) the criticism leveled at the organization - criticism made to people outside of the Mississippi group, and not, constructively, within the group; and (3) restrictive legislative acts and city ordinances, and failure to get chartered - all of which have definitely stunted the growth of the organization.

   Efforts made to hold the group together have brought to the surface the realization of the great NEED for The Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Survival and the feeling of need are an achievement in which all share.

3. Through its continued existence as evidence of a serious attempt to work together on the basis of mutual respect, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations has gained the respect of Negroes who were, at first, fearful that it might be a means of thwarting their progress and neutralizing NAACP.

4. There is a membership of two hundred sixty individuals, about twenty-five per cent white, whose belonging indicate that they have progressed beyond the "separate but equal" stage of thinking. To them the Mississippi Council on Human Relations is a "channel of thought and action" - potential and actual.

5. An annual meeting in November, attended by some fifty people from over the State where there was program participation and fellowship. The

naturalness and ease of the atmosphere and freedom of the discussion were a rewarding experience as many have stated verbally and/or in writing. Planning the program provided an excellent opportunity for working together bi-racially and by-professionals and non-professionals. One individual has written that "annual meeting showed a notable advance in thinking together."

6. Held small bi-racial conversational groups in four towns which provided some opportunity for expressions of mutual good-will and appreciation for the efforts of The Mississippi Council on Human Relations.
7. Increased the hopes and information of many Negroes through speaking engagements, workshops, and individual contacts. Groups worked with included federated clubs, church groups, college assemblies and class groups, school commencement exercises, a student interracial group, parent teacher associations, one city and two district teacher associations, men's civic groups, the State Medical Association, the women's medical auxiliary, NAACP, and Greek letter organizations.
8. Presented the Mississippi Council on Human Relations to several white Methodist women's groups.
9. Made bi-racial staff appearances at one state-wide Negro group, one small bi-racial group, and seven or more office calls.
10. Talked with school superintendents, white and Negro leaders including labor, business, educational, legal, and religious and the Mississippi representative of the Southern School News. In every instance, the exchange has been a mutually rewarding experience.
11. Assisted in recording, reporting, and relieving tensions. Relief has ranged from lending a sympathetic ear to three cases where financial assistance resulted from efforts initiated in the office of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.
12. Supplied materials, upon request, for a junior college debating team, individual readers, college classes, and a graduate student's paper. Mailed and handed out numerous pieces of literature to Board members, members, member prospects, and potential friends.

13. Issued a General Letter to members and friends to give information about the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Published JOTS, beginning in July 1955, a bi-monthly mailing to the membership, and a very substantial BULLETIN of compilations from newspapers, magazines, and actions and statements of groups and individuals. Published a small folder containing brief information and an application form.
14. Cooperated with other agencies in achieving their goals - notably the National Association of Intergroup Relations, the National Sharecroppers Fund, the Freedom of Conscience Program, and out-of-state and foreign reporters.
15. Planned a series of group contacts for Irene Osborne which according to her and many to whom she spoke provided valuable experiences.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Contents of Packet

Achievements	3 copies
Addenda	" "
Expressions of Faith	"
List of Board Members	"
Report of Director 1955	

Also: -

Memorandum	1 copy
Peport of Activity	" "
Board Meeting Notes	" "

Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
List of Board Members and Board Prospects
September 17, 1956

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, Acting
Chairman Executive Committee
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi W

*Mrs. T. L. Barnes
627 South Avenue
Laurel, Mississippi N

Msgr. Joesph B. Brunini
Secretary-Treasurer
123 Norht West Street
Jackson, Mississippi W

Mrs. E. E. Deen
206 32nd Avenue
Hattiesburg, Mississippi W

Mrs. C. E. Dishman
Vice President
Piney Woods School
Piney Woods, Mississippi N

*Dr. Felix Dunn
19th Street & 38th Avenue
Gulfport, Mississippi N

*Dean James Ferguson
4876 Maplewood Drive
Jackson, Mississippi W

Mr. Alexander Fitz-Hugh
P.O. Box 747
Vicksburg, Mississippi W

*Mr. J. C. Gilliam
516 Paul Edwards Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi N

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray
Cleveland, Mississippi W

Dr. P. W. Hill
Box 547
Clarksdale, Mississippi N

The Rev. Duncan M. Hobart
1116 23rd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi W

Mr. A. L. Johnson
Prentiss Institute
Prentiss, Mississippi N

Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson
Box 94
Clarksdale, Mississippi N

The Rev. John D. Mangram
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi N

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
P. O. Box 1326
Hattiesburg, Mississippi W

Mr. S. W. Miller
1120 West Pearl Street
Jackson, Mississippi N

Mr. Charles T. Morgan
Vice President
Mathiston, Mississippi W

*The Rev. M. A. Prueitt
Box 501
Winona, Mississippi N

Mr. D. S. Wheatley
Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi W

Mr. M. L. Williams
Pine & St. Catherine Streets
Natchez, Mississippi N

Dr. H. G. Williamson
113 Thomas Street
Grenada, Mississippi W

*The Rev. R. W. Woullard
201 84th Avenue
Hattiesburg, Mississippi W

* Has been invited to Board Membership.

October 1, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Thank you for your letter of the 28th and the information therein.

This will be of considerable help in our Mississippi report which I assume will be made available to you when possible.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Paul Anthony

PA:mbe

COPY RHA

November 26, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Your telegram concerning New South came at a time when both Dr. Mitchell and I were out of town.

Until December 31, when SRC's subsidy ends, the agreement between our organizations calls for the state group to collect as dues $2.00 per member to be forwarded to SRC for New South. After the subsidy period - that is, after January 1st - we will be glad to handle the matter in whatever way the Mississippi Council wishes. We would, of course, be glad to continue to send New South to each of your members as heretofore, upon receipt of the subscription fee from the Mississippi Council.

In consideration of the Mississippi Council's efforts to become self-sustaining we are prepared to offer 100 or more subscriptions on this basis at a reduced fee of $1.50 per year.

If you prefer to make subscription to New South optional with your members, we will bill them at renewal time, or in the case of new members when you notify us of their joining.

We will look forward to hearing from you once your executive committee has made its decision.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

•AA168 NSA801

NS JZA725 NLPD=JACKSON MISS 20=

DR GEORGE MITCHELL= 1956 NOV 20 PM 11 45

:SOUTH REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 ALBURN

AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

=EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WANTS ADVISE HOW TO COOPERATE IN HANDLING NEW SOUTH SUBSCRIPTION AS OUR NEW MEMBERSHIP IS FIVE DOLLARS WITHOUT NEW SOUTH WE COULD ASK ADDITIONAL TWO DOLLARS OR SUPPLY TO YOU OUR MEMBERSHIP LIST=

MRS R S LYELLS•

Received 11/21/56

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

December 12, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

Thanks for your letter about the economic reprisals. I should have made it clear we did not necessarily need the names of persons who have had difficulties, since we are trying to document the general picture rather than to learn the identities of particular individuals involved.

We should still be glad to have the facts on the cases you mention, devoid of names or other identification.

Could you also give us some details of Mrs. Jefferson's plight. How clearly can she establish the cause of her dismissal? Has she been subjected to other embarrassment because of her voting activities? You can be sure that we will keep this matter entirely confidential.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

RECEIVED DEC 3 1956

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)
1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

November 27, 1956

Board of Directors

President
Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Sherard, Mississippi

Vice Presidents
Mrs. C. E. Dishman
Piney Woods, Mississippi

Mr. Charles T. Morgan
Mathiston, Mississippi

Secretary-Treasurer
Msgr. Joseph B. Brunini
123 North West Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. E. E. Deen
206 32nd Avenue
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mr. Alexander Fitz-Hugh
P. O. Box 747
Vicksburg, Mississippi

Miss Alma Hickman
1509½ Pearl Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Rev. Duncan M. Hobart
1116 23rd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
P. O. Box 1326
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mr. S. W. Miller
1120 West Pearl Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dr. H. G. Williamson
113 Thomas Street
Grenada, Mississippi

Dr. Thomas L. Zuber
25 Jordan Avenue
West Point, Mississippi

Staff

Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

Mr. Harold Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

On our October Report we stated that known victims of economic reprisals do not want their names reported to an out-of-State agency, or were represented as having made satisfactory adjustments.

Since that report other cases have come to my attention. In no casedo I have the individual's consent to make a report on him. In the two instances that I have had the opportunity to speak directly with the persons involved, they do not want to be reported.

In another category is Mrs. Vera Jefferson P. O. Box 294, Lexington, who writes that she was let out as a teacher last June without a satisfactory explanation. She states that she was a registered voter and that she paid poll tax as long as allowed. She has two boys in school - one because of his health is unable to work. She asks for help and adds "Please don't publish my name, you know these are critical times."

If in your good judgement there is any good purpose to be served by sending information re the individuals who have made no expression up to this time, please advise me.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

December 20, 1956

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

You were nice to write.

I shall always remember your many kindnesses, and Mr. Lyell's anxious care to see that I got safely onto my plane.

Alice wrote our staff here that "we go to prepare a place"; literally a two-unit motel where you and Mr. Lyells are to please come. And after the motel shall in any year have taken in the 400 dollars that won't get me into British income taxes the motel is wide open for free!

Good luck; you need it, and I need it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

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Mrs. C. A. Williams

December 19, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I want to express appreciation for having known and worked with you over the years. It was in 1945, I believe, that our paths first crossed at the Galloway Methodist Church here in Jackson.

The South and the nation are the richer for your having sojourned among us. Your self-sacrificing service to the cause of human dignity will be an eternal monument to you.

It is my sincere wish that the future holds many rewarding experiences for you. That the joys of the Christmas season be yours in abundance is Doc's and my wish for you and family.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby E. Stutts Lyells
Mrs. M. J. Lyells

RECEIVED DEC 20 1956

P. S. I am forwarding the SRC release to Mrs. Wheatley, acting Chairman, MCHR.

BUDGET

1955 - 1956

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Professional	$10,000*
Secretarial	2,500*
Temporary Employees	200
Social Security, Bonding, ins.	250*
Travel	1,150
Rent (2 furnished rooms including utilities)	720
Janitorial services	240
Supplies	150
Telephone	275
Postage	125
Materials	50
Printing, Mimeographing, etc.	150
Furniture	500
Miscellaneous	100
Total	$16,410

*Of this amount $13,000 is to be appropriated by the Atlanta office to cover starred items and $250 on general expenses.

To qualify for next year's grant we must raise $3,500.

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MISS. STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 9096
JACKSON 3, MISSISSIPPI

March 22, 1957

Mr. John Constable
Director of information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

We thank you very much for reproducing the important news items relating to MSCHR and SRC. I presume the package will reach us shortly.

By the way, your letter was addressed to my home. MCHR's address is P. O. Box 9096, Jackson 3, Miss.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Secretary - Treasurer

March 19, 1957

Mrs. Ruby Lyells
1116 Montgomery Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

We are sending to you, under separate cover, your original clippings concerning the Louisiana Testimonial, plus several copies that I ran off for you. I did not make copies of all of the clippings but copies of the pertinent articles are included.

With sincere best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:cj

separate cover:

State - Mississippi

March 27, 1957

Mrs. Ruby Lyells
Mississippi State Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

I received your letter of March 26th and hasten to answer. I think your decision not to stir up the hornet's nest any more than necessary is a wise one. We would appreciate any clippings on the situation from Mississippi papers which come to your attention.

I will postpone my trip to Mississippi on the basis of your information until such time as I am out that way for other purposes or will come any time you need me.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

State - Mississippi

April 3, 1957

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Mississippi State Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

Harold has been out of the office for more than a week, so in his absence I answer your letter of March 22. Regarding the South-wide Staff Conference which SRC proposes to hold, we notified Mrs. Wheatley, as well as other State Chairmen, of this at a time when you were still Executive Director of the Mississippi State Council on Human Relations. Our idea was that even though the MSCHR was not affiliated with SRC, it would be helpful for its staff to participate in such a conference. Now that the Mississippi State Council on Human Relations is without paid staff, it doesn't seem logical to ask an officer of the group to this meeting. All other people in attendance will be staff members. There will be no Board members from other organizations.

We were indeed interested to note that the Jackson Daily News picked up the AP story on the Rainach hearings. The story received rather wide coverage across the South. I am glad that Bishop Brunini feels that the situation is in hand and that no special trip is required. I shall probably be in the Mississippi area in the not too distant future; indeed, both C.H. and I had been talking of coming to Mississippi sometime before the Rainach hearings. One of the questions still to be decided is the disposition of equipment purchased with funds from SRC. This will require some talking through, and C.H. and I will come at such a time that this will be convenient for all concerned.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

FBR - Please confer.
HCF

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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MISS. STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 9096
JACKSON 3, MISSISSIPPI

Rec'd 3/26/57

March 22, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Something over a week ago Mrs. Wheatley sent your letter of March 8 with the suggestion that I request information regarding the proposed Southwide Staff Conference. She was not able to locate the original Memorandum at the time.

You will be interested in knowing that the Times Picayune news article quoting your - or rather Mr. Wright's letter to Mr. Rainach appeared in the Jackson Daily News. Someone told me it was also used by the Clarion Ledger, however I have not yet located the issue.

The Bishop had made use of the material and thinks the local articles were the result of his sending the information to all local papers.

Bishop Brunini thinks the situation is not extremely aggravated at this time, and certainly not enough to necessitate a special trip by Fred. If he should be in the area at any time we would welcome a visit. I am writing Fred to this effect

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells

State - Mississippi

June 18, 1957

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Mississippi State Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

I have received your letter of June 19 in which you suggest the dates of the 15th, 16th, or 17th of July for a meeting with the Mississippi Council Executive Committee. Unfortunately these dates are filled here at the Council with our own Executive Committee meeting, which I, of course, must attend. I would suggest that any time during the next week would be more convenient. That is the week beginning July 22. Both C. H. Parrish and I would be glad to come out to talk with the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Council.

Best regards. Let us hear from you.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

P.S. I suggest you direct your reply to C. H., in care of this office, for I shall be out of the office the next two weeks.

June 24, 1957

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Your letter of June 20th was received in this office today. Mr. Routh is out of town at present and will not return to Atlanta until July 8th. However, I have checked with Dr. Parrish regarding the suggested date for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council, July 23 at 11:00 A.M., and he feels that this will be satisfactory. I am, therefore, marking this date on Mr. Routh's calendar as a definite commitment.

Dr. Parrish will not be in Atlanta during the latter part of this week; however, Mr. Fleming will be here and, I am sure, will appreciate your phoning when you pass through Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Marge Manderson
Secretary to
Frederick B. Routh

July 8, 1957

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

C. H. and I will make the July 23rd meeting with bells on. We will get a U-Drive-It at the airport so no need to meet us. Please drop me a note and let me know where the meeting will take place.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:lec

June 24, 1957

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Your letter of June 20th was received in this office today. Mr. Routh is out of town at present and will not return to Atlanta until July 8th. However, I have checked with Dr. Parrish regarding the suggested date for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council, July 23 at 11:00 A.M., and he feels that this will be satisfactory. I am, therefore, marking this date on Mr. Routh's calendar as a definite commitment.

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Sincerely yours,

Marge Manderson
Secretary to
Frederick B. Routh

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

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MISS. STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 9096
JACKSON 3, MISSISSIPPI

June 20, 1957

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

At this point your suggestion of a date for the meeting with the Executive Committee of The Mississippi State Council on Human Relations seems to be a happy one. I have circled July 23 at 11:00 A.M. on our calendar and would appreciate a confirmation if this is satisfactory.

If there is time, I will call when I pass through in flight to Covington, Virginia one day next week.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

June 18, 1957

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Mississippi State Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

I have received your letter of June 19 in which you suggest the dates of the 15th, 16th, or 17th of July for a meeting with the Mississippi Council Executive Committee. Unfortunately these dates are filled here at the Council with our own Executive Committee meeting, which I, of course, must attend. I would suggest that any time during the next week would be more convenient. That is the week beginning July 22. Both C. H. Parrish and I would be glad to come out to talk with the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Council.

Best regards. Let us hear from you.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

EBR:mm

P.S. I suggest you direct your reply to C. H., in care of this office, for I shall be out of the office the next two weeks.

February 13, 1958

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Mississippi State Council on Human Relations
P.O. Box 9096
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ruby:

The enclosed letter (see American Indians) came in the mail the other day and we are anxious that something be done to check into this situation. If you have time personally, or if one of your Board members lives near to Philadelphia, Mississippi, it would be helpful to have someone visit the reservation and find out what the score is.

I hope things go well for you and the Mississippi State Council.

With every good wish.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.

FBR:FCL

C
O
P
Y

CSM

TO: SRC

FROM: Mrs. Ruby Lyles

Please Note --

The enclosed list is of the old Mississippi Division. As yet, there has not been a complete meeting of minds on the structure of the new organization.

There persists a very strong sentiment for a state chartered organization. Some think a charter unnecessary, but will no doubt yield the point. Is that what Mr. Mitchell refers to in his Memorandum #11. Tax Exemption for State Organization?

February 18, 1952

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
206 North Wood Avenue,
Florence, Alabama

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

I have your memo received February 15th and will try to give you the information for which you asked.

According to our records there are 154 SRC members in Alabama. Some of these members have not paid for 1951 but the practice has been to carry them for two years before dropping them. We are sending them a letter very soon in an effort to get them to renew their membership. Today Mr. Gomillion sent in a check to cover dues for about 38 members in Alabama and about eight or ten of these were new members.

In Mississippi our records show 102 members. If you wish, I will send you a list of the Mississippi members.

Under separate cover I am sending you several copies of our publications list and one copy of each of the pamphlets listed thereon. From this you will be able to choose the ones you think most useful to your group. We have a supply of all of these publications and will be glad to furnish them to you.

Thank you for your interest. If I can send any further information, please let me know.

Best wishes to you in your new work in Mississippi. We are glad that you are staying in the South.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

JEWISH FEDERATED CHARITIES

TRI-CITIES, ALABAMA

PHILIP OLIM,
LOUIS ROSENBAUM,
CO-CHAIRMEN.
MORRIS F. SHIPPER,
TREASURER.

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1952
Southern Regional Council

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO SECRETARY
RABBI CHARLES MANTINBAND
206 NORTH WOOD AVENUE
FLORENCE, ALA.

Memo to Katherine Stoney

Can you let me have information about

1) SRC membership strength in Alabama and in Mississippi. At the State meeting in Montgomery this week, it was reported that there were 82 members in good standing in Alabama. I had the impression we had 15-20 members at least in this very area -

Ala - 154

Miss - 107

2) If you could assemble a set of S.R.C. brochures or pamphlets avail -

able for distribution - and indicate this cost - I think our local Inter-faith Council (which knows no segregation whatsoever) would distribute some - I have in mind Race in the News, Race, Law Enforcement, Negro History material - also Bnai Brith or other reliable printed matter -

Early reply will be appreciated - since we leave this area on Feb 25 or 26

Sincerely

C. L. Martin Jand

December eight, 1953

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Harold Fleming will fly over for the Jackson meeting on the fifteenth. Send us any more detail on when and where that you may have. Unless we hear otherwise, I will expect it to be at St Andrews Church at ten o'clock in the morning.

Two things it seems to me could well be explored:

One. I think I saw that Mississippi is setting up a State selected commission to have a program of what to do in case - on the schools. Could not the Mississippi Division select now a parallel commission, honestly representing both white and Negro groups in the state, and let it study what to do and make its recommendations at appropriate times?

Two. Get behind a movement to get Negroes on local school boards. That may sound more than Mississippi would be widely ready to do but there is an emergency behind it. The existing Southern device for determining what schools are how unequal is to pile up stacks of mimeographed arithmetic and cook up a lawsuit and put it up to the judge. By the time the judge decides one way or another the school - a living thing - has got from under the pile of arithmetic. And in the mere process of going to law we increase tensions, contests and resentment. So much better if these things are straightened out from week to week by the normal American democratic method by representation of the aggrieved minority on the regular official deciding body. See the recommendation of Ex-Governor Darden in NEW SOUTH enclosed. Richmond, Newport News and Lynchburg have all proceeded to do this (they could make appointments to local school boards), and Augusta and Atlanta have elected Negroes to school boards. Smooth as silk and endlessly rewarding. I think if the religious groups in the state would get behind this they could put it over town by town or county by county. It is not at all outside of what Mississippi could think too, and I make every guess that it would be the basis of a peace without fear.

Because this letter touches on schools, I send a copy to Mrs M J Lyells who is your Division's school volunteer and another to John Long.

Every success to the meeting and to you.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosure - 1

P S:

The A D L let me come to its grand Fortieth Anniversary Celebration and I sat at the same table with a pleasant young couple introduced as Mr and Mrs Robinson. Poked my next seat neighbor, Dr Charles S Johnson, and said "Who are the Robinsons?" C S J: "That's Jackie!"

G S M

cc: John Long
Mrs M J Lyells
Harold Fleming

From the Desk of:

Rabbi Charles Mantinband.

Date 12/3 1943.

Glad to get word about my Board status - shall do my best.

Enc membership dues

State SRC meets in Jacksonville on Tuesday Dec 15th. I have not seen the official program. Any suggestions? Will someone from the Atlanta office come. We need a shot in the arm.

CM

to Jackson

4:30 AM - 5:31 AM

8:50 AM 9:51 AM

to Atlanta

4:18 PM 8:07

9:35 - 12:33

Delta

Ja. 32 + 2

$53.59

8 trip fare

CONGREGATION B'NAI ISRAEL
P. O. BOX 1326
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

RABBI
CHARLES MANTINBAND
808 MAMIE STREET

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

January 27, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

Among the presidencies wished on me this year is that of the Mississippi Division of the Council. I took it willingly enough, because of my intense interest in our cause, and the desperate need for some manner of leadership in the Magnolia State. I shall try to overcome the handicap of being in Mississippi only two years. The fact that I hail from Virginia and lived for five years in Alabama helps somewhat.

In Jackson last week I spent three-and-ahalf days on the campus of Jackson College. Here I taught, spoke at chapel, made myself generally useful. While there I spoke to dozens of people, of both races, concerning SRC. We had an executive meeting with a few invited guests, some 30 in all, meeting at St. Andrews Episcopal Church. A few of our friends travelled distances, 30 to 100 miles, to attend. Father Brunini could not come, but sent a representative. Tougaloo College for Negroes, Millsaps, and of course Jackson were represented, the latter by President Reddix.

Plans for the year call for a student forum in the spring on some campus, a News Letter and progress sheet periodically distributed; some dignified publicity and of course making our influence quietly felt throughout the area. Hodding Carter promised to help as soon as he returns from Hawaii.

Please ask Harold F. to send me small quantities of whatever printed matter is available, especially a few copies each of recent "New South", application forms and also ask him to edit and help revise the enclosed, which seems to me too flamboyant and unnecessarily verbose. Who are now at the helm of SRC in Louisiana, Alabama and other neighboring states?

Cordial greetings, and thank you.

Yours,

Charles Mantinband

RECEIVED
JAN 29
Southern Regional Council

"To Attain . . .

THROUGH DISCUSSION, FACT-FINDING AND APPEAL THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLES IN STATE AND REGION"

THE MISSISSIPPI DIVISION

OF

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

A STATEMENT . . .

OF PLATFORM AND CONVICTIONS
OF TECHNIQUES AND ACTIVITIES
OF ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP

JUNE 1953

A. PLATFORM AND CONVICTION

THE MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL BELIEVES

1. That the expressed ideals of National and World Democracy, to which our State is committed, can be achieved.
2. That the improvement of economic, civic, political and educational conditions of ALL the people is necessary for the preservation of Democracy and for the progress of our State and of our Region.
3. That our State and the South can be FREED of POVERTY, of PREJUDCE, of FEAR and of IGNORANCE.
4. That in the name of DEMOCRACY, of CHRISTIANITY, and of HUMAN DECENCY, the Negro should have EQUAL OPPORTUNITY in the SCHOOL ROOM, on the JOB and at the POLLS.
5. That there is SERIOUS disadvantage to our State in any DOUBLE STANDARD (on basis of race) in HEALTH, in HOUSING, in EDUCATION, in the COURTS and in any other of the PUBLIC SERVICES.
6. That Democracy is sound, safe and effective only when EVERYBODY contributes and EVERYBODY shares.
7. That it is to the advantage and benefit of our State and of our Region to utilize and strengthen ALL ITS HUMAN RESOURCES through the integration of Negroes into community activities and endeavors.
8. That better understanding between the races will lead to the lessening and elimination of violence, of injustice and of unwholesome humiliation.
9. That functioning inter-racial committees can be a CHANNEL of constructive progress as well as a HELPFUL RESOURCE in time of crisis and misunderstanding.
10. That SOUND INFORMATION, HONEST DISCUSSION and COMMUNITY COOPERATION can be effective in the promotion of social progress.

- -

LET'S WORK TOGETHER FOR A BETTER SOUTH

I hereby express my faith in the South and the Southern Regional Council program:

☐ Membership in S R C ..... $_____

☐ Non-Member Contribution ..... $_____

☐ Send S R C Literature

Name_____

Address_____

B. TECHNIQUES AND ACTIVITIES

THE MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1. Participates in the annual meetings and utilizes the publications and services of The Southern Regional Council.

2. Sponsors an annual state meeting along with semi-annual meetings of its Executive Committee.

3. Encourages the organization and active functioning of inter-racial community committees.

4. Enlists the cooperation and associated activity of church groups, of women's groups and of other interested organizations.

5. Seeks to stimulate the study, by college student groups, of problems of community betterment and of equality in public services and in public benefits for ALL our citizens.

6. Stimulates survey and conference to find the facts and determine the possibilities of constructive action.

7. Advocates and seeks to implement projects of inter-group and inter-racial cooperation in behalf of problems of human relationships and of public betterment of ALL the people of our State.

8. Seeks to demonstrate that enlightened Southerners of all races can be associated as fellow-citizens in the civic life of their communities in a PRACTICAL APPROACH which emphasizes WORKABLE SOLUTIONS rather than SPECTACULAR PRONOUNCEMENTS.

9. Utilizes opportunity for dissemination of information through publications, through conferences and through personal contacts.

C. ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP

THE MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Is the successor to The Mississippi Inter-Racial Committee

Is Mississippi's affiliate-sponsor of The Southern Regional Council

Is one of the twelve State Divisions of The Southern Regional Council

(The Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation was organized in 1918 and was merged with The Southern Regional Council in 1944. SRC Headquarters: 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta.)

The membership of The Southern Regional Council and of its Mississippi Division is open to all Southerners and to all citizens of the State of Mississippi who are willing to seek to GIVE OUR DEMOCRACY A REAL CHANCE.

The membership is composed of interested citizens of all races, occupations and religious persuasions

White and Negro — Men and Women — Urban and Rural
Business — Professional — Education — Labor
Church people of all faiths and denominations

The SUSTAINING member pays annual dues of TEN DOLLARS (or more)

The INDIVIDUAL member pays annual dues of THREE DOLLARS and receives all publications and reports, including THE NEW SOUTH

The HUSBAND-WIFE joint member pays annual dues of FOUR DOLLARS and JOINTLY receives all publications and reports

A CONTRIBUTOR makes NON-MEMBER contributions to the operation of the SRC

THE MISSISSIPPI DIVISION

CHAIRMAN.....MR. JOHN LONG, Southern Christian Institute, Edwards

VICE CHAIRMAN.....MRS. RUTH O. HUBERT, 1088 Lynch Street, Jackson

SECRETARY-TREASURER.....MRS. R. STUTTS LYELLS, 1116 Montgomery Street, 1104 Lynch Street, Jackson

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. C. C. Alford, Jackson
Mr. J. D. Boyd, Utica
Mr. A. E. Cox, Cruger
Mrs. C. E. Dishman, Piney Woods
Mr. J. J. Hawkins, Edwards
Miss Jean MacGillivary, Jackson
Miss A. C. Mallory, Lexington
Rabbi Charles Mantiband, Hattiesburg
Dr. David Minter, Cruger
Rev. D. M. Montgomery, Lexington
Mrs. L. W. Price, Jackson
Mrs. R. B. Ricketts, Jackson
Rev. A. W. Wells, Jackson
Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, Greenwood
Mrs. G. W. Williams, Oakley

February 5, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

I am so glad you are the new head for Mississippi. Know the truth and tell it courteously and you and SRC win respect. And that is the way you work. I send a bundle of things printed.

I have had a pretty close look 'round in recent weeks, and I am convinced that the next step in the South is for local communities to elect or appoint able, courageous Negro persons to their local school boards. The truth is that the South has come to a place in which its largest public service, namely its schools, can no longer be successfully administered within the customary white monopoly of government. There is every possibility that the forthcoming decision of the Court will make this apparent. Those communities which include their Negro citizen body generally in the planning of the school system will get pleasantly through the next few years and many of those which don't will have what is called "Trouble". I don't mean include a Negro performer. It means that the Negro school board members be generally into the whole matter of planning how to work things out.

Evident as that is to me, I am sure it is not evident as yet in my ancestral home of Jonestown, in Coahoma County. And the way to bring local communities to a realization of this is for even a first tiny few local people to meet and work together without regard to lines of race on the issue coming up in the decision and on the facts about their local schools. The way to get that done is through religious groups. When that is done, that throws a log across the creek and sooner than most os us think, on the log whereon first have tipped merely, at first, some 8 or 10 local ladies, soon will go the PTA, and the teachers, and the School Board, and ultimately a good part of the local citizen body. And of course a log can slowly be turned into a bridge.

The law is about to be made clear. The next problem is public opinion. You and the Mississippi Division, tiny as you seem, have got a huge responsibility of expanding and carrying this load.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh
Encl. covers
3cc ea. 1953 NEW SOUTH
10cc Q & A
10cc CHECK LIST
3cc America's 10th Man
1cc Self-Survey Manual
5cc Statement of Purposes
10cc Pub List
20cc What Kind of South Do You Want
5cc 1953 Round-Up

cc:

Mrs. Ruby E. Stutts Lyells

file Commission on Equal Penalties
green copy

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
Hattiesburg, Miss.

March 17, '54

Dear Rabbi Mantinband,

I'm told there was lately a law case in Tunica, in which a Negro stood trial for killing a white man, "and came clear of the killing". My correspondent thought this remarkable, and hoped we would learn the facts. It would be a good case for the business of the forthcoming Southwide Commission on Equal Penalties in Courts of Law, and if you have some fairly ready means of getting in the clips or the story I would like to have it.

That's all I know for ideantification.

I am hopeful, really, that we will get some real financial help quite soon, and be in shape to proposition Mississippi and each other State on a program with paid personnel. So be thinking about who could do the job of being State Secretary, at a salary of say 5,000, with a clerk and an office and a bit of travel money and a phone, and so on. The State would have to raise some money, too, but not at first any crushing amount. News as soon as anything official is available.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell

April 30, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Maude Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Dr. Hill wrote in rather at length about Mrs. Lyells, and I have replied as enclosed. There is the problem of clearing proposed personnel with whatever other state or states would share a person's services; and all of that is a matter for you and Mississippi, and neighboring areas, to work out.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

May 5, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Thank you for your news of the Tougaloo meeting. Glad it went so very well.

Now to your questions:

1. All our experience points strongly to the wisdom of having membership on a twelve months basis, not the calendar year. That is to say that members should be billed annually on the anniversary of the month of joining. This spreads the work of billing and gets you out of the difficulty of the person who joins in November and then to his displeasure is billed in January. It also spreads your income.

2. I do recommend $5.00 as minimum annual dues, but we have no power to overrule you on that matter. I think to be fair all around it should be $5.00 dues, $3.00 to be retained in your own Mississippi territory, and $2.00 per person to be sent for each member to SRC in Atlanta as subscription to New South. But for the time being we propose to leave New South subscriptions at $1.50 expecting to raise it January 1, 1955, to $2.00

3. We are at work on a model set of By-Laws for state bodies. They run along the lines of an annual membership meeting and an executive committee of sixteen elected members with staggered terms: Four expiring at the end of the first year, four at the end of the second, four at the end of the third, and four at the end of the fourth year. The executive committee would comprise among its membership, in addition to its sixteen elected members, the chairman, vice-chairmen, and the secretary-treasurer.

   Your secretary-treasurer could delegate the power of the purse to your executive secretary.

   The organization would affiliate with the SRC roughly in accordance with Article IV of the By-Laws of the SRC.

We do not have an application form for candidates seeking staff positions with state organizations. I think the choice has to be largely personal and many of your own membership and the executive committee would be expected to know the various applicants intimately. Pick competent, devoted, and skillful people, and have a regard for their loyalty to the principles of American constitutional government.

Your executive committee should at an early date name a finance committee, whose members need not be members of the executive committee. Suggested number -- five. Chairman of finance committees should make quarterly reports to the executive committees on fund raising activities.

As soon as we can supply you with model By-Laws, you are free to begin operations as an independent but affiliated body, in accordance with Article IV of the By-Laws of SRC.

For the time being, we propose that model By-Laws shall contain some such statement of the purposes as follows:

> "To exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust, to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

In addition, we are considering putting into the proposed model By-Laws some such language as "During the period of SRC work through educational and negotiatory methods, no substantial part of its activities shall be carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 11, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

You will observe various verbal changes in this mimeographed letter, as against the letter sent you May 5th. This later draft is more accurate and should become the official one in your files.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

redo.
last page.

May 5, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

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Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Re[illegible]C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[illegible]ANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 1, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

Did I ever write you about our meeting some weeks ago at Tougaloo College? Before an audience of 100 or more we set up a student panel on "Democracy in Mississippi". Following a discussion which was lively, spirited and somewhat controversial, we repaired to another spot for recreation and refreshment. Altogether a good meeting, and in the highest SRC tradition. We brought twenty white sutdents from Mississippi Southern College (here) to the Tougaloo campus.

In about two weeks we have scheduled a state executive meeting to consider the several items set forth in your memorandum. We need to know the following:

1) Is it wiser to have an annual Membership Dues covering a specific period, say for the calendar year, instead of having dues begin any time and expiring twelve months later.

2) Am I correct that you recommend $5 as the minimum dues? I am sure we can get it.

3) Have you a model constitution for a state body, or shall we evolve one of our own? Our State Executive is now fifteen members, with the terms of five expiring each year.

Any other suggestions? Do you have an application form for candidates seeking the position of field director? Is the procedure that the State recommends and the Regional Office approves? All suggestions will be welcome.

All good wishes, and congratulations again upon the realization of your aspirations and efforts.

Yours sincerely,

Chas M

Charles Mantinband

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

B'NAI ISRAEL
HATTIESBURG

KENESETH ISRAEL
LAUREL

RABBI CHARLES MANTINBAND

APRIL 16-30, 1954 NISAN, 5714

SABBATH SERVICES AT THE TEMPLE

April 16 at 8:00 P. M.—"SHABOS HA-GODOL—PASSOVER"

April 23 at 8:00 P. M.—"KADDISH AND THE YIZKOR"

April 30 at 8:00 P. M.—"THE MITZVO OF ZEDAKOH"

Traditional Service Friday evenings at Sunset

WORDS OF INSPIRATION

Passover affirms the great truth that liberty is the inalienable right of every human being. Thus writes Morris Joseph in his memorable volume "Judaism as Creed and Life." The world is thousands of years older than it was when the first Passover was celebrated, but the lesons taught by the ancient deliverance retain their original force. Injustice and cruelty have by no means vanished from the earth. Passover brands all such crimes as an abomination in the sight of the Lord. As for the Sedar, it is much more than a meal. It is a pageant in which the Jew re-enacts the drama of liberation. It is a demonstration class, displaying Judaism's emphasis upon reason. It is a worship service in which the family becomes the congregation. It is a melange of the grave and gay, characteristic of Judaism's attempt to balance the emotional budget. It is an opportunity to taste the bitterness of bondage, the sweetness of freedom, the flavor of the family unity, the fruits of housewifely devotion, the joys of hospitality. It is a song-fest, a religious house-party, a banquet of the spirit as well as the body. It is a source of exaltation. Properly understood, thoroughly experienced, fervently carried out, the Sedar is truly divine.

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

PASSOVER. Birthday of the Jewish people, and history's first successful protest against human slavery, our Feast of Freedom begins Saturday evening, April 17th. That night the Sedar ceremony will be observed in many a home in our community. The following night our Community Sedar is scheduled, beginning promptly at six o'clock. The reservations are high—are you included? Hagaddahs, ritual foods, and of course a delicious home-cooked Sedar dinner will be provided. Members bring their own sacramental wine.

Note also that a morning service will be held the first day of Passover, Sunday, April 18th at 10 o'clock. No religious school session will be held that morning. Children are urged to accompany their parents for the hour of worship. The service will include a sermon and reading from the Torah.

PERSONALS. Our condolences to Mrs. Maury Gurwitch upon the loss of her father, Louis Schlesinger, well-known and beloved citizen of Brookhaven. Only the circumstance that Hattiesburg was entertaining the out-of-town Rabbis prevented a large local delegation from attending the funeral. . . Mazel tov to all the Ginsbergs upon the arrival of a young son, born to Herb and Lou Ginsberg. The baby will be blessed and named at a Temple service later in the month. . . Newcomers in our community are Dr. and Mrs. I. Lipstein of 705 West Pine Street, and Jack and Faye Cassell of 513 South 19th Ave.. We bid them welcome.

HATTIESBURG JEWISH WELFARE FUND. The annual meeting will be held in connection with a dinner at the Forrest Hotel, Sunday night, May 2nd. Reports will be heard of the group's activity during the past season, with an accounting of income and expenditure. Pledges will be solicited in advance of the meeting and the 1954 campaign will get under way at the dinner. Attendance is free, the treat of the organization officers. Guest speaker will be Mr. Isaac Heller, prominent attorney and civic leader of New Orleans. A surprise has also been promised to those attending, with embarrassment to none and delight to all. Officers of the Federation are Sam Eisman, Honorary Chairman; Abe Pevsner, Chairman; Max Signoff, Vice-Chairman; Alvin Sackler, Secretary; Norman Waldoff, Treasurer; and David Adler, Arnold David Matison, Sam Miller, Ben Shemper and Henry Stotland, Trustees.

B'NAI BRITH. Most of our men have already paid their current dues and received their Gold Menorah membership cards. If you are not in this number, Abe Glass, Treasurer, will be glad to hear from you. This century-old Jewish service organization continues its good work in promoting democracy, maintaining hospital, child welfare and old age agencies, rendering aid to Israel and withal, encouraging unity within the Jewish ranks.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE FELLOWSHIP
and
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL OF
MISSISSIPPI

Tougaloo College, Miss.

Sunday, April 11, 1954

Devotion by host school

Prelude

Hymn "Dear Lord and Father of Mankind" 224

Scripture Lesson

Duet "The Lord's Prayer"
Misses Irene Griffin and Gloria Hawkins

Panel Discussion
Topic: "How Can College Students Promote Democracy in Mississippi"

"Education"	Alcorn College	Army Darnell
"Employment"	Millsaps College	Carolyn Farmer
"Press and Entertainment Media"	Tougaloo College	William Harvey
"Churches or Religious Life"	Jackson College	Leroy O'Quinn

Solo "The Rosary"
Miss Dorothy Adams

Business Session

Announcements

Benediction

Postlude

Refreshments will be served in Galloway Hall immediately following this session.

May 24, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

I've been hearing off and on for years that the Edgewater Beach Hotel (is that its name, or Edgewater Gulf?) at Biloxi will, under certain circumstances, accept conference groups having Negro members. My impression is that they agree on this when the group is professional in nature, and when the Negro contingent is relatively small; but that under these circumstances the Negro guests are lodged and served without discrimination.

I have an enquiry from a group which would like to know whether my surmises are correct. Can you through some discreet channel find out what the practice has been, or could be?

Gratitude, a lot,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

From the Desk of:

Rabbi Charles Mantinband.

Date 6/9/1947

Geo:

Re that Edgewater Gulf inquiry. I fear the answer is no - from all that I can gather. There was no reply to the letter I sent

Rabbi

May 26, 1954

Edgewater Gulf Hotel,
Biloxi, Mississippi

Dear Sirs:

The writer has been a long-time patron of your excellent hotel. He holds courtesy credit card No. 5672 issued by your management.

An inquiry has come to me in my capacity as Chairman of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council. This is an interracial body set up to ascertain through research and education, the best possible "New South" for all its citizens. At any rate, the Atlanta office inquires in behalf of a professional group which has a relatively small Negro contingent, whether, if the dates were agreeable, your hotel would be willing to welcome a convention, and whether under those circumstances, the Negro guests could be lodged and served without discrimination.

I have no idea which group is interested. Nor when the convention is scheduled. This is just a feeler, and I should welcome your frank and early reply.

Thanking you for giving the above your consideration, I am

Yours sincerely,

Charles Mantinband

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1954
Southern Regional Council

State Div.

Transcribed in

June 16, 1954

Dictated June 15

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

I have asked Mr. C. H. Parrish to do some travel during the Summer months to advise us on, after consulting with you and others in the Mississippi Division, matters of personnel and program as you plan to set up the new structure.

Parrish has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Council for a good many years. He is the one Negro professor of the University of Louisville, after its consolidation with Louisville Municipal College. He has had much experience to add to an always wise judgement.

I hope you will give him the benefit of your frank appraisal of the problems in the State.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Copy to: Mr. C. H. Parrish

June 23, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Many thanks for your note and the letters, posted June 19.

I have written to professor Owings as enclosed.

It seems to me the letter from Mr. Morton B. King belongs in your files, and I return it to you.

I will make some inquiry about Miss Jean McGilloway.

Do go and see Marion Wright. The two of you will have a good time together. A pleasant but longish way to get there is to enter the Skyline Drive at Asheville and continue on until you get to Linville Falls, and then go about a mile off the Drive to MAW's. Anyone in the hamlet of Linville Falls will direct you to MAW's home. The shorter way is down the mountain from Linville Falls to the neighborhood of Marion, and back up the mountain from Old Fort to Ridgecrest and to Asheville and to Hendersonville.

The boy, Sangree, seems to have come out all right in the end. He had a smallish case load and finished gathering all the material he needed. He visited Hodding Carter briefly, and is now at Winston Salem helping the man there to finish.

We must be together as soon as we can to make more plans for the Mississippi program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

June 23, 1954

To: Katherine Stoney

Note final paragraph of this note from Rabbi Mantinband. Can you find out something about Miss Jean McGillivary?

GSM

65 years old.

6/19

Memo to SRC

Off for our Rabbinical Convention in New Hampshire. Will be in North Carolina July & August. hope to see Marion Wright since Lincolnville Falls is not too far distant from Hendersonville.

The Eric. of passing

interest. Dr. Ralph
Orings has a 2 wk.
work shop at Miss.
Southern on the Effect of
the Supreme Court Decision
upon the Schools - attended
by teachers, principals,
board members.

I hear that Miss
Jean McGillavary, YWCA
(white) Secy. may be available
at JACKSON for S.R.C. work -

Greetings Rabbi O'Brien and

June 24, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Miss McGillivray is retiring from the YW job, has been under the care of a psychiatrist off and on recently. And in a lengthy attachment with the YW at Jackson has not been outstanding in activities in the cause of interracial adjustment.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Box 59

Sent 7/28/54

Hendersonville NC
7/26/54

Dear Over worked HF
We are here
for the summer - & I
hope to see Marion
Wright before long - what
Mississippi is or is not
doing, I cannot say -
but it will be Labor Day
before we return. I like
Mrs Tilley's "Christian Ca-
reers" & could use a dozen
of them - also a batch of
SRC Statement of Principles &
any other current printed
matter. Greetings
(RABBI) CHAS MARTIN BAND

September 9, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

I agree that you have a problem in getting more people in Mississippi, but I am satisfied that it can be done and that you will build a good strong group in Mississippi. I am not yet ready to write you more about organizing, but I hasten to add a note on the SCEF.

I have a new and able assistant, Fred Routh. He will be writing you in the next few days about a time when he can come to Mississippi and work with you and the others toward getting your Mississippi program going.

The old SCHW always took the position that they would not refuse membership or participation to Communist persons. But they never had more than a tiny group of Communist-related people who were active in it and, certainly, until its later years, I never felt that it was under Communist domination. I got out of it in 1947 when it insisted, against my advice, on proceeding with an invitation to Paul Robeson to make a singing and speaking money-raising tour of the South on behalf of the SCHW. Before the SCHW died it started a would-be tax-exempt twin called the SCEF, which continues. Jim Dombrowski runs it.

I have never thought Jim a Communist and do not think so now. He is a sincere Christian, on the right side, but given, in my judgement, to mistakes in methods. On the other hand, I have always thought that in a situation having in it as much injustice as racial discrimination in the South has, it is only to be expected that a voice of protest -- pitched as high as the SCEF pitches its -- would be raised. They lost their tax-exemption under the attacks of various Louisiana senators and they are having a hard time. But that movement and this movement are distinct, and it seems to me that they ought to stay quite separate.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

File

29 Sept 54

Rabbi Chas. Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Dear Rabbi:

George Mitchell has turned your letter over to me for I have been appointed Assistant Director of the Council in charge of working with the folks in the various states.

I am driving out to New Orleans for their annual meeting the fourth of October and should like very much to stop off and see you on the fifth; I'll be in Hattiesburg about lunch time and we could informally discuss what's happening in Mississippi over lunch.

We now have state offices in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana; strangely enough just about the last state you'd expect tomtake the lead.

My home is Florida and I taught at the U of Miami in the department of human relations for the past three years. We worked with the ADL, NAACP, NCCJ etc etc

I look forward to seeing you on the fifth and to a continuing happy relationship as we set up the state offices of SRC all across the South.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

October 11, 1954

Mr. Charles G. Hamilton
St. Paul's
Corinth, Mississippi

Dear Charles:

Thanks for dope on good man at McComb, which I have sent on to Mantinband. Our new assistant Fred Routh, ex-Miami, has just been over to talk with Mantinband, and expects the Mississippi bunch to get a'moving.

Come to see us!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 11, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Charles Hamilton, who lives in North Mississippi, wrote in the other day to say that an Episcopal Rector named Hewitt Vinnedge, at McComb, would doubtless wish to be helpful to the new movement in Mississippi. So, if you agree, he could be added to your list of cultivables.

Hamilton himself, of course, wishes to be helpful. While I agree with much of his thinking, I have found that there is reluctance in the State to join in his causes, and I suggest that you make your consultations about him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

November 22, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi:

We have just had brought to our attention an article from the September 9th issue of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution which discusses the opposition in Mississippi to the abolition of the public schools. It also discusses the formation of the little vigilante groups known as Citizens' Committees. It cites as one of the leaders in exposing the true nature of these groups a young World War II veteran, Hal DeCell, who is the editor of the Deer Creek Pilot, a paper published in Rolling Fork. There are several quotes from his paper, all of which are excellent. Suggest you contact this chap and enlist his support for the state program of SRC. Have just learned further that he is the son of a Methodist Bishop and that his whole family is quite liberal.

Please give my love and best regards to that very wonderful gal who is your wife. Best regards to you, too.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR/rnf

November 24, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Hamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Please refer to my letter to you of October 30, 1954, and its attached form. The Executive Committee, at a meeting on November 23, 1954, in substitution for the arrangement described in my letter of October 30, made the following provision on this matter: That the chairman of each state affiliate be requested, as to all persons from time to time employed in whole or in part out of the funds of the Southern Regional Council execute the following statement:

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity as Chairman of the _____ _____ [appropriate state affiliate] I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American.

Signature _____

While I know that your organization has not at the present time engaged any personnel, I inform you in advance of this change in the arrangement outlined in my letter of October 30.

Several blanks for your future use are attached.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

December 1, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Dixon telephoned me November 24th and said he was ready to come over and find out about SRC. I told him that I would be in Birmingham November 26th, so we met there. I had a speech to make to some queery bunch, but after the speechmaking we had an hour or so together in the hotel.

He is a grand fellow. I doubt that you solve the problem in Mississippi by simply getting a white person by himself, no matter how good. You really need two in that state -- and co-equal in salary and in amount of time devoted to the job.

Dixon says he draws $4800 plus a free house. I told him that what he was paid was Mississippi's business, but that you ought to contrive the same pay for the two employees.

Dixon has devotion, ingenuity, youth, and good judgment. He is not yet knowledgable, but would grow very fast.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

AIR CONDITIONED SPRINKLER SYSTEM GOOD FOOD

Hotel
PINEHURST
LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

AAA APPROVED

R. H HALBERT, MANAGER

11/19

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Attn Geo Mitchell
Fred Routh

RECEIVED 11/22/50 Southern Regional Council

HIYA!

I think we may have our man for Mississippi — yesterday I interviewed one D. A. Dickson of Union, Miss. a 35-40 yr old Methodist minister, excellent personality, in good standing in his church, who has for many years been dedicated to the

cause of "The New South", so
specially in the field of justice
in race relations - much experience in fund raising
together some hours - & he is
to consult with Mayor
Brunini & Pres. Reddix in
Jackson - they head up our
SRC committee to recom-
mend the Field Worker. I
am still eager to hold on
to Rudy Lyells in a pro-
fessional capacity - & think
Mississippi can raise enough
money to manage both -
What is our next
move - Please advise
(RABBI) CHAS MANTINBAND

GSM & FR

From the Desk of: Date 12/9/1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband.

If some one from the Atlanta office can meet with us on Monday the 13th, it would be helpful. Dickson will be on hand, likewise Rusy Lynch —

12/9/54

Rabbi

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

File

Welcome Heidelberg Hotel

December 7, 1954

NOTICE

An important meeting of the Executive Board is called for Monday December 13th at two o'clock in St. Peter's Rectory, 123 North West Street, Jackson, with Msgr. Brunini as host. The time has come to decide upon our paid workers for Mississippi for the coming year. Transportation costs will be paid for this and earlier meetings to those from out of town.

Sorry about the short notice, but an emergency has arisen which makes this meeting imperative. We hope you can and will be present.

Yours sincerely,

C. Mantinband

Charles Mantinband, Chairman
Mississippi Division

RECEIVED 12/9/54 Southern Regional Council

R 7 Please note

December 15, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi:

The following people attended the Conference of Educational Leaders at Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 26th and 27th. It was this Conference which adopted the statement appearing in the November, 1954 issue of New South. We think you might wish to cultivate them for membership in your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

L. A. Alexander
Jackson

J. R. Otis
Alcorn

bc: GTH
FBR
CHP

December 17, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi and Little Mom:

It surely was good to see you at Jackson and I'm only sorry we didn't have more time to spend together. I think what was done at that Jackson meeting is very important for the future of Mississippi. I was deeply grateful that you all had the vision and the courage to undertake the employment of two full-time staff members and I believe, after meeting them both, that your choice was a good one.

Would you please see to it that we receive minutes of the meeting and please let us know if and when the two people accept the offer you made them.

Very warmest personal regards. Happy Chanukah - Merry Christmas!

Love,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR;rnf

KS, see Mantinband's attached comments to raise funds GM

December 17, 1954

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
P.O. Box 1326
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Noted. KS

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

We have been interested in the reports which Fred Routh brought us of your plans for Mississippi and we are happy to have your letter of December 14th giving us more details about proposals for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations staff.

You have received by now the memorandum of December 13th in regard to the development of state programs. It is our hope that each state Board, Executive Committee or Program Planning Committee will consider the criteria in developing a plan of work in their state.

After there has been an opportunity for the appropriate committees in Mississippi to consider this memorandum in terms of the situations in your state, we will be glad to hear more about the details of how you expect to work. We hope that you will feel free to call upon the staff of the central office in such ways as you believe will be helpful to work with the committees in the development of your plans. Please find enclosed an extra copy of the memorandum of December 13th. We are sending under separate cover three other copies for the use of other responsible members of your Board who will be considering program development. (This memorandum has been sent to all members of the SRC Board, and officers of state organizations. I will be glad to have information about the Board and committee membership of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.)

With all good wishes for a happy Chanukah season.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf
encl.
cc:CHP,FER,GTH,GSM

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
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KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

RECEIVED
12/17/54

Southern Council
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE
C.
Box 1326, Hattiesburg, Mississippi

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 14, 1954

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Attention: George S. Mitchell

Dear George:

Fred Routh will tell you that we had a good meeting in Jackson yesterday. Sixteen of our Board attended. Msgr. Brunini made a cordial host. Two things of importance we did: One was to change the name officially of our group, to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. The other was, to retain as of January 1st, as full-time Directors, Rev. N.A. Dickson of Union City, and Mrs. M. S. Lyells of 1116 Montgomery St., Jackson. We set their salaries at $5000 each, but in the case of Dickson we added a housing allowance not to exceed $1000. It was clearly understood that this would necessitate the raising on our part, in membership dues and contributions, of $4000. which is the task we have set ourselves as of January 1st.

We are revising our constitution, and I am looking around for some substantial business friends of SRC to head up our Finance Committee.

I understand the precautions we need to take regarding those in our employ, and shall see that the SRC conditions are carried out in both letter and spirit.

Let me say that the presence of Fred Routh in our midst was invaluable, both to the new field workers and to those of us who were present. Thank you for encouraging him to come.

At her convenience, perhaps Mrs. Hamilton will drop me a letter with suggestions for program and state activities. We expect to begin modestly, but are very serious about our objectives and aspirations.

Season's greetings to you one and all.

Yours faithfully,

Chas Mantinband

Charles Mantinband

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

B'NAI ISRAEL
HATTIESBURG

KENESETH ISRAEL
LAUREL

RABBI CHARLES MANTINBAND

DECEMBER 16-31, 1954 KISLEV-HESHVAN, 5715

SABBATH SERVICES AT THE TEMPLE

Dec. 17 at 8 o'clock—"THE MACCABEAN SUMMONS"

Dec. 24 at 8 o'clock—"WHY IS THIS NIGHT DIFFERENT"

Dec. 25 at 9 o'clock—MORNING SHABOS SERVICE

Dec. 31 at 8 o'clock—"AND STILL ANOTHER YEAR"

Traditional Services Friday Evenings at Sunset

WORDS OF INSPIRATION

The Menorah has been used by Jews in every place of their settlement. In Africa, at imposing Alexandria, and busy Carthage, in Asia, at Yemen, Persia and the Greek colonies of Syria, in aristocratic Athens and patrician Rome. Everywhere the Menorah became the symbol of our people. It shone in the synagogue, it glowed in the home, it guided the faithful Jews through life. Suggestive of light and truth, in its reflection our ancestors forget their fears. Children heard the tales of the miracle of the Lord, and the valor of our heroes, ready to die for the faith of their fathers. And in our generation the Hanukah lamp awakens memories, rekindles ancient hopes, and sustains our faith

In the Book of Maccabees one reads: "In time to come there will be another dedication and lighting of the lamps. Through the destruction of the Temple, sacrifices are abolished, but the rekindling of the flame of God abides forever."

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

HANUKAH PROGRAM. Sunday, December 19th, beginning at four in the afternoon, our Congregation will stage its gala Hanukah Party. The program includes a series of sketches, "Bringing Up Mother" performed by Sisterhood members (Dot London, Shirley Gurwitch, Lou Ginsberg and Dot Stetleman); a skit by the School children, "A Tree They Want" coached by Faye Botnick; and sundry specialty items, including a new film strip on the Maccabean Story, just in from Hollywood. Children are reminded to bring gifts for exchange, also used toys and games in good condition to distribute to the poor. The Sisterhood will serve a supper for the entire congregation at 5:30. Hanukah candles will be distributed that night, compliments of the Temple. Remember the 19th is the first night of Hanukah,

TEMPLE MEN'S CLUB. This new group has just come into being. Officers are Adolph Botnick, president, Mike Stetelman, vice-president, Alvin Sackler, secretary and treasurer. Their first project will be a New Year's Party at our Temple Center, to which the entire congregation has been invited.

SPECIAL ATTENTION... Friday evening, December 24th, may be a sacred occasion for our Christian neighbors. For Jews it remains Shabos, and the Shabos during Hanukah week, at that. Early and late Temple services are scheduled at the regular hours. We shall light the Hanukah tapers that evening. College students home on vacation will be especially welcome. And the following morning, Saturday the 25th, a traditional Shabos service will take place at 9 o'clock. It is Rosh Chodesh Heshvan. Join the Minyan and attend.

SISTERHOOD GLEANINGS. Most successful were the two fund-raising efforts of our women, profits from the Bulbs Sale and the Rumage. Part of the proceeds will be spent on beautifying the Temple grounds. The interior decorating of our classrooms is also contemplated. The Sisterhood sponsors the Youth Group, eight of whom spent the last weekend with the Temple Youth in Mobile.

SCHOOL NOTES. Midwinter vacation. No Religious School session Sunday, December 26th or January 2nd. But we will meet Sunday morning the 19th.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SEASON. Share your blessings. Buy a CARE package for some one abroad--application forms from the Rabbi. Contribute to the Temple Library Fund. Purchase TB Seals. Pay up your pledge to the Jewish Welfare Fund. Remember, in addition to our UJA gift, we provide for hospitals, children's and aged homes, educational and religious agencies, here in America.

FRIDAY NIGHT IS TEMPLE NIGHT

Forgive my one finger typing.

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
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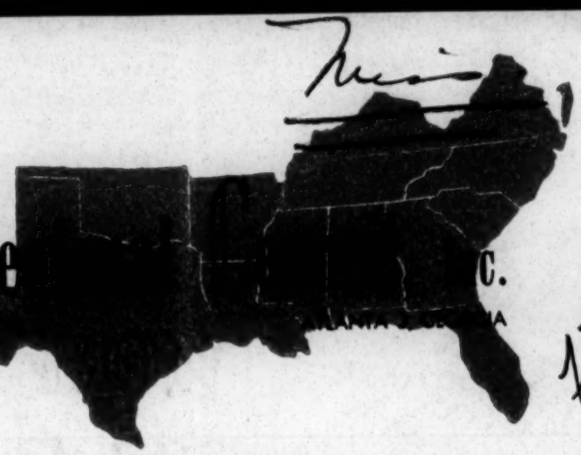
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Re[illegible] C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[illegible]



A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Jan. 10,1955

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Attention Fred Routh

Dear Fred:

Here is our present situation. We need guidance and stimulation from your office. On Saturday I had a long session here in Hattiesburg with Mrs. Lyells. As you know, we have retained her as full time Executive,effective Jan.1($5000 per).Dickson took a monthto think it over and finally said"no can do". We are investigating others,but it is very slow going. It may be that we shall have to fall back upon several white part time consultants, in the several areas of Mississippi.

Re our State objectives, the outline sent here by Mrs. Hamilton is excellent. We find that in any public statement, the words "de-segregation and intergration" are emotionally charged and tho we don't fight shy of them, we say the same thing in other ways. Our Council in Mississippi should be recognized as the authoritative resource center in the State,a place where all may secure objective facts, printed material,literature,etc, We should set up a speakers' bureau and make this service available,We might well encourage discussion groups wherever possible, to think thru our many problems, in friendly and sensible fashion. Our public relations should provide press releases that will present the liberal side of the story--It might be a feeble voice,but it should be clear,dignified,commanding respect and attention. The college groups offer a tempting area where we might function--there is an active inter-racial collegiate group,with many years' experience. At least one of our Mississippi communities should be urged to attempt a self-survey. Finally, the progress made in other areas in the South should be brought to the attention of our citizens.

I go to Jackson again on Thursday. We need to locate headquarters,designate a Treasurer to succeed Mrs, Lyells, set up a finance Committee, complete our Board, and get going. The more I think of it, the surer I am that the Chairman should be a white Protestant,if we can find such a one. But I am not deserting my task. But the demands of my job are rapidly bogging me down. That Hodding Carter whom I so much admire,even when I disagree with him, sets me a bad example.

Mrs. Lyells has been authorized to send you the minutes of the December State meeting,which you attended. I think that there ought be some official acknowledgement from the Atlanta office,confirming the financial arrangemnets.

So long

Rabbi Charles Martin and

C. Martin Sanders

January 19, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
P. O. Box 1326
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

I am trying to put together the file of signed statements testifying to the loyal Americanism of all employed personnel. At your convenience, would you fill out one for Mrs. Lyells and for any clerical personnel she may have employed, and send it back to us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

January 19, 1955

Rabbi Charles Martinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Martinband:

For record-keeping purposes we are unclear as to the status of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

1. Did Mrs. Lyells begin duty for it January 1?

2. What's her salary and what's her title?

3. Any office yet?

4. On what budget is it proposed to operate?

5. What plans for raising your share of this year's budget? Finance Committee? Who?

6. Any clerk yet?

If you will clear up these matters we will be prepared to do our end of the helping, which is to carry through with proportionate help from here for the nine months period January 1 - September 30, 1955, as needed by your Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/mb
bc: Fred Routh
Katherine Stoney
Grace T. Hamilton

January 20, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chrmn.
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
808 Manie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

The time has come to firm up the understanding on the allotment of funds for state use between the central office and those states which do not yet have paid staff. The original proposed budget was $15,000, of which $13,200 would come from the central office and $1,800 or more would be raised in the state. The fiscal year began October 1, 1954; it ends September 30, 1955.

Minor state organizational expenses were paid out of state allotted funds. The amount available for office furniture will remain the same but all other budgetary items (salaries, rent, travel, communications, etc., etc.) will be on a pro rata basis. In the case of Mississippi, professional staff was hired as of January 1, 1955 which means the budgetary items for Mississippi would be prorated at nine-twelfths or three-quarters. Thus, Mrs. Lyelle' salary from January 1, 1955 to September 30, 1955 would be $3700. This is based on a $5,000 annual salary. The same pro rata basis applies to other budgetary items.

To be fair with the state organizations sums to be raised locally will be on a pro rata basis too, though the central office strongly urges each state to raise the originally specified amount or even more. We do not have an understanding with the Fund for the Republic on all of this but will interpret it to them in our next quarterly report.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/vmf
Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence
cc: Mrs. Lyelle
CHP

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
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MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Re[illegible]C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[illegible]
P. O. BOX 1326 HATTIESBURG, MISS.

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 28, 1955

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

return to

Dear Fred:

Always good to talk to you. Re Laurence Jones, we have made no commitment and there is no embarrassment in forgetting about the idea. I know how some of his people feel about him. We Jews are often hypercritical of one another. But in my opinion, Laurence Jones is the best known and most highly respected Negro citizen in Mississippi. When he began his heroic efforts 45 years ago, Negro education in this state was at a standstill. Of course he catapulted into fame when he appeared on Ralph Edwards' TV program called "This is Your Life", since which time over $700,000 has come in as endowment to the school. The enclosed program will tell you of Sunday's testimonial meeting. Curiously, Governor White himself featured the meeting, which defied the state rule on segregation. I know because I was present. On the other hand, despite the attendance of over 2000, the Jackson press did not carry a line about the meeting. Instead, it featured an editorial on the necessity now for segregation in Great Britain.

It would be good if you can arrange to have Dr. Parrish in Jackson on Sunday Feb. 13th.. I should like some time with him alone in advance of the meeting. Also, a word from you regarding a possible visit to Hattiesburg February 24th or 25th. We were thinking of a Brotherhood Dinner on Thursday night, and there is of course our Temple service on Friday night. Let me know about this in an early mail.

Little Mom joins me in greetings.

Yours,

Chas M

Charles Mantinband

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

B'NAI ISRAEL
HATTIESBURG

KENESETH ISRAEL
LAUREL

RABBI CHARLES MANTINBAND

JANUARY 16-31, 1955 TEBETH-SHEVAT, 5715

SABBATH SERVICES AT THE TEMPLE

Jan 21 at 8 o'clock—TEMPLE SISTERHOOD SABBATH

Sermon by Mrs. George Krell.—Family Night

Jan. 28 at 8 o'clock—"IS THE TALMUD UP-TO-DATE?"

An Ancient Literature Speaks to Modern Life

Traditional Services Friday Evenings at Sunset

WORDS OF INSPIRATION

He who gives charity in secret is greater even than Moses. There are three crowns: the crown of Torah, of the Priesthood, and a loyalty, but the crown of a good name excels them all. Learning is much to be desired, but good deeds far outweigh it. The best preacher is the heart, the best teacher is time, the best book is the world, the best friend is God. The world rests upon three pillars, Justice, Truth and Peace. Judge not thy neighbor until thou standest in his place. Separate not thyself from the congregation. If I am not for myself, who willl be for me? And if I am for myself alone, what good am I? And if not now, when?

In a place where there are no men, strive thou to be a man. Do not say, "When I have the leisure, I will study; thou mayest never have the leisure." Be bold as a leopard, swift as an eagle, fleet as a hart and strong as a lion to do the will of thy Father who is in Heaven.

—Gems from the Talmud

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING. At the annual meeting held January 9th, a constitutional amendment was ratified, continuing the family as a membership unit of the Temple, but permitting wives of members in good standing to attend congregational meetings. In order to vote, women must hold a membership in their own right. Rabbi Mantinband was re-elected at an increase in salary for a number of years.

SISTERHOOD SABBATH. Next Friday night, January 21st, will be observed as Sisterhood Sabbath. Faye Botnick will read the prayers; Selma Krell will give the address. The Adoration and Kaddish will be by the Rabbi. Following the service there will be an Oneg Shabat with the Sisterhood as hosts. Remember this is Family Night. During the reception a film will be shown, courtesy the ADL, entitled "No Easy Answer."

WELCOME HIAM DAGAN. Guest of Mississippi Southern College, where he is spending a month as visiting Exchange Teacher from Tel Aviv, Israel, Hayim Dagan has spoken to our Temple Youth Group, the children of the Religious School, and before the congregation. The Holy Land has become a more familiar place to our townspeople as a result of his addresses before the schools and civic clubs of Hattiesburg.

SISTERHOOD JOTTINGS. The ladies voted to redecorate the Sunday School classrooms, kitchen and back halls of the Assembly Auditorium. . . Plans are under way for another reception to the Latin-American students. . . Visitor at the recent luncheon meeting was Joseph P. Murphy, regional director of the Conference of Christians and Jews. Mr. Murphy outlined plans for the observance of Brotherhood Week.

MARCH OF DIMES. This is a critical year in the fight against polio, the dread disease that strikes old and young without warning. Both Sisterhood and Religious School have voted their annual contributions. Our members will do their share, we know. And again the B'nai Brith women will sponsor the community-wide auction on January 20th, with Mrs. Max Signoff in charge. Auctioneers this year will be Mayor Moran Pope, Judge Francis Zachary, and our Rabbi.

PERSONALS. Our condolences to Mrs. Sam Forbert upon the loss of her mother in Florida. . . Mrs. Paul Waldoff and Sue Dreyfus are home again, after their stay in the Methodist Hospital. . . Newcomers in our midst are Mr. and Mrs. Rubin, Southland Apartments, Hardy Street, whom we bid welcome. . . Rabbi Mantinband has been invited to join Mississippi citizens in honoring Dr. Laurence Jones, founder of Piney Woods School. The reception will take place in Jackson, January 23rd. Governor Hugh White will make the main address on this occasion.

PROGRAM

In Appreciation of

DR. LAURENCE C. JONES

President, Piney Woods School

PINEY WOODS, MISSISSIPPI

Sunday, January 23, 1955, 2:00 P.M.

College Park Auditorium, Jackson, Mississippi

THOSE PAYING TRIBUTE TO DR. JONES

*PRESIDENTS OF NEGRO COLLEGES AND JUNIOR COLLEGES:

J. D. Boyd, Utica Institute, Utica

H. A. Brandt, Mary Holmes Jr. College, West Point

J. R. Buck, Natchez College, Natchez

Dr. A. M. Davis, Saints Ind. Jr. College, Lexington

W. Milan Davis, Okolona College, Okolona

W. M. Frazier, Mississippi Ind. College, Holly Springs

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Prentiss Institute, Prentiss

L. M. McCoy, Rust College, Holly Springs

B. F. McLaurin, Coahoma Jr. College, Clarksdale

Harold C. Warren, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo

J. H. White, Mississippi Voc. College, Itta Bena

H. P. Wilbun, Campbell College, Jackson

J. R. Otis, Alcorn A. & M. College, Lorman

*OTHER LEADERS:

Miss F. O. Alexander, Jeanes Supervisor

Mr. N. R. Burger, President, Mississippi Teachers' Association

Mr. P. H. Easom, State Department of Education

Mrs. W. J. Hobby

Mr. S. W. Miller

Representative from Iowa State University

Representative from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa

Ralph Edwards, Director, "This Is Your Life," Hollywood, California

PROGRAM

Invocation ..... The Rt. Rev. Duncan M. Gray
Jackson, Mississippi

Remarks ..... General Chairman, J. R. Otis

Greetings ..... The Honorable Allen C. Thompson
Mayor, City of Jackson

Tribute ..... Co-Chairman, J. L. Reddix
Jackson College

Music ..... Piney Woods Band

"Swing Low Sweet Chariot"

"Deep River"

Tributes* ..... Presidents of Colleges
and Honored Guests

Music ..... Piney Woods Choir

"One World"

"Rockin' Jerusalem"

Tribute and Presentation of Speaker ..... Dr. H. M. Ivy
President, Board of Trustees
Institutions of Higher Learning

Address ..... The Honorable Hugh White
Governor, State of Mississippi

Response ..... Dr. Laurence C. Jones

Music ..... Piney Woods Choir

"Ride the Chariot"

"My Soul's been Anchored in the Lord"

Announcements

Benediction ..... The Rev. W. A. Bender
Tougaloo College

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
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ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
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MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Re[illegible]C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[illegible]A
P. O. Box 1326 HATTIESBURG, MI[illegible].

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 6, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

FEB 8 1955

Dear George:

Anticipating our state meeting in Jackson on Feb. 13th, our vice-president, A. E. Cox, urges that our state organization get a charter and papers of incorporation, for purposes of legal status and protection. My knowledge of these matters is rather meagre, and I have a feeling that if such were desirable, the Atlanta office would have so advised us.

May we have in an early mail, your counsel in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

C. Mantinband

Charles Mantinband

February 8, 1955

TO: FBR

Nobody answered the last paragraph of Mantinband's letter. Won't you give him an answer.

GSM

GSM/eab
Encl - ltr From Rabbi Mantinband dtd 1/26/55

For Mantinband Folder

eob

February 8, 1955

Dictated February 7th

Mrs. C. C. Clark
Library Commission
State Office Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Clark:

Our good friend Rabbi Mantinband tells me that you want some assurance, or reassurance, as to the probity of this Southern Regional Council.

We hesitate a little to sing our own praises. But we are honest people without any subversives or disloyals in the bunch! Specifically, the Southern Regional Council has never been listed by the Attorney General as a subversive outfit. We enjoy full tax-exemption from the U. S. Treasury Department, and if I am not mistaken it is against the law for subversive outfits to have tax-exemption. I have heard of one or two crackpots in some remote corners of the South who have put it around in raggedy sheets that we are bad eggs, but nobody honest or reputable repeats these allegations.

SRC is made up of a Board of Directors, and that is all that there is to the Council. Here's the full membership of the Board.

I say no more lest we protest too much.

Success to what you do. And do be helpful to the Council and its purposes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.
Encl.
cc: Rabbi Charles Mantinband

Check Clearcopy Original

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
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MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Re[redacted]C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[redacted]A
P. O. BOX 1326 HATTIESBURG, MISS.

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 31, 1955

FEB 2 1955

Dr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

In Jackson last week, Mrs. C. C. Clark, wife of a Methodist minister and mother of another, wanted assurance that SRC is above suspicion, so far as being on any subversive lists was concerned. She knew about the Ford monies, but since the Foundations are also under fire by certain Congressional committees, she was confused. I did my best to explain matters to her, but I could wish there would go from you an official statement setting forth the simple facts. She was particularly interested in knowing that Washington (am I correct, the State Department among others) not infrequently sent foreign visitors to your office for an authentic, objective story on race relations in the South.

Mrs. C. C. Clark is in charge of the American Heritage program for the state of Mississippi. She has trained over a hundred leaders in these discussion groups, on a bi-racial basis. Her address is

Library Commission,
State Office Bldg.,
Jackson, Miss.

Copy of your letter to her would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

C. Mantinband

Charles Mantinband

February 8, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
308 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Dear Rabbi:

On the question of formally incorporating the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, I would say this. In several of the states it is necessary to have a charter and papers of incorporation to obtain approval for tax exemption. Further, it gives you legal status and protection as individuals who are members of the corporation. The group in Florida is proceeding with incorporation. We would appreciate it if you would send us any charter that is drawn up prior to its submission to the local court for incorporation. Further, you should have legal counsel in the preparation of the charter and the papers of incorporation.

You will recall that when we talked on the phone that morning about the question of an honorary president, we also discussed the possibilities of the Mississippi group retaining three white consultants to work on a parttime basis with Mrs. Lyelle, and that I said I thought it was a good idea at that time. Further, they should be carefully chosen and interviewed prior to any arrangement by your Personnel Committee. Furthermore, before final arrangements are made they should be approved by the central office. I will be out in Mississippi the end of this month and could be in either Jackson or Hattiesburg on Thursday, the 24th of February and would be glad to speak to any group you might have assembled. Wherever the meeting is held Mrs. Lyelle should be asked to come down so that we may sit with a few people and talk over possibilities of program for the Mississippi group. The following day I must be out in Little Rock, Arkansas. Please let me know as soon as possible where you would like me to come and what you would like me to do.

Very best regards to you and little Mom.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/rmf
cc: CHP
Mrs Lyelle

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

8 Feb 55

TO: GSM

Re: Your memo re: C. Manwinband letter.

When I talked with the Rabbi on the phone that day vetoing Jones as honorary President I also ok'd the idea of consultants, but asked that we be informed in advance of whom they were chosing and that they should be chosen by the personnel committee. I will write CM and reiterate this position. It should be in writing.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

February 8, 1955

TO: FBR

Nobody answered the last paragraph of Mantinband's letter. Won't you give him an answer.

GSM

GSM/eab
Encl - ltr From Rabbi Mantinband dtd 1/26/55

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
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MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Re[illegible] C[illegible]C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[illegible] [illegible]LANTA 3, GEORGIA
P. O. BOX 1326 HATTIESBURG, MISS.

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 26, 1955

Mr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

JAN 28 1955

13 Feb '55

Dear George:

Let me reply immediately to the half dozen questions in your letter of January 19th.

Mrs. Lyells began duty January 1st. Her salary is $5000 a year. Her title, Executive Director. (This to be ratified by our Board). Temporary headquarters are at 1104 Lynch Street. This is inadequate, and we are trying to get downtown in a more central location. ratified and

Our Board felt it would like to raise on its own, $3000 to $5000 for 1955. Our Annual Meeting is set for Sunday Feb. 13th at 2.30, in the afternoon, at Millsaps College, Jackson. New officers will then be elected. Mr. Frank C. Wilcoxson of Hazelhurst, for many years active in SRC, and YMCA work, has agreed to serve as treasurer. We are scouting around now for a good (Protestant, White) chairman. Laurence Jones of Piney Woods may become our Honorary Chairman. I shall remain active, of course, behind the scenes, perhaps serve as regional vice president for southern Mississippi. No!

No clerk as yet, though one will begin work Feb. 1st. Dr. Reddix, Hodding Carter, Msgr. Brunini and I will work on this year's budget. We are looking for a banker or conservative business man to head up our Finance Committee. Mrs. C.C. Clark, wife and mother of Methodist ministers, and actively engaged in the American Heritage program through the State Library Commission, also promises to be active in our cause. She is a real find, and I hope we can press her into official service.

It may be that in the absence of a full-time white director, we may agree to retain three white consultants. What do you think of that idea?

Yours faithfully,

C. Mantinband

Charles Mantinband

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
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Copy to C.H.P. -

Southern Re[redacted]C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[redacted]ANTA, GEORGIA
P. O. BOX 1326 HATTIESBURG, MISS.

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 27, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

MAR 1 1955

Dear George:

At the meeting last Thursday Fred Routh mentioned a man now in the North, who is engaged in interracial work and who might be available for SRC activity. He referred to some one who was interested in the Arkansas job which did not materialize. Can you give me his whereabouts?

We feel that we can make little progress with Mrs. Lyells alone, although she is doing her best. Fred will tell you that Thursday's meeting was good, but not good enough for me. I keep looking for Protestant white leadership, but everyone seems so cautious and timid. As things now stand, in a state that is 50% Baptist and 30% Methodist, the leadership seems to be in the hands of a Rabbi and the Catholic Monsignor.

All good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

C. Mantinband

Charles Mantinband

Do you know Oliver Emerich of McComb Miss - newspaper Editor - who just won the $1000 Freedom Award. He is a good man!

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

B'NAI ISRAEL
HATTIESBURG

KENESETH ISRAEL
LAUREL

RABBI CHARLES MANTINBAND

FEBRUARY 16-28, 1955 SHEVAT-ADAR, 5715

SABBATH SERVICES AT THE TEMPLE

Feb. 18 at eight o'clock—"THE BIBLE AND THE AMERICAN SCENE"

With Commentary on the New Translations

Feb. 25 at eight o'clock—Rev. JOHN MOORE, GUEST SPEAKER

Rabbi Mantinband will conduct the Service

Traditional Services Friday Evenings at Sunset

WORDS OF INSPIRATION

Brotherhood is American Democracy saying: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal". Brotherhood is Religion saying: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself". Brotherhood is Science saying: "Humanity is one. There is no such thing as a superior or inferior race". Brotherhood is Common Sense saying: "Get rid of your prejudices. Live peacefully with yourself and your neighbor". Brotherhood is Education saying: "Beyond the development of skills and the aquisition of knowledge, we must learn the art of living together in happy relationships". Brotherhood is Parents and Teachers saying: "Children must be taught to hate, or to be afraid of people. Let us rear children of goodwill". Brotherhood is Industry saying: "The human and the dollar cost of prejudice is great. Why not solve our differences in the spirit of understanding and goodwill". Brotherhood is Good Sportmanship saying: "Do not make another person or another group the scapegoat for your own shortcomings, frustrations and failures".

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

BROTHERHOOD WEEK. February 20-27 will be observed as Brotherhood Week throughout America. The slogan this year is "One Nation Under God." A variety of activities is planned throughout the community, in schools, churches and civic clubs. We shall feature an exchange of pulpits. Rev. John Moore of the Main Street Methodist Church will speak at our Sabbath service on Feb. 25th, while the Rabbi will address the Methodist Congregation Sunday night the 27th. Invite your Christian friends to attend our Brotherhood services. During the Oneg Shabat, the Sisterhood will present the story of the Jewish holidays with a series of tables, each carrying the appropriate festival symbols and foods.

Other Brotherhood features include a Dinner at Forrest Hotel Thursday night, Feb. 24 with Dr. George Evans of Meridian Junior College as speaker, and a Pilgrimage Friday afternoon, 3-5 P. M. with visits to the Sacred Heart Church, Trinity Episcopal Church, First Baptist Church and B'nai Israel Congretion.

B'NAI BRITH JOINT MEETING. Both Men's and Women's Lodges will meet on Wednesday night, Feb. 23rd. The business sessions will be separate, but a joint program will be staged. The movie, "A Night with the President" with President Eisenhower's address before B'nai Brith and a dramatic reading, "Time for Redemption", will be featured. Be sure to attend.

TEMPLE YOUTH LEAGUE. New members enrolled in this group are David Sackler, Maurice Shemper, Stephen Music and Stanley Waldoff. Teams of the Temple Youth participated in the recent city-wide Religious Census. A program on race relations was held at the last meeting, with Frank Dreyfus, president of our congregation and member of the local School Board, leading the discussion. The spring Conclave will be held in Jackson, April 1-3. Mrs. Harry Botnick is sponsor of the group.

PERSONALS. Sam Seidler has been re-elected secretary of the Shrine Club, and will represent the Hattiesburg group at the national sessions in Chicago. . . Herman Katz has been re-elected secretary of the Odd Fellows Lodge, a post he has held continuously for many years. . . In charge of publicity and promotion in the 1955 Red Cross Drive, is Mike Stetelman. . . Newcomers in our midst are Aaron and Lilien Shermer and their two sons, Mike, age 16 and Jeffrey, 13. They live at 303 S. 14th Avenue.

DECORUM AT TEMPLE ON THE SABBATH. We earnestly request that our members complete their conservations and socializing out side the sanctuary before entering the Temple proper. Please take your seat quietly and in a mood of reverence. Enjoy the organ music. This prelude of worshipful silence is conducive to effective prayer. Remember the Biblical injunction: "Be still and know that I am God."

copy: C.H. Parrish

Air Mail

March 22, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chrmn.
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Dear Rabbi and Little Mom:

It was surely good to see you in Birmingham and I trust that you and your limousine got to wherever you were going that night in good shape.

We have a bit of a problem in our relations with the sovereign state of Mississippi and its autonomous Council on Human Relations in that there is no treasurer in Jackson -- at least none that Kack Stoney knows about. If there is one please inform us of who that person is and complete with address. If there is none, in your capacity as state chairman, please appoint a treasurer until such time as one may be elected. We believe that state money should be handled by a lay person and dealt out to professional staff on a regular basis.

Could you please act in haste on this matter and notify us as quickly as possible about the resulting action.

I hope to get out to Mississippi again in the not too distant future and hope to stop by Hattiesburg for a day with you both.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rnf

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
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IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Re[redacted]C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[redacted]A
P. O. BOX 1326 HATTIESBURG, MISS.

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 24, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

What a delightful surprise seeing you in Birmingham. We had a rough trip, but got to north Alabama, made our many speeches, held our conferences, and are now home.

Re your letter of March 22nd, I know we should have a State Treasurer. Some time ago, I had suggested Mr. Wilcoxson of Hazelhurst, for that job, but there were some objections. If we need a temporary treasurer through whom to channel funds from Atlanta, and it falls within my province to make such a temporary appointment, I can think of no better person than Msgr. Brunini of St. Peters, Jackson. Copy of this letter is going to Mrs. Lyells, with the suggestion that she consult with Msgr. Brunini in the matter. The whole question of non-professional whites in Jackson to stand behind Mrs. Lyells and guide her, is of paramount importance.

Kah

By all means come here again. But be sure to clear with me as to dates. I don't remember the time when I have been running around as much as this season. Next week I spend some days at Alcorn College during Religious Emphasis Week. Then comes Passover (how I wish you could be here to share our Sedar services with us! - these are on Wednesday and Thursday nights, April 6-7) and later that month my schedule calls for sessions in New Orleans, St. Louis and points in between.

Cordial greetings, house to house.

Yours sincerely,

C. Mantinband

Charles Mantinband

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
ER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
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Southern Re C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE A
P.O. BOX 1326 HATTIESBURG, SS.

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MSM
KS

March 30, 1955

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Attention: Fred Routh

Dear Fred:

In Jackson on Sunday I sat next to Msgr. Brunini. He accepted the appointment to serve as temporary Treasurer of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, and I am notifying Mrs. Lyells accordingly.

Yours

Chas M

Charles Mantinband

Just had 2 good days at Alcorn A-M College - oldest Negro State School in Mississippi

April 6, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi:

You will recall that in Memorandum #1 from this office it was stipulated that state organizations would receive for the fiscal year 1 October, 1954-September 30, 1955, a sum of $13,200 and would be required to raise $1800 as a minimum. We have consequently written saying that monies would be paid to your organization on a pro-rata basis for the actual months of operation with professional staff. Also, we said that you would have to raise money on a pro-rata basis.

In the case of Mississippi your organization will have operated for nine months at the terminal date of the first fiscal year of assistance. Nine-twelfths of $1800 amounts to $1350 and you must raise that amount to be eligible for a renewal of aid for the next fiscal year when we can allot to each state a sum of $10,500.

Please write me a confirming reply that this arrangement is understood by the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: FBR
CHP

April 18, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

By our records, no ex-officio member has as yet been elected from the Mississippi Council on Human Relations to SRC's Board. (Though of course you, as chairman, are already ex-officio a member of SRC's Board.)

You recall that under SRC's by-laws each state organization affiliated with the SRC is expected to choose two persons to serve as members of SRC. These "two persons from each affiliated state organization shall be the chairman of such affiliated organization and one additional member elected by the members of such organization," (Article II, Section 1A2).

The chairmen of state organizations are on the Board of SRC as long as they are chairmen, and "ex-officio members elected by their affiliated state organizations shall hold membership in the corporation for not more than two consecutive four-year terms, or portions thereof," (Article II, Section 1B).

If we are right, please confirm. If you have no one elected, please attend to the matter at the next available proper meeting of your group and notify us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mrs. M. J. Lyells

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Re[redacted]C.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[redacted]A
P. O. BOX 1326 HATTIESBURG, MISS.

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 24, 1955

Mrs. M. J. Lyells,
1104 Lynch Street,
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Your secretary's letter here. May 5th is not a good day for me, since we are entertaining a visitor from Israel at a dinner early that evening, and I must be on hand to await his arrival. Either Tuesday or Wednesday of the same week would be better for me, with Wednesday my preference.

I must confess considerable impatience and disappointment in the way things are going in Mississippi. The matter of membership affiliation and money income troubles me considerably. Unless we can do better, Atlanta will surely cut off our subvention. You will recall that I spoke to you about corraling the memberships in and around Jackson. That seems an easy and reasonable thing to do. Moreover, I have been waiting ever so long for membership application blanks, which I could have used to advantage at Alcorn. Wednesday of this week I shall be at Rust College, Holly Springs. And although we had a fine meeting here in Hattiesburg when you visited, to date I have no report on whether those in attendance signed up for membership.

George Mitchell's Quarterly Report has just reached me. Under Mississippi, he indicates I was re-elected Chairman of the Mississippi Division. We must correct him on this. I am reluctantly holding office pending a successor. This does not mean my lessened interest in our cause, but even as Acting Chairman, our seeming inactivity weighs on my mind. Have you seen the program of the Louisiana Council that held its Annual Meeting last Saturday? Here is a group we might well emulate.

In my mind there are half a dozen other matters worth considering - education and publicity, community self-surveys, and round-table discussion groups of a bi-racial character in the several corners of the state. It is doubtful that much of this can be accomplished from a central office. Let's air all of these things frankly at our forthcoming meeting.

Yours sincerely,

C. Mantinband

Charles Mantinband

Any suggestions?

P. O. Box 59
Hendersonville, N. C.
July 27, 1955

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley,
Box 307
Greenwood, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

Thank you for the report on the Fisk Conference. I followed some of its work through the columns of the New York Times. Another time perhaps I may manage to attend.

We shall remain in North Carolina until the first of September. Regarding our Council on Human Relations, last year's results have left me somewhat disappointed and baffled. I doubt that anyone much knows of our existence or that we have any considerable influence. I have been in frequent touch with Mrs. Lyells, and for that matter with the Atlanta office, Where we go from here is anybody's guess. But one thing we need is more of the courage and forthright behavior of a Hodding Carter.

I trust this finds you well and enjoying the summer. I know it must be hot in Mississippi. We keep delightfully cool here in the mountains.

Yours cordially,

CM

Charles Mantinband

27 September 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

On October 29, 1954, Dr. Mitchell wrote all state organization chairmen stating that the Southern Regional Council would require of each state organization a statement at the end of the fiscal year certifying that they had not engaged in political activity.

In compliance with the request, will you please fill in the enclosed memorandum, sign it, and mail it at your earliest convenience to Dr. Mitchell. These will be filed as part of the permanent record of the state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/ys

FILE COPY

October 3, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

The Fund for the Republic has approved a grant to the Southern Regional Council for the second fiscal year, October 1, 1955 - September 30, 1956. The total grant for this second period is $150,000, of which we regard $25,000 as available for the central office in Atlanta. We will carry through on the commitment in Memo #1 to provide for your state $10,500. In addition to that, as notified to you in Fred Routh's letter of June 15, 1955, we can cover an extra $2,500 (by carry-over from last year's money) to enable the employment of an associate director on a full-time basis. The two sums together are $13,000.

Of the $13,000, $5,000 is payable for the basic salary of an executive director; $5,000 for the basic salary of an associate director; and $2,500 for secretarial help. Which is to say that $12,500 is committed to salaries. Of the remaining $500, approximately half must cover social security, bonding, and required insurance. Thus we can supply to you toward local operating expenses in this fiscal year only $250.

That is a considerable leap at one time we know toward self-sufficiency, but it is all we can do. And the obvious answer is a strong and effective finance committee for each state.

In order for SRC to meet its commitment to the Fund for the Republic, it will be necessary for your organization to raise, from sources other than SRC, in this fiscal year, a minimum of $3,500. As heretofore, unless this amount is independently raised, it will not be possible for SRC to aid your organization in the third grant period.

It was said above that we have available for your organization a total of $5,000 toward the basic salary of an associate director. We are willing to consider state by state the use of some part-time consultants for fulfilling this function if that should seem desirable.

Arrangements for salary checks, monthly reports, and other details will continue in this fiscal year as in last.

Let me know if you have questions as to these figures.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

FBR
GSM/eab

cc: FBR
CHP
RA

November 8, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

The Executive Committee of the Council at its last meeting on October 28-29, 1955 approved an arrangement whereby the Chairman of each affiliated State Organization would be asked to nominate a member from his particular state to serve on a Finance Committee for the Southern Regional Council. It was agreed also that each state council would receive one half of the funds raised in its particular state by this proposed SRC committee.

The Executive Director has asked that I write to you and solicit your co-operation in selecting such a person from your state to serve on this proposed committee. The SRC Finance Committee must be formally a committee of the Board of Directors of SRC. But it is agreed that by no means all of the members of the committee need be members of the Board. So you are at liberty to suggest anybody in your state who could be helpful and who likely would be. We have no concern as to the race of the members of this committee, and hope that some states will name persons from one group and others from another group.

It is very important that we proceed speedily to get an SRC Finance Committee into action.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

November 29, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
P. O. Box 1326
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

My apologies for not writing you sooner, but since Tuskegee I have been successively out of town and in bed with a virus.

As you will recall, we discussed at length at the Annual Meeting the question of organisational publicity. As I said then, I think it is extremely important for every state organization to give careful but full publicity to its existence, its philosophy, its aims, and its methods of work. Obviously such publicity may inspire some negative reactions. However, the failure to put the organization clearly on public record is, in my opinion, far more dangerous. For then at any time any unscupulous individual may publicly reveal the existence of the organization in such distorted and damaging terms as he chooses. The state organization is particularly vulnerable to the charge that it is a secret or conspiratoral group which dares not come out into the open. We know that this is not true, but a complete absence of public interpretation would make such a serious charge possible.

On the whole, restrained and well planned organisational publicity from time to time seems to me a wise course. Extremists are going to attack the state organization when it suits their purposes, whether it has issued any public statements or not. To get the organisations point of view clearly before the public before such attacks is far more effective then later efforts to deny or refute false charges.

I am sending under separate cover copies of the several materials which we have available for limited distribution.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Mantinband.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

CONGREGATION B'NAI ISRAEL
P. O. BOX 1326
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

RABBI
CHARLES MANTINBAND
808 MAMIE STREET

November 11, 1955

Mr. Harold Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

It was good to be with you at Tuskegee. This is a reminder concerning two matters:

1. In a letter to me, state briefly the need and importance of restrained, nevertheless forthright, statements to the press about the Council on Human Relations on the state level, its values, and it calculated risks. As you know, we never get before the public. The NAACP is on the front page all the time, likewise the Citizens Councils.

2. You promised to send me some books like the Kenneth Clark "Prejudice and Your Child" and "The Strange Case of Jim Crow". Anything else that you have available for perusal and distribution will be appreciated.

Thanks and all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Chas. M

Charles Mantinband

Under separate cover I sent you yesterday the report of the State NAACP meeting. It contains also some facts on pressure in Washington by the publishers' Assn

November 14, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi:

We have just received from Mrs. Lyells a Vitae Sheet on Mrs. Williams who is being employed by the Mississippi Council on a half-time basis as Associate Director. We have looked over the data contained there in and believe that she is well qualified for this position. We assume that she was interviewed by members of the Mississippi Board and that the decision to hire her was made by the Board or one of its appropriate committees.

On the basis of information at hand we hereby approve her to be hired on a half-time basis as Associate Director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

F. B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

cc: Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph Brunini

FR
What now?
Em

NOV 14 1955

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
November 10, 1955

NOV 14 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Augurn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It was an error on our part that Mrs. Williams' application was not included with the letter stating that the Board had employed her. I feel very sure that your decision would be easier if you had the information enclosed herewith. You may recall that Mrs. Williams has been a member of the Mississippi Division Board for a number of years, which to my mind is evidence of her interest and the assurance that she knows something about it.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

encl.

file

5131 Williams Drive
Jackson, Mississippi
October 24, 1955

Mgr. Joseph B. Brunini
Personnel Director
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

Please accept my application as a worker in the field of Human Relations. I am definitely interested and I feel that I have manifested same across the years. I was a member of the Interracial Commission when it moved into the present Southern Regional Council.

I am a christian, member of the Methodist church; was Home Economics teacher at the Holmes County Training School, Durant, Mississippi for a number of years; Assistant Superintendent at Oakley Training school for twelve years; attended the White House Conference on Children and Youth, Washington, D. C. and the Family Life Conference, Chicago, Illinois; past president Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. I am a graduate of Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi and have studied at Tuskegee, Hampton, and Northwestern University.

My references are:

Mrs. R. S. Lyells, 1104 Lynch Street, Jackson
Mrs. Sara P. Ricks Caldwell, Woolfolk State Office Building, Jackson
Mrs. C. C. Alford, 632 Chickasaw Avenue, Jackson
Dr. P. H. Eason, Woolfolk State Office Building Jackson
Mr. Joe Latham, Woolfolk State Office Building Jackson.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) C. W. Williams

CAWsepw

November 22, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Mrs. Tilly has just been in the state of Mississippi talking with Church Women in the state and has given a full report on the serious conditions in the state to our central staff and we all sympathize with the difficulties that you face.

One of the things Mrs. Tilly mentioned that caused me some concern was the fact that Mrs. Burt receives only (4¢) four cents a mile for travel between Clarksdale and Jackson for the use of her car and that the Council does not meet her Hotel bill and meals while she is in Jackson. I strongly urge that you pay her (6¢) six cents a mile which SRC pays its field people and that in accordance with regular SRC policy, her hotel bills and meals be paid for when she is away from home. This matter came up quite inadvertently and was not a complaint at all on the part of Mrs. Burt. But when Mrs. Tilly mentioned it to me I felt that the arrangement was unfair. I trust that you will find it possible to take care of this matter and inform your Executive Director Mrs. Lyrells and your treasurer Msgr. Brunini.

Best personal regards and love to "little Mom".

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

cc: Msgr. Brunini
Mrs. Lyrells
Mrs. Burt

P. S. - This same arrangement should hold true for your other new Assistant Director, Mrs. Williams.

State

MILLERS FALLS
LONDON SKIN
COTTON CONTENT

November 24, 1955

New York Post,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find check for $1. Please send me back issues of your paper covering the Mississippi story, as so ably portrayed by your reporter, Murray Kempton. The writing is vivid, objective, and on the whole accurate.

One could wish, however, that, in the interest of truth and the total picture, Kempton might have sought out the few bright spots in the state. There are people of greater or lesser consequence, in pulpits, press, and forum, who speak out courageously and make their influence felt. An organization like the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, which is bi-racial, and operates over the years openly, and such voices as Dr. Stanley Jones, who all this week in this city has been pleading for an enlightened Christian approach to the racial problem,--represent a side of Mississippi that could not be suspected by people reading the Kempton articles. As a rule, one finds what he is looking for.

Thanking you, I am

Yours truly,

CM

Charles Mantinband

Enclosed SRC and MCHR materials.

Harold Fleming, ✓

Fred Routh ✓

December 6, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chairman
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Just to remind you that we are still waiting for your Council to nominate a person to serve on the proposed SRC Finance Committee.

We are fully aware that this is not an easy job, however, we would appreciate your taking care of this matter at the earliest possible time. It is important that we get this Committee started as early as possible.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Fred Routh

December 22, 1955

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chairman
MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi:

We have received your memorandum to Msgr. Brunini on Evaluation of 1955 in Mississippi. Certainly it seems that the state organization faces something of a crises. I have been disturbed by a variety of reports I have had from the state and from Mrs. Tilly. I think in all proability, Dr. Parrish and I will come out early in January for a rather extensive review of the state work and seek to determine what must be done to rectify such grievances as you list in your memo.

The best of season's greetings to you and "little Mob".

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
December 12, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am very grateful for your patience in not pressuring us for the Audit. We are having our troubles; however, I have great hopes for getting the belated document this week.

At one time it seemed that the accountant was going to influence getting the charter. Not yet.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

encl.

cc: F. Routh

August 9, 1956

Rabbi and Mrs. Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi and Little Mom: 4m

We just received your letter about the Mississippi Council and request that they be notified of the future coming of the Assistant Directors for State Organizations.

We will certainly plan on seeing you this time around and my only regret is that it wasn't possible the last time.

I would like very much to see you both and have missed our frequent exchange of letters and the good times we had together in Hattiesburg. When do you go to North Carolina this year? Or have you decided to air condition the house instead and stay at home? Please let me hear from you.

Best regards.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mmf

Miss.

March 15, 1957

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

How good it is to hear from you again and to have your encouraging words about the future of SRC. Your contribution to the GSM Fund is also deeply appreciated.

Please believe that we are deeply concerned about the situation in Mississippi and the plight of the good people there who feel so discouraged and isolated.

Certainly it is not the intention of the Council to "abandon" Mississippi. During the recent months of transition, we have all been so hard-pressed with organizational matters that we haven't made our concern and continuing interest as evident as we should have. The enclosed copy of my recent letter to Mrs. Wheatley sums up our feeling pretty well. Since that letter was mailed, however, I have been informed that the Mississippi Council has gone into what appears to be an eclipse. The only officer elected at the last meeting was the Secretary-Treasurer, who is Mrs. Lyells. Otherwise, there appears to be no one who feels that he or she can accept any further responsibility.

But the good people of Mississippi are still there and the question is still before us: how can SRC play a positive role in that state? I confess I don't have any pat answers, but my hope is that one or more of our staff members can soon pay another visit to Mississippi as a basis for working out some new pattern of activity.

It would be a tremendous help as well as pleasure to sit down and talk with you either here or on your home ground. Do let us know when you are going to be here so that we can plan such a get together.

Meanwhile, warmest good wishes to you and Mrs. Mantinband.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

FBR - for your info
OK FBR

May 1, 1957

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

Thanks for your recent note, which arrived while I was out beating the bushes for funds.

We have had no word as yet of any decisions reached at last Wednesday's meeting of the Mississippi Council's Board. I do hope that it was a fruitful occasion and that the group did not feel completely discouraged, though I know how hard it must be to feel any other way.

I would greatly value your advice on how the Southern Regional Council can be most helpful to those people in Mississippi who share our values. We feel most keenly that we can't simply write off the state but must, within the limits of our ability and resources, try to make some contribution there.

How I would welcome a chance to sit down and discuss these problems with you. Unfortunately, I am practically immobilized by administrative and fund-raising duties. If you see any possibility of a trip to Atlanta at any time, do let me know so that we can arrange to get together.

Warmest regards to you and Mrs. Mantinband.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

April 24, 1957

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi Mantinband:

In the absence of Harold Fleming and Fred Routh, your letter of the 20th has been called to my attention.

The Council has not received a request for staff participation in the Jackson meeting of the 27th. Several weeks ago Fred Routh offered to come to Jackson then or later if he could be of assistance. Mrs. Lyells wrote that she and Bishop Brunini felt such a trip was unnecessary, but offered to let us know if and when any help could be given. In light of these factors I doubt that we would have felt that Fred or C. H. Parish could come to the Jackson meeting.

We do, of course, stand ready to be of assistance at any time.

I am sure you will hear from Harold shortly after his return to the office on the 30th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA:mm

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

B'NAI ISRAEL
HATTIESBURG

KENESETH ISRAEL
LAUREL

RABBI CHARLES MANTINBAND

APRIL 16-30, 1957 NISAN, 5717

SABBATH SERVICES AT THE TEMPLE

Friday, April 19 at 8 o'clock—"MOST WASTED HOUR OF THE WEEK"

An Analysis of our Religious School

Friday, April 26 at 8 o'clock—"MELODY, HARMONY, SONG"

Lessons for Jewish Music Month

Traditional Services Friday Evening at Sunset

WORDS OF INSPIRATION

A new era of Jewish refugees has begun. Not since the Hitler days and the post-war DP era have so many Jews been in desperate need of homes and freedom.

Not a day passes without a new development adding to the refugee total. Revolution and massacre sweep the Hungarian country-side and in five weeks 150,000 people break out into the freedom of Austria, 13,000 of them Jews.

In Egypt, a poisonous Nasserism becomes a latter-day Nazism marked by the imprisonment of Jews, the expulsion of thousands more, and the confiscation of their property.

At once, penniless Jews in flight from Egypt begin to show up in Mediterranean ports in search of haven.

Meanwhile, thousands more appear each week in Vienna and Marseilles from European and Moslem countries whose doors supposedly are closed.

In the Hitler years, many were saved—but many, too, were lost. There was no Israel to take them in. Today there is an Israel.

The free and determined people of Israel are ready to take in every Jew who comes—and there are other free lands ready to take in some of the refugees.

If American Jews will it, 100,000 Jewish men, women and children can be saved—not lost— in 1957. To this end, let each of us do his part. —Hon. Herbert H. Lehman

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL. Once again the Hattiesburg Jewish Welfare Fund is preparing for its annual meeting. The UJA is its chief beneficiary. It provides relief and rehabilitation for our distressed Jews in all parts of the world. Indeed, the Exodus from Egypt, as well as from Poland and Hungary, is being re-enacted before our very eyes. Consequently our gifts are part of the rescue fund for freedom and for survival.

The date of the Welfare meeting is Monday, April 29th, the place the Temple Assembly Hall. The speaker will be Yehuda Hellman, political analyist of the Middle East and Israeli journalist

ECHOES, RABBI GOLDENSON. During his several days here, Dr. Goldenson, Rabbi Emeritus of Temple Emanuel, New York, addressed the Congregation, the Christian clergy at our special Passover Sedar, and student groups of both Carey and Mississippi Southern. He shared in the B'nai Brith meeting and visited the Laurel synagogue. If you missed hearing Dr. Goldenson, you passed up a rare intellectual and spiritual treat.

ELECTIONS. New officers for the Temple Sisterhood are President, Fay Botnick; vice-presidents, Fay Shemper and Anita Reikes; corresponding secretary, Eva Signoff; recording secretary; Sonny Music; treasurer, Mollie Botnick; and Parliamentarian, Selma Krell.

Elected to carry on for the Youth Group are the following: Stephen Music, president; Goldie Shemper, vice-president; Rosalie Kresteel, secretary; and Maurice Shemper, treasurer.

PERSONALS. Newly elected president of Keneseth Israel in Laurel is Henry Ginsberg. . . Congratulations to Bob and Jean London Eisenbach upon the birth of a daughter in Baton Rouge. . . . Also to Harry and Mollie Botnick upon the engagement of their son Bob to Lelia Roder of Houston. . . Frank Dreyfus has been designated chairman of the Hattiesburg School Board. . . Harris Crohn directed successfully two operettas at Mississippi Southern. . . Gloria Adler won third place in the SOFTY Sermonette Contest; there were sixteen competing. . . We are grieved to learn of the death of our old friend, Dr. H. B. Vinnedge, former professor at Southern. . . A check for $100 has been sent the Congregation for its good work, by Francis S. Harmon of New York City. . . Our thanks to Sam and Elsie Miller for donating to the Temple Library the Life Magazine volume, "World's Great Religions." This volume is for reference only, and not for circulation.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR. Recent addresses by the Rabbi have been before the local Metropolitan, Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, the student body at Huntington College, Montgomery; the military at Keesler Air Base; and the Nurses Association at Laurel.

FRIDAY NIGHT IS TEMPLE NIGHT

CONGREGATION B'NAI ISRAEL
P. O. BOX 1326
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

RABBI
CHARLES MANTINBAND
808 MAMIE STREET

April 20

RECEIVED APR 23 1957

Mr. Harold Flemming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Harold:

Did Mrs Lyells or Mrs Wheatley notify you that a meeting of our Board (State Council Human Relations) has been called for Saturday April 27 at 10 30 a.m. at 1104 Lynch St Jackson - I shall attend - also Bishop Brunini - & a handful of the others - Is there any merit in despatching Fred & Dr Parish to go with us. Alone I fear we are too weak - without leader-

Sheep or courage —

Easter greetings to you

all

As ever

Chas Martinbaud

Marches off to National Conference of Christian & Jews called a session in Washington D.C. to consider "going over into the interracial field" with their program of Brotherhood — but I fear nothing has come of it. Some 30 of us attended that session, called by Roy McCorkle. The Fund for the Republic was represented —

Mississippi - Martinband

September 23, 1957

Rabbi Charles Martinband
Congregation B'nai Israel
P.O. Box 1326
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi and 'Little Mom':

Thank you for the note of September 19. I am distressed to learn that you have been hospitalized. I had not heard that you were ill so this comes as something of a shock. I trust that it is nothing serious.

I attended the Highlander Folk School sessions on 'The South Thinking Ahead'. This was a most worth while endeavour and the people who attended seemed to get a great deal out of it. Dr. Parrish, John Hope, and I were there from SRC. Myles told me that they would issue a rather full report on the various sessions held and I am sure he will send you a copy as you have requested.

We have been busy 'mixing' the Middle South. We have kept in close touch with Little Rock, Nashville, and the three cities in North Carolina. In spite of screaming headlines things go on at a fairly even pace most places. With the National Guard withdrawn from thenHigh School in Little Rock it should be possible to bring about peaceful desegregation there.

I really feel sorry for you Mississippians, but feel confident that someday you too will rejoin the Union.

Love to 'Little Mom', best regards to you both.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

from

RABBI CHARLES MANTINBAND

9/19

Fred:

Did you go? I was sick - and am still hospitalized.

What was your reaction?

Best wishes -

CM

pa: "Little Mom"

September 19, 1957

Mr. Myles Horton,
Highlander Folk School,
Monteagle, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Horton:

I was very disappointed not to have been able to attend the Seminar on "The South Thinking Ahead". If a report is issued, I would be interested in having a copy.

Thanking you, I am

Yours sincerely,

Charles Mantinband

November 7, 1957

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

My dear Rabbi Mantinband:

It is distressing to me to realize that you have not been getting our publications.

I am sending you separately several copies of the recent report on The Negro Voter in the South and I am seeing to it that your name is reinstated on the New South mailing list. Certainly we consider you one of SRC's most faithful and appreciated constituents. We are about to have an annual meeting at which new board members will be elected, and I hope that our relationship will then be renewed, formally as well as informally.

The Mississippi representation on our board at present is Bishop Brunini, Dr. Reddix, and Hodding Carter. Both Bishop Brunini and Mr. Carter have signified that they will not be able to attend, and we have had no word from Dr. Reddix.

We are very much conscience of the smear sheet being distributed by the Georgia Education Commission. We have taken various steps to counteract the false charges against SRC contained in it, and will take more depending on the use that is made of the sheet. Otherwise, we have felt that the job of defending Highlander must be done by Myles Horton and his board. In case you haven't seen it, enclosed is Horton's statement which I understand has been widely distributed to

newspaper editors and other appropriate persons.

With warm regards to you and Mrs. Mantinband from all of us here.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure.

RECEIVED OCT 31 1957

CONGREGATION B'NAI ISRAEL
P. O. BOX 1326
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

RABBI
CHARLES MANTINBAND
808 MAMIE STREET

October 29, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

The New York Times made reference recently to a current publication distributed by the Council, on the progress of school integration of today. May I ask for one or two copies?

Sadly I realize how completely I am cut off from the Council. As you know, the Mississippi group, apparently frightened out of its wits, and perhaps not without cause, has been inactive for about two years. A few of us pay nominal dues, and I suppose are considered members in good standing. But most certainly, whatever the financial set-up, I shall always want to be on your mailing list and keep in touch with what SRC is doing.

Am I correct that at the last meeting, held in Williamsburg, I believe, Mississippi was not represented? I pleaded with Bishop Brunini and Mrs. Wheatley to attend. Do we have any official tie-up with the central body? A few of us, less timid than others, are not afraid to stand up and be counted, and continue to do what we can in a hostile and delicate climate.

I see that the State Commission on Education has given the Council a pretty rough going-over, in connection with the Monteagle Labor Day Conference. Unfortunately I had to miss it because of illness. How on earth did they get all those pictures? It could not have been better if Myles Horton himself had prepared the brochure. Is SRC going to do anything about it? After all, you are both in Georgia.

Regards to everybody in the office.

Yours as ever,

C. Mantinband

Charles Mantinband

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

B'NAI ISRAEL
HATTIESBURG

KENESETH ISRAEL
LAUREL

RABBI CHARLES MANTINBAND

OCTOBER 16-31, 1957 TISHRI-HESHVAN, 5718

SABBATH SERVICES AT THE TEMPLE

Friday, October 18 at 8 o'clock—"IN THE BEGINNING, GOD"

An Interpretation of the Creation Story

Friday, October 25 at 8 o'clock—"SHOLEM ASCH—AN APPRAISAL"

Answering the Critics of a Great Novelist

Traditional Services Friday Evening at Sunset

WORDS OF INSPIRATION

O God, give me work to do; give me health.
Give me joy in simple things; give me an eye for beauty,
A tongue for truth, a heart that loves, a mind that reasons,
And a sympathy that understands.
Give me neither malice nor envy,
But a true kindness, and a noble sense.
And at the close of each day, give me a book,
And a friend with whom I can be silent.

O God, make this a better world,
Beginning with me.

Give me the strength to meet each day
With quiet will;
Give me the faith to know Thou art
My Shepherd still;
Give me the light to find my way
When shadows fall.
Be Thou my steady guiding star,
Father of all!

—Selected Prayers

JEWISH TEMPLE BULLETIN

ANNUAL MEETING. The following were elected to serve B'nai Israel for the ensuing year: President, Ben Shemper; vice-president, Milton Fine; secretary, Herman Katz; treasurer, David Adler. Trustees: Adolph Botnick, Walter Dreyfus, Jr., Herbert Ginsberg, Abe Glass, Sam Kelsey, Max Music, Abe Pevsner, Dr. Dan Reikes, Paul Waldoff. President Shemper urged that we concentrate on making the Temple the headquarters for all Jewish life in Hattiesburg. A committee is now working on setting up the Installation Ceremony and Dinner for the new administration. . . . Rabbi will resume his visits to Laurel as soon as he is physically able. The Laurel children continue to attend our Religious School. . . . It was decided to fix a $10-per child fee for pupils in the Religious School, the money to cover text books, school equipment and other necessities.

SISTERHOOD NOTES. Representing Hattiesburg at the Convention at Pine Bluff Oct. 20-22, will be Minnie Adler, Fay Botnick, Selma Krell, Anita Reikes and Faye Shemper. . . . At the October meeting, the first of a series on The Jewish Home was presented by Rabbi Mantinband. In keeping with the Succos season, the theme was "Thanksgiving in the Home". . . . Sisterhood Rumage Sale is now in progress. Have you sent your clothes and other supplies to Faye Shemper?

HOW WE OBSERVED SUCCOS. The joyous Feast of Booths was again the occasion of much excitement. The Sisterhood committee decorated the Succah in the Temple, and the young people filled the Horn of Plenty to overflowing. After the Festival, these food stuffs will be distributed to the local poor. And Simchas Torah saw the procession of the Scrolls and the handing down of the Torahs from one generation to the other. Participating were Herman Katz, Dot Stetleman and her children, and Julian Katz, also Eva Waldoff, Fay Botnick and her children. . . Each child in the school was presented a miniature horn of plenty, with cookies and fruits from the Succah.

OUT-OF-TOWN GREETINGS. Gifts were received by the Temple from the Frank Rubenstein Foundation in New York, and from Mrs. Sarah Robbins of Chicago, sister of the late Frank Pelman. A telegram came from the Shapiro family in Louisvile, and another greeting from Mrs. Wigransky of Columbia.

YOUTH LEAGUE. Plans are under way for the next Conclave which will take place in New Orleans Nov. 15-17. In addition to their regular monthly meeting, the Temple Youth meets every Sunday morning at the school with Prof. Jack Stocker.

MICELLANEA. We wish to thank Henry and Marie Stotland for providing the altar flowers on Rosh HaShona, and Ben and Esther Shemper, for sending them on Yom Kippur. . . . Thanks also to David Levine for endless gifts of assorted supplies to the Religious School and Temple. . . Marvin Botnick was home for the week, prior to entering the Armed Services at Fort Jackson, S. C.

March 4, 1958

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
Congregation B'nai Israel
P.O. Box 1326
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Rabbi and "Little Mom":

It was good to hear from you about the activities in the field of human relations in Mississippi. The recent Newsletter did not include information on Mississippi because we had not received a proposal for further aid from the Mississippi State Council. The Newsletter reports on state activities were based on program proposals contained in these applications for aid.

We would be interested in having regular reports from Mrs. Lyells about the activities of the Mississippi State Council, but your executive committee should approve of this before it is inaugurated. We try to keep in touch with events in Mississippi, and try to assist as we find possible, the state organization in program development. During the past year Mrs. Lyells has received eight letters from this office; you have received five; and Mrs. Wheatley has received three. In addition to this eleven memoranda and five pieces of literature have been sent to the office besides, of course, New South. C.H. Parrish and I made a trip out to Jackson on July 23, 1957.

I grant that this doesn't add up to systematic and continuous guidance and assistance to the Mississippi State Council. We would be happy to further our cooperative relationship, but this entails responsible action on the part of a lay board of directors in Mississippi. We have

Continued . . . . .

every confidence in you, Bishop Brunini, Hodding Carter, Dr. Reddix, and others, but you will recall that it was with a deep sense of regret that SRC had to terminate its official relationship with the Mississippi State Council because there was not a functioning organisation to which we could conscientiously give further financial aid.

We are anxious to give guidance and encouragement to the Mississippi State Council. If your Board will tell us how we may do it effectively we will seek to comply.

We are well pleased with the Commission on Justice and Peace's "A Time for Greatness of Soul". The fact that you are now distributing this in Mississippi will be helpful in the effort to create a climate where love of God and recognition of human dignity is not considered subversive.

Warm personal regards to you both, and with every good wish.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

Rec 2/19

CONGREGATION B'NAI ISRAEL
P. O. BOX 1326
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

RABBI
CHARLES MANTINBAND
808 MAMIE STREET

February 17, 1958

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn St. N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Attention: Harold Fleming

Dear Harold:

The current issue of the SRC Newsletter is here. Apart from the special note that puts in a plug for the Petal Paper, there is no mention of activities in Mississippi. Which is far from the fact.

We did have our state meeting at Campbell College, Jackson on January 19th. Among others, Dr. Reddix, president of Jackson College, Bishop Brunini and I were present. Is Mrs. Lyells, who remains our secretary, supposed to report to you and keep you posted? Recently, Oliver Emmerich, newspaper publisher of McComb, authored a series of liberal articles that appeared in the Jackson State-Times, since which time he has accepted the post of editor on that paper. Hodding Carter writes that he is ready to come to a meeting of moderates when we call it soon, to think through the next step for Mississippi. Francis Harmon, a Mississippi citizen, now living in New York, and working on the National Council of Churches, has sent us a tape recording of addresses by Martin Luther King and Liston Pope of the Yale Divinity School, which we are distributing. My calendar this month includes chapel addresses at Piney Woods, Prentiss, (where Mr. Johnson is), and Tougaloo. Among other things, I shall distribute our CCAR pronouncement on Race Relations.

Mississippi needs contact with the central office and such guidance and encouragement as you can offer. What need we do to encourage a renewal of the old relationship? For your information, we continue a skeleton organization here, pay dues, and.

Yours sincerely,

C Mantinband

A Time for Greatness of Soul

A MESSAGE
FOR
RACE RELATIONS
SABBATH
1958

Issued by
THE COMMISSION ON JUSTICE AND PEACE
of the
CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

A Time for Greatness of Soul

Racial tensions and the challenge to adjust ourselves to live with our fellowmen will prove to be a basic test for our survival or disappearance as a favored people.

We are living in one of those great historic epochs — as yet not specifically named — which comprises change and transition, if not revolution, on a scale world wide. Such a period does not proclaim itself. It is not as if it were absent yesterday and overnight is here today. For decades a rising leaven has permeated our world and fermented its encrusted mold. It is steadily working its way upward. This leaven is people — obscure, degraded, forgotten, disregarded and deprived. Giants, slumped in age-long stupor, are flexing muscles and sensing a new born strength upon awakening.

Some of these people have nothing to lose — but their chains. Others, having many rights, feel that they are entitled to every liberty a free country secures for its citizens. Some, it must be said, are ill-prepared to indulge the sudden freedom won for them. By the same token our great democratic nation, which has for years provided less than maximum enjoyment of fullest rights for all its people, confronts its minority racial groups with the questionable pattern of professing one policy and beholding another practiced. The cake of custom, as the status-quo was called, is today found to be moldy and indigestible — both the cake and the custom. We cannot provide electrical appliances, and pay wages to obtain them; we cannot glut the market with new models of cars annually, and cleverly entice people to purchase them, or the used models; we cannot offer social security, unemployment insurance, better housing and old-age pensions, and still expect a man, or his family, to reconcile himself to second class citizenship. It is an age of phenomenal advantage, but man is spiritually discontented when he must live by bread alone.

The earth grows smaller and as speed accelerates beyond human endurance to withstand its air rush, distances diminish and populations increase. Man is literally crowded against his fellowman yet remains a stranger to one another. Before we have learned to live at peace in our world, our cities or neighborhoods, we contemplate extinction on a global plane. Antagonisms and contentions rip men apart and keep them divided.

Upon this vast world screen of racial tension and national rivalries we seek to focus the challenge and the threat of our immediate surroundings. Our regional and communal problems are not unrelated to the broader aspects of universal need and widest-spread demand.

We cannot, however, isolate the housing problem of Levittown, the burned schoolhouse in Nashville, nor the integration stalemate in Little Rock and attempt to solve each as if it alone were the unique disease spot. We feel confident that the Federal Courts will protect the legitimate right of the minority and that Federal troops will substantiate juridical and executive decree. But we take small comfort from the fact that armed force and court decree must supplant the spiritual atrophy in the heart of man. Moreover, we deplore the pressures and veiled (even hooded) threats levelled against those who see a better path and are courageous enough to walk upon it — in the direction of their brothers.

We are proud of those governors who forbade even the threat of violence and the hint of mob-rule. We commend them for their example, for their quick recognition of the crisis in their midst and for speaking out to preserve law and order. We hail our brother ministers and colleagues in church and in pulpit who have undertaken to speak forthrightly and to uphold and teach the fundamental principle of faith in the Fatherhood of God and its practice in the brotherhood of man. We commend those men and women in every community who seek to live by the noble tenets of their faiths, which teach compassion, understanding and helpfulness.

We would deplore, and feel ashamed before the world, if any of our sovereign states would so far forget the historic significance of free public school education, its importance in the past, its worth in the present, and its need for the future, and permit this essential structure of freedom to face doom, destruction or disappearance. We condemn those who distort and desecrate religious teaching and by misinterpretation would shamelessly misdirect it — whether in church from pulpit, upon public platform, or in home, school, mart or upon country road — to deprive others of privilege, to harm them physically, or to deny anyone the very right they abuse and defile by so denying.

What shall be our virtue in survival if we endure but to remain apart as fellowmen and separate as citizens of one nation? Our world is now soul size. Our vision must enlarge. We pray that the time be not far distant when all men shall be firm and forthright spokesmen of the faith they profess to love and by which they would live and die. We do not long for the end of days. We seek the beginning of a new day when this shall be the faith of all mankind:

To ask for no right nor privilege for ourself or our children which we would withhold from others.

To seek no advantage, material nor spiritual, we would not gladly share with others.

To uphold the arms of those who seek to better their lot and to provide for their children the blessings we seek for ours.

To denounce no people, race, nor minority as unworthy or undeserving of better advantage when our neglect, indifference, and careless disregard has condemned them to exist in the unenviable lot we have forced them to accept.

To keep our faith in the supreme law of our land, which has vindicated and upheld the trust and love we cherish for our Constitution, Bill of Rights, and our

Declaration of Independence which secures rights for everyone.

To hold to our belief in the ultimate decency of things upon this earth and in our land, and to realize that more and more valiant men and women, and growing numbers of unindoctrinated and uncontaminated children and youth, are practicing this fairness and decency toward their fellowmen and their fellow students.

To encourage one another and all well-disposed folk, who want to assist their brothers in their quest for full rights and benefits; to help one another feel that no voice is a piteous solitary cry in the night, that no effort for good is in vain, and that courage and consistent spiritual forthrightness is more necessary than ever before, because the voice of the hate-monger and the denier of man's brotherhood is loud in the land.

To remember that resistance to evil is obedience to God; that there is no security less than the security of all; that there are no rights unless each man may claim them.

To have faith and to keep it — in God and in His commandments; in country and in its laws; in man and in his perfectibility; in self and in our one increasing purpose and insistence to build a kingdom of God on earth, which will not be given by God to man but must be given by man to God.

We may sit in resignation before the dawn of a new age, as the poet described it: "Wandering between two worlds, one dead, the other powerless to be born." Or we may resolve to stir ourselves and to acknowledge, as Malachi the prophet acclaimed: "The Lord is great beyond the border of Israel." He is great in Heaven, and upon earth; He is great in America, and in the world; He is great to the large nations, but also to the small; He is great to the powerful, but also to the weak; He is great to the proud, but great even to the humble; He is great to the major people, but He is great to the minor groups. God is great to the white people, but He is great also to the black, the yellow, the remaining red, the brown, and to all the colored people — for He has made them to cover the earth in greater number than the white! He is great because He is Universal and Father of all men and of all nations and of all people.

The threat of disunity and divisiveness challenges the potential greatness of man. There remains one opportunity — to close ranks and march together and forward with our fellowman. We rise or we fall as we grow into mature courageous manhood or succumb to the sleeping sickness of tolerated and ignored evil.

These times demand strong-fibered, resolute men and women, who see the right, resolve to live it, and who refuse to compromise with less. The dawn of a new day is before us, when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.

Additional copies of this message may be obtained by writing to the Central Conference of American Rabbis, 40 West 68th Street, New York 23, New York.

Attached
Treasurer's Report
Membership collections

Parish Street Baptist Church
Jackson, Mississippi
December 15, 1953

The chairman, Mr. John Long called to order the ninth annual meeting of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council at 10:30 A.M. After reading from the Scriptures, he asked the Rt. Rev. Joseph B. Brunini to offer prayer.

The minutes having been circulated previously were adopted without reading.

The Treasurer's report was read and adopted.

Mrs. Ruby E. Stutts Lyells, Educational Representative, reported: (1) Having attended the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta last spring where the functions of the Educational Representative were discussed, (2) Having worked since June with the cooperation of others in an effort to affect a series of bi-racial discussions relative to the implications of the pending Supreme Court Decision On Segregation in the Schools, (3) that following many frustrating experiences the 4-man bi-racial Round-table-Forum was held at the YWCA, December 8th at 4:00 P.M. with a bi-racial audience of 25 or 30 individuals.

At this point Mr. Long, Mrs. C. C. Alford, Mrs. R. B. Ricketts, and Mr. A. J. Noel commented very favorably upon the Forum. According to Mrs. Lyells, the participants expressed a eagerness to repeat the program later.

The difficulty of reaching people, getting their interest and support was discussed at length.

Mr. Harold Fleming from the Atlanta headquarters was presented and addressed himself to several issues:

1. Southern Regional Council materials being requested widely, but the resultant response in financial support lags.
2. The threat to destroy the public school system.
3. Attempts to discredit groups and individuals who challenge the status quo.
4. The courageous stand for truth by the few who continue to support the Southern Regional Council.
5. The proposed plan of the Atlanta Office for the work of the organization.

A short discussion period on the implications to Mississippians of the pending Supreme Court Decision on Segregation was conducted by Mr. A. E. Cox.

The Rt. Rev. Brunini suggested an Interracial Progress Report in which various Churches, organizations, colleges, and agencies would relate their achievements and plans. He offered the facilities of his church for meeting of the Mississippi Division. In his statement of progress along racial lines he referred to Negro worshippers in his congregation, the provisions of the new hospital scheduled to open in February, and race relations in general throughout the Catholic Church.

The problem of facing the question frequently posed, "Do you want your children to go to school with Negro children?" was brought up. The points made during the discussion were that (1) the question is not always asked in good faith, (2) the question should be talked about in terms of values, (3) it is a question which each has to answer within himself.

A further suggestion was that Southern Regional Council and other groups of right-thinking people should use the press and radio to answer erroneous statements and points of view presented through these media.

The chairman appointed the nominating committee to work during the noon recess - Mr. A. J. Noel, Mrs. C. E. Dishman, and Rev. A. W. Wells.

Following lunch at the Branch YWCA the meeting re-assembled at 2:00 P.M.

On the question of reaching students through the Southern Regional Council Mr. Cox suggested that Southern Regional Council explore the possibility of a one-day conference of students at Tougaloo or Campbell College. Students to attend the meeting would be recruited through the Y's or other religious groups on the campuses.

The matter of a Newsletter and other public relations features were discussed. The prevailing opinion was that the Executive Committee should formulate a statement of policy favorably to the use of newspapers and other publicity media.

The nominating committee made its report. The following is a list of officers and members of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Chairman; Rabbi Charles Mantinband, P. O. Box 1326, Hattiesburg
Vice Chairman: Mrs. C. E. Dishman, Piney Woods School, Piney Woods
2nd Vice Chairman: Mr. A. E. Cox, Cruger
Secretary - Treasurer: Mrs. R. S. Lyells, 1116 Montgomery St., Jackson

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -

1954: Rev. D. M. Montgomery, Lexington
Mr. A. W. Wells, Jackson
Mrs. George Love, Leland, To be consulted
Mr. A. J. Noel, Jackson
Miss Cecilia Davidson, Jackson

1955: Mrs. L. W. Price, Jackson & Oakley
Dr. David H. Minter, Cruger
Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, Greenwood
Mr. J. J. Hawkins, (Moved out of state)
Mrs. C. E. Dishman (V. Chairman)

1956: Mrs. C. C. Alford, Jackson
Mr. Hodding Carter, Greenville
Mrs. G. W. Williams, Oakley
Mr. A. L. Johnson, Prentiss
Miss Jean McGillivary, Jackson

A motion by Mr. Cox and others authorized the treasurer to pay all expenses incident to the meeting.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Long for his inspiring leadership. Regrets were expressed ~~for~~ over the probability of his leaving the State.

The meeting was closed with prayer.

Mr. John Long, Chairman

Mrs. M. J. Lyells, Secretary

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
TREASURER'S REPORT
October 15, 1952 -- September 30, 1953

RECEIPTS:

Brought forward (October 15, 1952)			$414.81
Receipts			
1952: November 11 - Memberships and contributions			77.00
1953: February 16 - Memberships and contributions		13.00	
- SRC Refund from memberships		50.00	63.00
March 31 - SRC Refund from memberships			11.50
April 22 - SRC Refund from memberships			3.50
June 19 - SRC Refund from memberships			18.00
July 16 - Memberships and contributions			10.00
September 22 - SRC Refund from Memberships			11.50
TOTAL			$609.31

DISBURSEMENTS:

1952: December 10 - SRC Memberships and contributions	$ 77.00
December 29 - SRC Contribution from the Mississippi Division	150.00
- Rabbi Charles Mantiband (Expense as guest speaker)	10.00
- Miss Katherine Stoney (SRC Representative to meeting)	47.00
1953: February 18 - Bank service charge	.10
March - SRC Memberships and contributions	13.00
April 29 - Rabbi C. Mantiband (Expense to Executive Committee)	7.50
May 6 - Mr. John Long	56.78
June 17 - Bank service charge	.10
July 15 - Nederman Brothers printing	28.70
August 18 - Bank service charge	.10
August 31 - SRC Memberships and contributions	10.00
TOTAL	$400.28

SUMMARY:

Total Receipts through September 30, 1953	$609.31
Total Disbursements through September 30, 1953	400.28
Treasury balance September 30, 1953	$209.03

GSM ✓
ETH ✓
HCF ✓
KS ✓
MET ✓

return to TBR

The minutes
confuse
Gibson
and
Dickson
ECM

Jackson, Mississippi
December 13, 1954

The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council met in the office of the Rt. Rev. Jos. B. Bruninni at 2:00 P.M. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rabbi Charles C. Mantinband, the Chairman.

Re: travel expense of members, it was decided that the Mississippi Division treasury would honor travel vouchers covering the present and previous meetings of the Executive and Personnel Committees.

The Personnel Committee, appointed at the Tougaloo meeting headed by the Rt. Rev. Bruninni reported (1) one application on file (2) the committee, after due consideration, wished to draft Rev. R. L. Gibson and Mrs. R. S. Lyells for employment as full-time staff for the Division, and (3) to recommend raising the $3,500 required to complete the 1955 budget. Mr. A. E. Cox moved that we set-up machinery for employing two full-time people for one year. In the discussion which followed it was established that the Executive Committee was convinced that the budget would not pose a serious problem: those speaking included Messers J. L. Reddix, D. H. Wheatley, A. E. Cox, and Mrs. D. H. Wheatley. It was agreed to raise $5,000 in 1955.

A question on the practicality of co-executives was answered in the affirmative by Mr. Fred Routh of the Atlantic office.

A question regarding the name to be used under the new program inspired the passing of a motion made by Mr. Cox and others that the name be changed to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta.

Re: By-Laws and Dues, it was agreed to accept the SRC recommendation of membership with dues on a sliding scale. The chairman stated that there would be committees on Constitution and Finance, and requested that immediate consideration be related to the specific matter of staff.

Mr. Dixon was asked to make a statement. The problem he faced in trying to reach a decision included inadequate salary to meet his needs for housing, administrative responsibility, over all policy, and ways of work. In the replies it was established that the committee would consider the housing problem; that the staff, though bearing a relationship to the Atlanta Office would be administratively responsible to the State organization; that over all policy would be our version of our needs within the framework of the general program of SRC; that the nature of the program is such that the Board or Executive Committee would have to depend upon the staff to find ways of translating into action the goals of the organization: that statistics of meetings held, number of contacts, etc., etc., could not be held as the major criteria of success.

When requested to make a statement Mrs. Lyells said the opportunity to work across racial and other barriers was very challenging and held great potential. She appreciated the offer and would give it serious consideration.

Mr. A. W. Wells, who was an applicant for the position, related some experiences which give him a background suitable for the staff position.

After the three individuals under consideration absented themselves the

SOUTHWORTH CO.

Executive Committee made the following decisions:

That Mr. R. L. Gibson be offered the position of Co-executive at a basic salary of $5,000 plus an added stipend for housing not to exceed $1,000.

That Mrs. R. S. Lyells be offered the position of Co-executive at a basic salary of of $5,000 with the understanding that the remuneration for both positions be equalized at the beginning of the next year. Both offers were understood to be effective as of Jan.1.

The decisions were read to all and the meeting adjourned with prayers by Mr. Gibson.

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chairman

(Mrs.) Ruby E. Stutts Lyells, Secretary

Addenda: In subsequent talks with Mr. J. L. Reddix and Rabbi Mantinband Mrs. Lyells' request that the principle of absolute equality in the matter of salary be adhered to from the very beginning was agreed to.

Permanent Record
SOUTHWORTH CO.
45% COTTON CONTENT

December 13, 1954 -- Monday

Mississippi Division
Executive Board Meeting -- 2:00 pm.

St. Peter's Rectory
123 N. West Street
Jackson, Miss.

Attending: FBR
Staying at Heidelberg
Hotel

December 16, 1954

NOTES ON MISSISSIPPI MEETING
December 13, 1954
Jackson, Miss.

The Mississippi meeting took place on December 13th in the Rectory of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Jackson. There were seventeen people present, about six of them Negro. At the meeting they discussed the current situation in Mississippi including the information of the so-called "citizen's councils" and noted the increased urgency for programs and action on the part of organisations and people who believe in democracy. They decided that, because of the situation in Mississippi, they should employ two full-time staff members, one Negro and one white, and pledge themselves to raising $4,000 this first year to to insure equal salaries for both directors. (A house allowance was offered in addition to salary to the white director being considered because he came from out of town, was with family and, as a minister, had had house provided previously.) The Personnel Committee's report was read by Monsigneur Brunini and it was pointed out that some six or seven candidates had been considered for the position, that the field had been narrowed down to three. They were Mrs. Auby Lyles (Negro), well known in both Negro and white circles as a sincere and dedicated person and an able worker in the field of race relations; Rev. Dixon (white), Methodist minister, native Mississippian, fully dedicated to this field and an able fund raiser; and Rev. Wells (Negro), elder statesmen of the Negro community.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the three candidates were asked to leave the room and Mrs. Lyles and Mr. Dixon were elected.

The group voted to change its name to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

I spent a pleasant evening, including dinner, with Monsigneur Brunini and a Father Curie who is director of parochial schools in Jackson. We discussed problems of working toward an integrated society and they both seemed to have considerable understanding of the problem and of some of the approaches to its solution. Both of these men are Mississippi born and both fully dedicated to a democratic society.

F.B. Routh
rnf
cc: CHP

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
February 1, 1955

TO: Members of the Mississippi Division, Southern Regional Council

FROM: (Mrs.) R. S. Lyells, Secretary

Announcement:

Annual Meeting -

February 13, 1955 - 2:00 P.M.
Millsaps College, The Christian Center
1701 North State Street, Jackson, Mississippi
(Enter campus from either North State Street or North West Street - look for the building with the tower and clock.)

On The Agenda: Several very important items, including,

(1) Briefing on the new program,
(2) Election of officers,
(3) Adopting the constitution, etc.

The Intercollegiate Fellowship will provide a program feature at 3:00 o'clock.

Rabbi C. Mantinband, the Chairman, is very hopeful of meeting all who have at any time been connected with SRC, as well as those who may be newly concerned about the problems and challenges that are now upon us.

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Executive Committee Meeting
Thurs., Feb. 24, 1955

Met with the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in the residence of Monsignor Brunini in Jacksonville. Most of the Executive Committee was present as was Mrs. Lyells, Executive Secretary. The group discussed financial difficulties and decided to appoint a Finance Committee to work on these problems. The chairman, Rabbi Mantinband, was empowered to appoint such a committee and agreed to do so within the week. Program was discussed and Mrs. Lyells outlined what she had been doing since the time of her employment. The Executive Committee felt that she had been doing a good job. A committee was appointed to draw up the charter and by-laws of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations and it was moved that the organization would be incorporated under the laws of Mississippi. Mr. Cox suggested and it was approved that the organization not mention in its charter its affiliation with the Southern Regional Council but rather that a separate instrument of agreement be drawn up by the two corporations.

I spent some time discussing with Rabbi Mantinband and Mrs. Lyells, together and separately, the proper role and function of (1) a state chairman, (2) an executive committee and board, and (3) the executive director. I believe that they left with more understanding than they came with, and with some of the personality problems ironed out.

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/rnf
3/18/55

Encls: By-Laws of Mississippi Council
Application for Charter of Incorporation
Minutes of Meeting of MCHR,
March 2, 1955
Revised Contract of Agreement
cc: FBR
CHP

FILE COPY

March 28, 1955

Mrs. M. J. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Sorry we haven't been speedier about the incorporation documents, but we did the best we could under the circumstances.

(1) The filled-out blank of the Charter of Incorporation is approved by us without amendment. The Minutes of the meeting of March 2nd are approved by me, though I confess that as a measure of saving time I did not get them specifically approved by our Counsel. But they seemed to me quite in order.

(2) The proposed Contract of Agreement is approved by us in the form as submitted herewith.

Lest you, yourself, or those who assist you sniff at the slightness of the undertaking on the part of the Party of the Second Part, I inform you that in the draft which went to our Counsel we included language undertaking to give substantial financial assistance to the Party of the First Part, so long as funds are available, etc., etc. But our Counsel, quite rightly, I think, said that this undertaking was so vague as to be meaningless and should be deleted.

But I remind you of the ghost of that paragraph because I want the Mississippi group to understand that where the language of the agreement does say assist, aid, and counsel, we also mean financially assist.

I return the draft of the by-laws which you sent us. We like the drift of them, but we withhold formal approval of the by-laws until the clarifying clauses re membership, meetings, and board members, and any other changes which you wish to make have been submitted to us in one complete document.

What remains for you to do is as follows: (1) Obtain from the Mississippi authorities the approval of your Charter of Incorporation; (2) Make two copies of the Contract of Agreement and cause both to be signed by your Chairman and your Secretary and send both back to us. We will cause both to be signed by the appropriate SRC officials and then we will send you one back for your files and we will keep one; (3) send us the revised draft of your by-laws for our formal approval.

Then I think all is in order.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

CONTRACT OF AGREEMENT

This agreement made and entered into by and between the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, a Mississippi corporation domiciled in the City of Jackson, Mississippi, as Party of the First Part and the Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, as Party of the Second Part, Witnesseth:-

This Agreement proposes to set forth ways and means by which the two parties to said agreement can effectively coordinate the efforts of their organizations in a program of education in the State of Mississippi. Inasmuch as both parties to this agreement share a common concern for those who need and seek fulfillment of the democratic principle of the dignity and worth of human personality, it is agreed that the two parties will work cooperatively in using their resources and staff in the sponsoring of such activities as will bring greater dignity to all man, without respect to race, color, creed, or socio-economic standing.

It is made a part of this agreement and as a condition thereof that the president, and one other member of the Board of Directors of the Party of the First Part shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council.

The Party of the First Part agrees to

A. Endeavor to fulfill the purposes for which it is created, as listed in Article 7 of the Charter of Incorporation of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

B. Accept the requirement of the Southern Regional Council that it approve in writing the By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of the By-Laws; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment, and salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council;

bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

It is agreed that the Party of the Second Part will

Assist, aid, and counsel the Party of the First Part in planning, creating, and maintaining a program consistent with its purposes as stated in Article 7 of the Charter of Incorporation of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

The parties to this agreement mutually agree that this contract shall become effective on the date of the signing thereof and is to remain in full force thereafter; provided, however, that the agreement may be cancelled by either party serving ninety (90) days written notice of such intention to cancel upon the other party.

October 26, 1955

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Lyells:

Harold Fleming will come November 5th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
October 25, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

OCT 26 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Fred Routh was with us when we made preliminary plans for the annual meeting to be held November 5th at the Central YWCA, 226 North State Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

The general idea under-girding the program is to strike a positive note. We are calling it a Report of Progress in Human Relations. The real findings will be extracted from the people themselves in small discussion groups. As I review my notes, I see Harold Fleming's name listed among the resource people - perhaps because the charge of Communism was bearing down very heavily at that time.

However, we do want representation from the Central office. Some people may ask for the answer regarding Communism. In the meantime we want the "Prospectus for 1956" and all the inspiration that can be brought to bear upon the situation. We trust your judgement as to who should come.

The program outline is still tentative; however you may be able to get the answers needed for making decisions.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby S. Lyells

Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

RSL:epw

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

10:00 - 10:15	Little Songs on Big Subjects, or Defining Democracy: A Film — Mr. Thomas E. Moman
	Call to Order - Rabbi Charles M. Mantinband
	Prayer - Rev. John H. Mangrum
10:15 - 10:30	Greeting and Introductions
10:30 - 10:50	Discussion of Packet and Report - Executive Director
10:50	Introduction of Program Chairman
	Orientation for the Group Meetings - Mrs. C. C. Clark
11:15 - 12:45	Group Meetings
1:45 - 2:15	Youth Sounds Off: A round table for the Inter-collegiate Council
2:15 - 2:45	"Retrospect - 1955": Workshop Summaries
2:45 - 3:15	"Prospectus - 1956": Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
3:15	Business Session: Confirmation of Exec. Committee Actions Adoption of By-Laws Election of officers Treasurer's Report
	Closing Commitment

PROGRAM

THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL
on
HUMAN RELATIONS

ANNUAL MEETING
Tougaloo College, Mississippi

November 25, 1956

Two O'clock P. M.

Theme: CREATING A CLIMATE OF GOODWILL:
THE ROAD AHEAD FOR MCHR
*

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley,
Acting Chairman MCHR,
Presiding

Little Songs on Big Subjects -
Rev. John Mangram

Hymn, O God Our Help In Ages Past (See back of Program)

Prayer Rev. Ellis Bryan

Greetings and Introductions -
Rabbi Charles Mantinband

Brief From MCHR Mrs. R. S. Lyells

Creating A Climate of Goodwill: A Panel - Forum for MCHR Board and Laymen and the Intercollegiate Fellowship
Dr. James S. Ferguson, Moderator

*Panelists: Dr. Ernst Borinski
Dr. John B. Eubanks
Dr. Carleton Lee
Dr. George L. Maddox

Business Session

Closing Commitment
Rev. Msgr. Jos. B. Brunini

Adjournment

Refreshments

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*Specialists in Philosophy, Religion, and Sociology

O GOD OUR HELP IN AGES PAST

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

Under the shadow of thy throne,
Still may we dwell secure;
Sufficient is Thine Arm alone,
And our defense is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

Time like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away,
They fly, forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guide while life shall last,
And our eternal home.

MISSISSIPPI STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Post Office Box 9096
Jackson 3, Mississippi

MEMORANDUM

June 1, 1957

TO: Members of the Mississippi State Council On Human Relations

FROM: The Executive Committee

This MEMORANDUM and the information reported herein are based upon the discussions and actions of the Board of Directors in meetings held March 1 and April 29, respectively, and a follow-up meeting of the Executive Committee held May 20, 1957.

The need for the continuation of efforts to improve human relations in Mississippi is unquestioned. Because of present circumstances, we have reached the decision to continue the Mississippi State Council On Human Relations on a limited basis with nominal operational expenses. The records and headquarters are still at 1104 Lynch Street; however, all correspondence should be addressed to P. O. Box 9096, Jackson 3, Mississippi.

Mrs. R. S. Lyells accepted the Board's request to continue as Executive Director and to serve as Treasurer for a token monthly fee and expenses as authorized by the Executive Committee. Bishop Joseph B. Brunini, S. W. Miller, and Dr. J. S. Ferguson - all of Jackson - constitute the Executive Committee. Mr. Miller agreed to serve as Interim Chairman until efforts to secure a president have culminated. The Committee asks your COOPERATION in suggesting possible candidates for the office of president.

Memberships and contributions will be accepted from all who believe in the principle of WORKING TOGETHER and wish to continue the fight for GOOD WILL. Membership dues for 1957 are now due and payable. Immediate payment of dues is urged as all expenditures must be met from this source of income. The basic membership is five dollars.* Larger contributions and pledges have ranged up to fifty dollars. (The Director will handle New South subscriptions for those desiring the service. We have been given a Limited Special Subscription Offer of one dollar fifty cents per year.)

****
* OUR NEED FOR FUNDS IS APPROACHING THE CRUCIAL STAGE. MAY *
* WE COUNT ON YOUR EARLY RESPONSE WITH A CHECK OR MONEY *
* ORDER FOR DUES OR A CONTRIBUTION!!! *
****

The present Board of Directors are, in addition to the Executive Committee, Mrs. C. E. Dishmon, Piney Woods; Alexander Fitz-Hugh, Vicksburg; Reverend Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Cleveland; Dr. P. W. Hill, Clarksdale; A. L. Johnson, Prentiss; Mrs. L. R. Johnson, Clarksdale; Reverend John D. Mangram, Tougaloo; Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Hattiesburg; D. S. Wheatley, Greenwood; Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, Greenwood; Mrs. C. A. Williams, Jackson; M. L. Williams, Natchez.

All questions about the organization, which are not answered in this Memorandum or in the Constitution and JOTS which were mailed to members in December 1956, may be directed to the Executive Director and will be given full consideration.

Of interest to all who are disturbed about the disruption of communication between the races is the report that a small number of Jackson men (white) are seriously concerned about finding some way of facing up to the situation. Their agenda includes getting together to relieve the feeling of isolation, increasing the number of those concerned, self education, better communication with the Negro community, and informally approaching officials in the interest of a more favorable climate.

For good reading, Rabbi Charles Mantinband of Hattiesburg recommends Birthright; a recent novel on the race situation.

The American Broadcasting Company's "Open Hearing" will carry an hour long documentary on "Segregation and the South" on Sunday, June 16, 1957.

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*Joint Membership (husband and wife) is $7.00.

MISSISSIPPI STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Post Office Box 9096
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Notice of

ANNUAL MEETING

Sunday, January 19, 1958
2:00 - 4:00 P.M.

Campbell College
Sherman L. Greene Auditorium
1500 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Program Feature -

Discussion: Outlook for the Improvement of Race Relations in Mississippi

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Unpaid Memberships for 1957 are payable NOW

Memberships and Contributions for 1958 will be accepted now and credited to 1958

$ 5.00 - Single Membership
7.00 - Husband and Wife Membership
10.00 and over - Contributor

Special Limited Offer on New South subscriptions -
$ 1.50

DEC 16 57

PURPOSE

of the

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1. To exist and function as an educational organization for the improvement of economic, civic and cultural conditions in Mississippi.

2. To advance, encourage and foster the principle of the Brotherhood of man.

3. To exemplify the ideals of justice, freedom of opportunity and democracy by their practical application without respect to race, color, creed, or socio-economic standing.

4. To encourage, support, coordinate and unite persons and groups of persons interested in a greater unity in the State.

5. To encourage and promote frequent group assemblies, the interchange of ideas and the publication and distribution of such materials as tend to advance the purposes for which this corporation is chartered.

6. To receive by gift, bequest or devise, money and property, real and personal, and to administer, invest and reinvest, use and dispose of said money and property exclusively for educational purposes, provided, however, that no substantial part of the activities of the corporation hereby created, or of the money and property thus received, shall be devoted to carrying on propaganda, or otherwise engaging in political activities of any type.

7. To accomplish such general purposes and any one or more of the specific purposes herein set forth, this corporation is further authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, maintain and improve real and personal property, which may also be acquired, owned and operated for purpose of investment, so long as such ownership and operation is not in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi.

8. The enumeration of specific purposes or powers shall not be deemed to limit, in any manner, the broad general powers of this nonprofit corporation and the enjoyment and exercise thereof, as conferred by the Corporate Law of the State of Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Ready File

1104 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Report for April 1955

Meetings held:

Hattiesburg - Interracial - 25 attended - About two-thirds Negro. Predominantly the YOU and THEY level of discussion. Keen interest in problem of voting restrictions aimed at Negroes. Four memberships.

Jackson - Interracial - Informal - Attendance 7. Office party to brief friends on SRC. Refreshments. A request to send materials for the Public Library files.

Meetings attended:

Alcorn College Alumni Club - Led discussion on "Are we ready for Integration?"

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Regional Conference - Assisted in planning the program on "Women in an Integrated Society"; Selected materials and helped to set-up the exhibit; Chaired public program and introduced speaker: Dr. George S. Mitchell; Good public relations.

Auxiliary to the Mississippi Medical Association - About 22 wives of physicians and dentists; Brief talk "SRC, how you can help." One membership.

Citizens Committee - About 20 men (Mainly Republicans at a $%.00 plate dinner) gave time for a brief talk about SRC and how citizens of the calibre represented can support the movement. Several member prospects.

A Federated Club - Brief talk on working interracially.

Jackson Teachers Association - Talked with officers Will be presented at May meeting to talk about the Mississippi Council.

Louisiana Council on Human Relations, New Orleans, April 30th.

Mississippi Medical and Dental Association. Brief talk about SRC; Four memberships and three pledges.

Tri-Hi-Y State Conference. Talked with three of the leaders.

MEETINGS WHICH HAD NO DIRECT RELATIONSHIP WITH MY WORK:

American Red Cross Board - Member of the local Board

Jackson Juvenile Council (Interracial) - Secretary-Treasurer

Mississippi State Federation - Member

YWCA Committee on Administration - Member

Office Calls made:

Jackson Municipal Library - A member of the Board of Trustees reputed to be liberal-minded

Jackson Public Schools - Director of Negro Schools

Office calls made - (continued)

Jackson - Field Librarian

Mississippi Teachers Association - Executive Director

NAACP - Executive Director

NAACP - State President

State-Times - Editor of Negro news

Exhibits:

Office display of SRC materials and other items on integration discussed and examined with several office visitors, including a teacher, a principal, a YWCA Board member, three salesmen

Special display on integration set-up for the Regional Conference of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

Other out-of-town trips:

Utica Institute: Assembly talk to students and faculty; Individual contacts in the interest of SRC

Prentiss Institute - Talked with Charter member re: local conditions resulting from the organization of a Citizens Council

Telephone, Correspondence, Office, and Out-of-office contacts:

In relation to FINANCE:

1. Members and prospective members
2. Board members
3. Central office
4. Salesmen and/or Creditors
5. Banking

In relation to: By-laws, Charter, Meetings, Office space. Purchasing supplies and equipment, Questioning SRC in relation to Communism, Secretary and secretarial services, Sending information and materials

Reading:

Materials from the Atlanta Office
Relevant materials from other sources

Secretarial duties:

Typing, Filing, Recording, Telephoning

Monthly Report

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1104 Lynch Street

Jackson 3, Mississippi

June, 1955

FILE COPY

TO: Mr. Fred Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FROM: Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

The month began with the Director experiencing a very stimulating three-day meeting at Camp New Hope, North Carolina, with staffs of the several states and the central office.

Another interesting experience was a trip to Alcorn A. & M. College (Negro). On the campus I talked with several members of the faculty, including the librarian who stated that NEW SOUTH is already coming to the College library.

On the return trip, I stopped in the little town of Port Gibson to exploit contacts made during our tenure at Alcorn and in volunteer war services. An elderly man, very pleased at my coming by his place of business, talked very freely in response to my introductory remark: "How do you do, Mr. ---; how's everything?" He opened up with, "Everybody's scared. They don't know whether to build schools or not. The Supreme Court Decision has confused people." He talked about all the Negroes, except a few hotheads of the NACC (NAACP), wanting segregation and the South's never accepting integration; how it works up East where there are fewer Negro people and they are all educated. Twice when asked about people of both

races meeting together to find solutions to our problems, he replied, "It's the best thing that could happen. If ten whites and ten of our best colored people in Port Gibson would sit down together and talk, they could straighten things out in an hour." Repeatedly he said, "It'll never happen. The American people won't be forced." And once, "Oh it'll come in four or five generations. It shouldn't be. Let's be realistic. If white boys and Negro girls associate, there soon won't be any colored race."

The editor of the Claiborne County Weekly observed that in Port Gibson and the County it was difficult to decide what to do; that present school facilities for both races are inadequate - that in one instance the new Negro school and white school are worth forty thousand and five thousand dollars, respectively.

Further on enroute home, I stopped to talk with my former sewing teacher who, in recent years, has worked for a white college in Jackson. In summing up her experiences and observations, she said, "The young [white] people will be easier to work with."

An official of the State Department of Education agreed that our office was a better place for us to talk about the "general situation in Mississippi and the role of the MCHR." He thinks "bringing people together to work quietly on problems that face us is a very worthy goal." He emphatically advised against organizing at the local level until the entire population is represented - white, Negro, Protestant, Jew, Catholic, and people of foreign extraction. One recommendation was that bishops of the various denominations be requested to name a representative to the State Council.

The Director spent a good half day with Dr. Frank Loescher of the Fund for the Republic. We talked, had lunch at my home, drove through some

of the Negro residential areas, passed several schools - visiting briefly at the new Negro high school, stopped for a moment at the home of a friend who quite co-incidentally was formerly a teaching colleague of Dr. Loescher. We talked with a small interracial group in the MCHR office and visited in the office of the President of Jackson College (SRC Board member). Dr. Loescher had telephone conversations with the State Agent for Negro Education and a charter member of the MCHR. In addition to the Jackson contacts, Dr. Loescher saw the Hodding Carters and perhaps other MCHR members in Greenville.

Tougaloo College commencement provided the opportunity to talk with a member of the MCHR Board regarding member prospects among the college faculty.

Among interesting discoveries in the area of interracial practices include the fact that five or six local whites have taken out memberships in the NAACP; and the annual exchange of visits by a white and Negro beauty school. Pupils and instructors give demonstrations for the visitors and serve them Coca-Colas.

Visits to the Alcorn and Jackson College libraries revealed the information that both receive the NEW SOUTH. The prospect is encouraging for getting subscriptions from the Central library and the two Negro branches.

During the month, our office has maintained a rather lively clipping service for the Southern Regional Council.

The Director has been involved in numerous correspondence, interviews, and conferences with the Personnel Committee and prospects for the position of Associate Director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Arrangements have been completed for the Director and a Board member to attend the 12th Annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Monthly Report

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1104 Lynch Street

Jackson 3, Mississippi

July, 1955

TO: Mr. Fred Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FROM: Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

The Executive Director, in company with a member of the Executive Committee who stayed for one week, attended the Institute on Race Relations, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, June 27 - July 9th. A one sentence evaluation of the Institute might well be:

> Facts and opinions and personalities related to housing, public and private; recreation, other minorities, certain academic disciplines, industrial employment, minority group strategy, the church, case histories in desegregation and integration, the text and spirit of the U. S. Supreme Court Decision and implementing act, plus the informal sharing of experiences in a company uninhibited by artificial barriers of race and creed placed the Supreme Court Decision and the implications eminating therefrom in a perspective that encourages one's highest hopes, challenges his best efforts, uplifts faith to a better understanding of the potentials inherent in an expanding democracy, and provides a sense of belonging to something bigger than the South, bigger than race; even bigger than the nation, and the particular moment in history.

The Finance Chairman and Treasurer have cooperated in calling a meeting of twenty individuals who may be expected to share the responsibility for meeting the Council's obligation to the Central Office. The results, two hundred seventeen dollars cash and more in pledges, will be reflected in the August finance report.

On the heels of current news reports indicating that Negro parents of Vicksburg had filed a petition with the school board to end segregation in the public schools, the Director made a trip to Vicksburg. Talks with the city superintendent and about six other individuals were encouragingly favorable to the possibility of a local council on human relations. It was discovered that following the May 17 Supreme Court Decision, fourteen whites and Negroes had

already formed a compact of mutual assistance in the meeting of situations that might arise therefrom.

A very encouraging contact during the month was the Executive of the Mississippi Power and Light Company, who emphasized the difficulty of the task before us, but affirmed the great necessity for people to be doing just what the MCHR proposes: to sit down calmly and talk these things over. He suggested other contacts and promised further assistance.

Membership-due letters and letters to member-prospects have supplied a constant flow of out-going mail. Nearly five hundred pieces of material, including the SRC folder, The South of the Future, Christian Conscience, The MCHR folder, JOTS, etc., have been mailed.

An interview with a member of the Mississippi Division Board brought the request that he will not be asked to participate because of indirect pressure related to his professional employment. He promised to make a contribution later and wants to be kept informed on MCHR matters.

Talks with individuals from Belzoni indicate that the Negroes feel certain that the sheriff is to be faced with the charge of shooting the Negro minister last May. Reports are that there is a strained politeness on the part of whites in the town toward Negroes; however, undercover intimidations persist.

In a rural community in Yazoo County, it is alleged that two white girls who were assisting in a vacation Bible school were forced to leave the community. The action followed their return Sunday evening from a week-end vacation, when they were met at the bus station by a Negro man and two girls and apparently followed to the home of the White family where they were living in the church community.

Information has come from a reliable source that the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vicksburg NAACP is being subjected to economic pressure because of his recent activities in the filing of the petition to end segregation in the public schools. He is being advised, by some Negroes to whom he has gone for assistance, to withdraw from NAACP. He has a family of several small children.

The president of the state organization of NAACP branches who resides in Jackson has requested and received promise of police protection following threatening telephone calls resulting from his statements regarding the filing of the petitions. His statement was quoted in a front-page editorial by one of the local papers who used very explosive language.

Fred,

Please send an up-to-date list of state directors and associates

Ruby

8/29/55

Monthly Report

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1104 Lynch Street

August, 1955

GSM
HCF
JC 9/2/55
MET
RA
EB
return to JBR

TO: Mr. Fred Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FROM: Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

The employment of Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr. of Clarksdale as part-time Associate Director became effective August 1. An arrangement has been affected by which Mrs. Burt will devote two full weeks of the month to the work of the Council, spending at least one day of each week in the office.

An overview of activities during the month include:

An evaluation of the situation in Clarksdale following the NAACP petition to the School Board indicates that (a) some petitioners misunderstood the purpose of the petition, (b) retaliatory measures are being used against signers of the petition, (c) a climate has been precipitated which made possible the organization of a Citizen's Council on August 16, conforming to the usual pattern with membership in the Citizen's Council including leading citizens of the town, (d) the chairman of the School Board favors ignoring the petition while the new superintendent (less than one month in office) seemed willing to set-up a discussion group with representatives from both races. Actually the School Board failed to take official action on the petition.

Talks with individuals which confirmed rumors that Negro teachers are being required to remove their names from voting registration as a condition for renewal of teaching contracts in Carroll, Holmes, Monroe, Montgomery and Sunflower counties. Pressures against qualified Negro voters persist in Humphrey

county. Reports were received that Negro voters were subjected to tests in Belzoni and disqualified for voting. Negro votes were challenged in other places over the State.

A pre-arranged talk between the Director and the YMCA Executive in Vicksburg seemed to be mutually helpful. While he held forth little hope of a local unit of the MCHR within the near future, he expressed faith in the approach suggested by the MCHR.

A talk before the Sixth District Federation of Colored Women embracing eight or more counties was received warmly and brought forth expressions of appreciation for a better understanding from individuals who had previously been circularized for membership.

The two staff members with two board members had a very fruitful meeting with Messers. Fred Routh and C. H. Parrish of the Central Office Staff. There was a meeting of minds regarding the matter of publicity, the approach to goverment officials, superintendents, relations with NAACP, and the nature of future assistance from the Central Office. Following lunch at the home of the Director, the two staffs talked further on areas of responsibility for staff, board, and members; and made several community contacts.

The Director was in position to render a service to other state organizations while in attendance at the Southeastern Association of Colored Women meeting in Asheville, North Carolina early in the month. During a talk before the general body, at a press breakfast with officials, and serving as consultant in a workshop on race relations state organizations were alerted to the existence of the state councils and urged to exploit their services. As president-elect of the association, embracing eight states - Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee - we will supply each state association president with the name of her respective SRC Executive and office location.

Encouragement has come from the fact of a request for materials on integration from the teacher in a white Lutheran school who also teaches an adult Bible class. He tells of the challenges involved in motivating his class to study the subject and the extreme caution required in leading them along.

Efforts at finance have included correspondence to member-prospects and membership-due letters. The new Associate Director has contributed substantially to the list of member-prospects. She has also exploited the occasion of her work with two church groups to interpret the MCHR. The current financial report includes an item of over two hundred dollars raised at a special meeting called for the purpose on July 28th.

An appraisal of the situation with reference to the MCHR at this time would be one of hope. The morale of individual board members is improved and a growing group esprit de corps is detectable.

Repeated attempts to establish contact with Mr. Kenneth Toler, State representative for the Southern School News have been unsuccessful. However, early in the month MCHR materials were sent to Mr. Toler's office, with the statement that we were available at his convenience for supplying additional information.

ST-H

Monthly Report

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1104 Lynch Street

Jackson

September, 1955

TO: Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FROM: Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

In talking with people from over the State, it has been observed that persistent pressures upon Negroes who are qualified to vote and/or who were among those petitioning school boards to end segregation have resulted in many instances in loss of jobs, closing businesses, and moving out of the State. It is reported that in certain areas qualified Negro voters are being pressured into removing their names from voters' registration lists and required to sign affidavits that they are acting upon their own free will and initiative.

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Contacts with MCHR members in the area of the Emmett J. Till kidnap-murder incident advised that the situation could not be exploited for the purposes of bi-racial conferences for relieving community tensions. Several members in the general area of the incident have themselves been the victims of extreme pressures from the Citizens Council.

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The office has encountered a rumor in the Negro community to the effect that two or more Negro boys in Holmes County were beaten by the Sheriff and

jailed for several days for wolf-whistling from a truck as they passed a white woman waiting at a bus stop. It is alleged that the woman told the bus driver of the incident and was forced by him to report it to the school principal. Her family, reputedly willing to ignore the incident, is reported to have been subjected to great pressure in order to get their cooperation in apprehending the boys.

The incident is apparently the same as one reported in the daily press where a young Negro has been given a six-month jail sentence for using obscene language before a white girl. This along with reports of other racial incidents in the general area of the Till murder is seen by Negroes as an expected pattern of behavior, while current rumors of Till's being alive are seen as a build-up for the desired result in the immanent Till-kidnap trial.

In general, Negroes think the Till murder trial was never intended to be more than a cover-up, and find it difficult to restrain their resentments against all whites. "Any Negro who thinks any white person will oppose another white where Negroes are concerned - regardless to the circumstances - is foolish," is a common evaluation of the entire situation. The fact that certain news columnists seldom let a day pass without in some way explaining the Till verdict, or showing up worse sins in other sections of the country, or criticising certain Negroes and outside influences for Mississippi's troubles is taken by Negroes as evidences of guilty consciences.

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The Central Office has been alerted on the general climate of affairs in Mississippi by a weekly - daily when the situation seemed to justify it - clipping service. A report of the proposed legislative program of the Citizens Council has been included.

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Two - one verbal and one written - instances have been noted where Ford Foundation or the Fund for the Republic have been criticized.

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A bright spot in the whole Mississippi picture is that several new members in joining and an encouraging number of members who have responded to an appeal for additional funds have made statements voicing faith in the approach of the MCHR: "I thank you very much for putting me in touch with the Mississippi Council on Human Relations....I am delighted to know that this new approach is being made." "I have faith in what the MCHR is attempting to do." "My wife and I were glad to know that there is a middle ground organization in our State attempting a calm approach to our problems in the spirit of the Lord."

Also on the positive side of the picture is the fact that the Chairman of the United Givers Fund in Jackson requested that Negro leaders in the Drive be photographed with him. The picture has been used in the Negro sections of the daily papers.

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Except for the fears generated by the situation in general, and an inflamatory and extremely prejudiced press with reports of threats aimed at the very outspoken president of the State Council of NAACP Branches and the Negro editor of a very condemnatory sheet, Negroes in Jackson seem not to have experienced newer restrictions or pressures. Instances have been reported by Negroes of apparent attempts on the part of some whites to evidence friendliness. On the other hand, a white member of MCHR whose business brings him into contact with Negroes is reputed to have remarked, "They act as if I was the one who murdered Till."

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September may be recorded as the month for "concentration on finance." Through personal contacts and correspondence, both the Director and Associate Director have been engaged in efforts to complete the financial quota assumed

by the Mississippi Council Board in accepting the new Southern Regional Council program under the grant from the Fund for the Republic.

Personal contacts have been made in Cleveland, Edwards, Grenada, Holly Springs (near the Tennessee line), Lake Cormorant, Oxford, Tunica, and Tupelo.

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The annual program is scheduled for November. A program planning committee will be asked to meet early in October.

The office secretary has resigned, effective October 1. There is no doubt that planning for the annual meeting as well as office routine will be affected.

*Monthly Report

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1104 Lynch Street

Jackson

October 1, 1955 - November 15,* 1955

TO: Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FROM: Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director

The major activity during the month was centered around planning for the annual meeting to be held November 5th. An encouraging factor has been that of inducing several volunteers to work with the staff as a program planning committee.

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Encouragement to Council members under pressure from the Citizens Council in Holmes County has taken the form of letters and telephone calls from the office, visits to their home by a member of the staff and a board member, several visits to our office by one of the victims, and a board member's joining several others to accompany them to the FBI office in Jackson. Uncertainty prevails as to what to expect as the final outcome in the situation. It seems that the medical center operated by the physician is receiving patronage after a very great lull.

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* Six-week reports for October and December will make it possible for the Director to take vacation during November and December.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held October 5th at which was expressed the desirability of a majority vote of the committee on major questions of policy. The date, place, and general program outline of the annual meeting were approved. Approval was given to the By-laws as had been corrected, and to a list of Board prospects; an inquiry was made as to the status of the application for the charter. The majority opinion favored continuing the "individual contacts" approach for building membership and making friends for MCHR rather than mass mailings or making public statements designed to counter the Citizens Councils. Cognizance was taken of the fact that MCHR had met its financial quota by September 30th - the end of the fiscal year.

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About the middle of the month we accepted an invitation to speak to the Tougaloo College faculty and students about MCHR. On the basis of this presentation a member of the faculty accepted a program assignment for the Annual Meeting scheduled for November 5th and later became a member of MCHR.

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The Director and Associate Director met with a small conversational group in Greenville, October 29, at which Mr. Hodding Carter was present. An appraisal of the benefits derived from that talkfest is that the Negroes were assured by Mr. Carter that there are still friends among the whites. Mr. Carter encouraged them to contact his office freely in order to clarify rumors spreading in the Negro community. A short list of individuals of both races who would be friendly toward the MCHR approach was compiled. The following day the Director addressed the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs meeting in Greenville on their theme: Working Together to Achieve Democracy.

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In the opinion of the Associate Director "doors I thought were open to us in September [one month later] are shut tight in Prentiss and Alcorn counties with friends whom I looked to for leadership, begging me to give up my work". A Citizens Council has been organized with church and civic leaders forming the nucleus. To continue the quotation: "One thing is sure, this backward movement cannot continue - it has practically reached the wall".

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Much encouragement has come from the number of favorable responses to our invitations to prospective Board Members. One can hardly escape the feeling that the Emmett Till situation - in addition to lessening the possibility of any action against the alleged offenders - has quickened the conscience of a certain element in the State.

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Supplementary Report

to November 15, 1955

The annual meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations was held November 5th at the Central YWCA. The theme of the convention was "A Report of Progress in Human Relations". Discussion groups formed the major program feature, in which about fifty individuals of the two races, three religious orientations, both sexes, and one person of another nationality participated as discussants and/or leaders.

The scene as it exists on "the campus" was brought into focus by the students and campus-related adults who participated in the Youth Roundtable. An interesting comparison was the indication of practical indifference at a state college in Hattiesburg and the immanence of great concern at the State University at Oxford where the threat of applications from Negroes is always present. The impression from Millsaps' students seems to be "What are they waiting for?" This is in contrast, however, to the fear expressed earlier in the year by a faculty member who was approached concerning membership in MCHR and the wife of a joint membership professor who belates the fact that aside from financial support to MCHR their only contribution is to work with changing the attitudes of students with whom they come in contact.

Representation from the Central Office was superb in anticipating hidden questions which needed answering, especially with regard to the relationship between MCHR and SRC and charges of subversion. With Harold Fleming in the role of consultant on economics, the discussion groups were led to look at the current implications of industralization in the South.

No real attempt at evaluating the annual meeting has yet been made; however, favorable comments and letters from those present have singled out

for praise practically every feature of the program, including the purposeful planning, the positive suggestion inherent in the theme, the Song Period, the Director's Report, and the masterful performance of the Program Chairman in interpreting the program and in interrogating the group representatives at the Roundtable report from the Discussion Groups. The Discussion Groups were a source of real inspiration to several, while the Youth Roundtable was a revelation to spokesmen from both races and an enjoyable experience for the participants. Box lunches were as acceptable and natural a part of the day as was the opening prayer.

Conflicting events at Tougaloo and Millsaps Colleges, Saturday meeting, the First Saturday of the Month, the State NAACP meeting, and fear of being labelled and of political suicide were among the expressed factors limiting attendance at the meeting and operating to slow-up program assignments.

Of the three very evident benefits derived from the annual meeting: information, higher morale, a stronger position in the community; it is anyone's guess as to which ranks first and what the total impact will be. Several memberships and requests for information and complimentary remarks on the leadership given by the director seem to have stemmed from the good reports that must have gone out from the meeting.

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Newspaper publicity indicates an increasing number of Citizens Councils. A Confidential Communication of the Citizens Council was among MCHR papers returned by an auditor who found that he was not able to execute the audit. There was also a note: Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

Dumbrowski Aubrey Williams - Mont. Ala.

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The Emmett Till case has ended with a verdict of not guilty for the alleged kidnappers. Negroes seemed neither surprised nor disappointed. Their summation was "Justice was not going to be done anyway, so just let 'em go in order that the whole world will see how impossible the situation is in Mississippi". Several whites with whom I have come in direct contact seem terribly hurt over the situation. They give evidence of defending themselves against the belief that all whites or all Mississippians are degraded.

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Of human interest: A young lawyer and a university professor pleaded very humbly that I would understand why they could not take leadership roles at the annual meeting. Each spoke approvingly of MCHR and the thing "you're trying to do",and said, "perhaps I should", or "maybe I am not being courageous", or "I hope I am living up to what I believe". The lawyer said he was not a member of the Citizens Council but neither did he favor the NAACP approach. A salesman never fails to mention an incident among Negroes that is of the same nature or equally as reprehensive as something attributed to whites. A friend expresses loss of faith in NAACP and specific Negro leaders, and points up things in "other people's back yards that are worse than anything that has ever happened to Negroes". A city superintendent refused the request to make a statement about MCHR, but stated that he had watched very closely every word used during our conversation; "It is what you believe is the right approach but you have been <u>very circumspect</u>". He appreciated the literature, promised to read it carefully, expressed warm appreciation for the invitation to the annual meeting, but did not attend.

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Attempts by Mrs. Burt and Mr. Miller (charter member) to influence a relative and capitalize on a personal relationship, respectively, left both with a sense of futility regarding our application for a charter which supposedly is being studied by the Assistant Attorney General - just recently announced as Executive Assistant to the Governor-elect. Mrs. Burt did wangle a tacit promise of an opportunity to be heard, before the final decision on the charter.

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Mrs. C. A. Williams was employed by the Board, effective November 1; subject to the approval of the Central Office. She will serve during the next eleven months as Associate Director, half time. This gives the MCHR a staff consisting of an Executive Director, two part-time Associates, and a Secretary.

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Present efforts are being directed toward coordinating the work of staff members, getting the Board of Directors organized and committees appointed, setting up a budget, and administering the expansion of facilities required by a larger staff and growing program; while continuing contacts with the membership, seeking new supporters, and providing opportunities for broadening experiences wherever a community seems ready to move in that direction. The prevailing opinion is that the "individual contact", though slow - in increasing numerical strength - is still the course of wisdom.

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The Director will take vacation as soon after November 15th as it seems advisable to leave the office.

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During the summer Mr. Kenneth Toler, reporter for the Southern School News has been supplied with information to indicate the presence of another organization in Mississippi with a different approach.

In response to a personal telephone call from Mrs. Burt, Mr. Toler put in a promised appearance at the annual meeting; however, because of other pressures he did not get into any of the meetings.

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We have been helped and encouraged during the six-week period by three visitations from the Central office: Parrish-Routh, Routh, Fleming.

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Monthly Report*

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1104 Lynch Street

Jackson

November 15 - December 31, 1955 (?)

TO: Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Organization Meetings

Since the last report there have been a meeting of the New Board of Directors at which time officers were elected, tenure of Board membership determined, committees appointed, and other details noted.

The Finance Committee had met previously and worked out the budget which was presented at the meeting of the Board. The committee held another meeting December 29th to work on raising finance.

The staff held a meeting November 17th to evaluate the annual meeting, to coordinate their own activities, and to take a look at the overall picture.

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The Staff

Other staff activities have included a small conversational group in Meridian. This meeting was encouraging from the standpoint of

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*Even though the hoped for vacation did not materialize, the October, November, and December reports were adjusted to cover six weeks periods in order to allow some time off for the Director.

cooperation between staff members, especially in the coordination of efforts from the field and the office. This cooperation called into play the joint efforts of a new board member and a local citizen in setting up the group. The presence of all three staff members at the meeting was a first experience in this type of situation and a valuable one.

Subsequent to the meeting the Board member (represented at the meeting by his wife) has requested a supply of materials to be mailed to Episcopal Ministers over the State.

Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr. Associate Director, met with a small group of whites on the campus of a junior college in the northern part of the State. In her home community a group with which she is connected, spent time at a meeting looking at Mississippi through comments from the Southern Press as reported in an issue of New South with very salutary results.

Mrs. C. A. Williams, also an associate director, reports instances of reservation regarding membership lest one later finds himself identified with an organization on the new subversive list promised by Senator Eastland. (On the other hand a white college student seems motivated by the prospect. He wrote that he would send his membership soon and commented that he was sure MCHR would be on the promised subversive list.)

Making contacts to increase the membership is a continuing activity. Notices of renewals and efforts to get larger contributions, watching letters to editors and other sources for possible contacts, a clipping service to the central office are also among the routine activities.

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Tension Areas

Visitors to the office have included the men involved in the Holmes County situation who related the continuing uncertainties in their case and new pressures directed toward other white citizens in the community. Their requests for assistance in several minor matters were accepted as another opportunity for service.

Reliable sources of information indicate that Negroes in Belzoni were called into a meeting where leading white citizens, including the head of the Citizens Council, urged them, among other things, to remove their names from the voters registry. They were promised "anything they wanted" for such compliance. It is also known that certain reporters were tipped on the situation with the hope that one might expose the facts.

A trip to Belzoni was helpful in summarizing the Rev. Lee incident for Harold Fleming. One thing omitted in the SUMMARY is the fact that some of the Negroes carry arms.

The new Sumner incident (the shooting of a Glendora Negro filling station worker) has received good press coverage: Whites and Negroes have been gratified with the actions of local white citizens and officers. A white woman in Jackson stopped the writer on the street to: "Let you people know that we are not all like that"; that she is sorry for what you have to go through; that her life is hell; she cannot sleep at night. Apologizing for her language she said, "there was no need for that d--- man shooting that Negro".

Growing tensions among some Negroes may be indicated by the remark

of a Jackson mother that, after hearing "how white children spit on, or shove, or strike Negro children when their paths happen to cross", she has begun to teach her pre-school youngster that she had better fight back when she meets such aggression. Others have expressed agreeable surprise that in MCHR one is in position to know and meet "white Christians". That in MCHR we honestly work on the basis of equality and mutual respect is a morale builder.

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Travel

RE: The Interstate Commerce Commission ruling that rail and bus stations desegregate waiting rooms:

The combination snack counter and news stand in the colored waiting room of the Illinois Central Railroad station (Jackson) has been removed. A snack counter and news stand has been set-up in the passageway which separates the two waiting rooms and leads "to trains". Negroes have not seemed too disturbed because the Negro attendant lost her job in the transition. No doubt they nurse the secret hope that the loss is temporary. Negroes have patronized the new snack counter in order to test its reality.

Intra-state passengers on an express Greyhound bus report the absence of segregated seating.

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Negro Pickets

A development meeting with mixed emotions among Negroes is the picketing of the Southland Cotton Oil Company in Jackson by the local Teamsters Union. The old fear persists among some that the whites

(represented by white men standing by as the Negroes parade) are using the Negro for their own advantage and will desert him as soon as their purpose has been served. Others, who think from a higher appreciation for labor organizations, view the situation as another symbol of "being counted in". All admit that "strange things are happening in land".

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Company in Beneficiary

The publication of a list of hospitals and institutions receiving grants from the Ford Foundation was timed to counteract a growing apprehension inspired by hints and innuendo that certain exposures of dangerous associations were eminent. Some who were experiencing creeping fears from unfavorable mention of Southern Regional Council, Fund for the Republic, and Ford Foundation felt that "such free acceptance of Ford Foundation grants would quiet the loud talk", if not, "having so much and such reputable company in subversion would not be so reprehensive".

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White House Conference

The Director had a very enriching experience in attending the White House Conference on Education as an observer. Information, program techniques, and inspiration seem to be appropriate words for summarizing the values derived from the Conference.

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On the Move

A delta professional man has reported a sharp decrease in his practice because plantations are letting Negro tenants out. Reports indicate that some of the movers are leaving the State.

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GSM ✓
HCF ✓
MET ✓
JC
GA ✓
RA ✓
F.I. ✓
I.O. ✓
State files

Monthly Report

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1104 Lynch Street

Jackson

January, 1956

TO: Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

The Climate

From both whites and Negroes one gets expressions indicating that the general climate in Mississippi is WORSE - worse than in many years; worse than under the Ku Klux Klan. The Delta section has been singled out as extremely tense. The Whites being afraid of the unknown in the relationship between the races which is inherent in integration and, sensitive to the negative approach of major political, church, and editorial leadership, they seek to liquidate any opposition to the status quo. Negroes, having experienced or observed the effects of economic pressure and acts or threats of violence; and disillusioned regarding what to expect from FBI investigations, have submitted in large numbers to demands to remove their names from registration books.

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What to believe: Inability to get an approximation of the truth on the lines, between the lines, or behind the lines confuses and disturbs some people. Individuals who should know state that the truth in the University of Mississippi - Kershaw case was very much distorted.

What is accepted as truth about race in the news tends to follow the color line and, in the case of whites, the home press. Among people of both races who claim a degree of objectivity, one often detects an unsuspected defense of race in discussing news incidents.

Rumblings of two rape cases in Jackson involving white men and Negro women and a murdered Negro in Belzoni which escaped the notice of the daily press suggests that other news involving race is overlooked. Concerning one of the rape cases, the Negro woman is reported to have been taken to the Police station and faced with the accused, and advised that "you are both adults, go on over there and get together". She did not accept a $100 settlement. Later the woman discovered that the paper she signed while in the very highly emotional state following the incident was a "no-rape" statement. The man involved is supposed to have been very much concerned that the news would not reach his wife.

The overlooked Belzoni murder got into the news about ten days later. The Greenville Democrat Times stated in an editorial that the murdered man's family had inquired about the coroner's verdict, thus bringing the incident to the attention of the editor.

Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr., Associate Director, observed that the New Year's edition of the Chicago Defender slanted news of a suicide so as to implicate the school superintendent as a murderer in the "mysterious killing" of the Negro teacher involved. The teacher-wife of the deceased man, fearing reprisal from the Citizens Council as result of the unfavorable publicity, sought help from Mrs. Burt who, after several interviews, was able to ease the situation.

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Other signs of retrogression: About a year ago the head of a state organization of white women which in the middle '40's had an active

interracial committee manifested something akin to enthusiasm at the suggestion that they reactivate their interracial interest by working with a Jackson Negro women's group in sponsoring a Race Relations Day program. After repeated liaison contacts, the Negro women, at first cool to the suggestion, gained interest and expectantly awaited the opportunity to "work together". Early this month the white group reported that it could not cooperate at this time.

In fairness to this white organization it should be stated that it encountered serious opposition eight or ten years ago as a pioneer in race relations. The non-action in this case might easily be that of a burnt child. (In this connection mention also can be made of a white man; recently bruised in the vanguard of human relations sighed, to his out-of-state friends: "Just let us alone. Just let us have 'peaceful segregation' for awhile".)

The Jackson Juvenile Council, an interracial organization which existed long before the writer moved to Jackson in 1945, has not met this year. Attendance has persisted as a problem - with spurts upward to dwindle again. Last year a Negro was elected secretary-treasurer just about the time a new and larger organization began to make demands upon the time of the agencies represented in the JJC. A committee tried valiantly to save JJC - among other reasons because of its unique bi-racial aspects. It is not clear at this point how far the newer organization parallels JJC in the mutual working relationship between the races.

Eight or more contacts were made before a white woman could be found to speak on an interracial panel: "Improving Race Relations", programmed by the Negro group referred to above as the major feature of their Race

Relations Sunday program. The belief among Negroes is that fear was a major factor in the situation.

Six Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers are reported to have lost jobs in the northern part of the State due to their liberal thinking, while young Methodist ministers were assigned to communities where they do not dare raise their voice. A Baptist minister in the central section states that for the first time in his life he is afraid and confused: Afraid to preach the truth; frightened at the prospect of a complete breakdown in law enforcement.

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Holmes County - That the two white men, victims of the much publicised "move out" order in Holmes County will "move out", seems rather certain now. Other victims of neighborly ill-will include the liberal editor of the county paper and her hospital-manager husband.

Coming into Lexington after having been "frozen out" as a merchant in Money (of Emmett Till fame), a Mr. Weir hardly got unpacked before being informed that he was not acceptable in Holmes County. Mr. Weir's mistake was to make a statement in what he thought to be a defense of the "better class of people" who were being criticised along with the white trash accused in the Till incident.

A white man has related how Negro friends of long standing do not speak any more. (A similiar statement has been made by a white friend in another county). Supporting evidence for the statement that "the young Negroes are leaving the County" was the fact that only two of the 1954 high school graduates of the county high school remain in the State. One is a student at a state college.

Lexington Negroes are extremely fearful, speaking in subdued tones when approached by a member of the Staff about membership in MCHR. "Don't get us in trouble" they pleaded.

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From two white informants have come the information that the man being held without bail in the Glendora murder of the Negro filling station attendant is said to be the third man in the Till murder. He, supposedly, has resented missing out on the headlines and glamour of the situation and has since made repeated threats against Negroes.

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Belzoni - Another check-back on the Belzoni situation indicates that the majority if not all Negroes have removed their names from the voters' list. The owner of the Pure Oil station is reputed to have warned Rev. Lee and Mr. Coates, before they were shot, to remove their names from the voters' list. It was at his filling station that eight whites met five Negroes called together last December to read the ultimatum re getting names off the registration book. Economic pressure against Negroes includes cancelling automobile insurance and not renewing property insurance.

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A report in a state Negro paper of a very notable gesture of good-will on the part of prominent citizens of Cleveland who attended a luncheon meeting of the Negro Civic League has been called by another informer a "keep the Negro in his place" affair. The meeting was supposedly white inspired with the right Negroes present who said the right

thing, including a statement by a Negro physician that NAACP should be run out of the State.

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Racial stereotypes: They are not all one color. Two Negro college professors have given evidence - if more evidence was needed - that "white people" is just as real to some people as "the Nigra" is to some others. One man is reported to have argured that there are no good white people. The other said emphatically: "Why that is not true, He doesn not think he's right. No white man will argue that what he does to Negroes is right. John Sharp Williams, for whom I have utmost respect because he was a smart man, said on the Senate floor that the southern white man's relations to the Negro transcends the law of God and man".

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Not all race: From Jewish contacts have come two negative sentiments: One questioned the ability of the desire of the Mississippi majority to work bi-racially except on the level of paternalism. The other referred to the almost complete absence of liberal or impartial sentiment calculated to make people sensitive to changing thought patterns. On the other hand a very prominent man was curious about Jewish representation in MCHR; having experienced surprise at unsympathetic remarks made by a Jew about Negroes - "Both being minorities..." The Catholic sentiment encountered during the month was predominantly pro-Citizens Council if not anti-Negro, while Negro Cahtolics speak with unabashed pride of the liberal racial policies and practices of the Catholic Church.

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Rays of Light: Following the removal of the signs designating racial waiting rooms and the replacing of portable signs by Jackson police, a

white minister and college professor were reported to be seriously concerned that "trigger happy" officers might create unwarranted incidents. They spoke about the need for some medium of bringing people together to prevent such occurrences. Two Negro arrests at the R. R. station have been reported in the News. One, a man from Detroit, has the cooperation of local NAACP and has appealed his case. The judge is said to have contended that he was only carrying out his responsibility: giving the impression that he understood and was in sympathy.

A Jackson MCHR member (white) brought a friend of hers into the office following the friend's telling of recent experiences where she had been thrown into contact with Negroes. The friend retold her story with a sort of relish. She lives in South Mississippi and was glad to take MCHR literature.

A board member, observed that the opposition to progress in the South shows signs of weakening due to lack of agreement on what to do, as well as to the inroads being made toward integration in communities scattered over the South. He thinks it is a matter of time before the impact will be felt in Mississippi. An official of the NAACP thinks the situation is "congealing - leveling off". He had talked with a prominent Jackson man regarding the imperative of having someone to talk with about the school situation. He was told that the new governor could be expected to favor such talks and would understand the necessity of filing suits.

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The Professions: An interview was held with a Jackson physician in an attempt to further document the policies and practices of professional and other

organizations toward the inclusion of Negroes. (A report on the local Ministerial Association was made previously.) The following are some of the facts:

Central Medical Society (Hinds, Copiah, Rankin) meets Tuesday: Robert E. Lee Hotel: 6:30 to 8:00 P.M.: Dinner followed by papers and discussion: Since 1953 Negroes attend (after dinner) as observers: Free to participate in question periods: Negro attendance on average about same in proportion to population as whites - roughly 40%.

Negroes find some individuals very friendly others polite, some do not see you - perhaps these are the eight (one Jackson specialist) who stood out against permiting Negroes to attend in the first place: (Referrals from Negroes to this Jackson specialist have declined.)

In 1955 Baptist Hospital (recipient of a grant under a certain will which provided services to Negroes) agreed to permit Negro physicians to follow their patients to the hospital. Experience of Negro physicians has been favorable for the most part. Hospital administration disappointed in number of cases received. Number limited because of higher patient fees, distance from physicians' area of operation, more immediate availability of adequate facilities for treatment of minor ailments, and preference of some patients to be hospitalized in all Negro centers.

Medical profession will not be pioneer in integration. Will adjust to any program offered by politicians. Some individuals extremely liberal in face to face contacts but non-vocal in meetings. Came after the meeting to say "I agree with you" on racial question discussed at joint conference on medical scholarships.

Supreme Court Decision on Integration has not noticeably affected the Negro professional man or his practice. One apparent reaction has been that individual white professional men are noticeably more friendly.

Hospitalization program which does not exclude Negroes - physicians nor patients - usually complied with in reasonable good faith; In Laurel Negro physicians share banquet privileges. Jackson was not the first to open hospital to Negroes, was preceded by Greenwood, Laurel, and other cities.

Reference made to cordiality of Catholic hospital officials who give assurances of policies as liberal as seem practical: will not pioneer.

"Progress in this area is the result of work over a long period. Negroes have friends among whites."

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More from Staff - Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr. reports interviews with twenty-seven ministers, including Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, and Presbyterian. "While leaving membership materials, I felt that the principal result would be little more than more objective thinking which might influence the sermons they deliver".

Forty-one interviews were held with white people which resulted in two promises of membership.

She presented MCHR at the District Negro Methodist meeting. She spent three days on the Rev. J. E. Evansingston suicide case mentioned above, and gained the definite impression that it was suicide. "This Negro teacher had a record through former employees and associates of the nature that the suicide was no surprise to anyone including his own family".

Two brief visits followed by a whole day in Glendora, scene of the Kimball murder case, left no doubt "that public opinion is almost solidly crystalized at the point of unequivocal censure of Kimball, and unreserved confidence in McGarr the Service station owner who is star witness".

Investigation into the welfare of Melton's widow yielded satisfactory proof that she is not "being encumbered in any way by those reportedly helping to assure her future".

Mrs. Candace Williams, Associate Director, met with a group of Methodist Ministers in Jackson who responded very warmly to the MCHR message. Her field trips for December and January included Utica & Oakley, Prentiss, Clinton & Bolton & Edwards.

Two small meetings were held in her community, just beyond the Jackson City limits, where the discussion centered around the general climate in the neighborhoods. "Worse", "better", both opinions had supporters.

The Prentiss visit was also with a group - "fifteen enthusiastic men and women" including a Charter member of MCHR. Fearful of the reaction of the local Citizens Council individual memberships were not encouraged. A contribution was promised.

Mrs. Williams has experienced difficulty in several attempts to get bi-racial groups together and interprets that as evidence of an unhealthy climate in the State. Undaunted, she says she'll "tread on from day to day" with the inspiration of Mary G. Brainard expecting that 'what looks dark in the distance may grow brighter as I draw near'". Her efforts since joining the staff have yielded twenty-five new members.

<u>Office visitors</u> have included a representative from the National Council of Churches, a New York Times Reporter, State NAACP Executive, an NAACP

Attorney, State PTA Program Committee, State PTA President, former member of Mississippi Division SRC Board, State President Negro Civic League, a white college student, white minister, MCHR member with member prospect (whites), white man from Holmes County, Negro teacher from Lexington, Negro man from Belzoni, President MCHR, Finance Chairman MCHR, College student seeking material for class work, and others; three MCHR members came in to talk and renew memberships.

Twelve office calls by the Director yielded seven new memberships, a twenty-five dollar contribution and three fair prospects. Telephone calls, a notation in JOTS, and membership due letters have brought other renewals.

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SRC is still suspect in some quarters. When the suggestion was made that the "concerned minister and professor" might consider MCHR as the channel for their "bringing people together" idea, the reply was: "Well, you know your SRC connections don't help you". This is the same individual who, six months ago, questioned the wisdom of changing the name which had identified us with an established and reputable organization.

Another white friend stated that she did not suggest the name of the writer for some committee or other because of "your organization." She said the person she named was not accepted - perhaps no Negro was.

The Fund for the Republic has been referred to as "not always having been discreet".

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"Why don't Negroes leave? It's so bad. And they could for bus fare". The question was passed on to the man from Belzoni. Among other things, he said, "you don't solve problems by leaving them. There are problems everywhere".

Two meetings of the NAACP have recently come under the observation of staff members. The annual meeting in Jackson and a meeting in Clarksdale. The former held in November is recalled at this time in connection with the appearance of a white South Carolina attorney who spoke at both meetings. Mr. John Bolt Culbertson, from his own recital of facts about himself, cannot be written off as a case of "sour grapes". His sacrifice of a life of prominence and security to champion the rights of Negroes - a matter of conscience. His talks were applauded loudly and he was sought out by individuals following both meetings. Press follow-up was very limited but critical in Jackson and very good in Clarksdale.

Ten white men, including the chairman of the school board, attended the Clarksdale meeting, and according to Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr., "grouped and talked with Culbertson and two or three NAACP leaders after the meeting was over".

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Eleven individuals shared in varying degrees the January 20th visit with Dr. Frank Loescher of the Fund for the Republic. Eight persons, including three board members, three staff members, a member, and a visitor participated in the talk-session designed to give Dr. Loescher a picture of the situation in Mississippi. His commentary on the Southern scene, notations on some expected developments, and expressed good impression of what is being done in Mississippi left a feeling of encouragement, to say the least.

—— End ——

Miss Feb. ~~Feb~~ ~~Jan~~ 1956

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL CENTRAL OFFICE

ACTIVITY REPORT

Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.

This months activities have been most varied and disturbing in that I had neither the time nor the follow-through facilities that would have made a complete report. Many of the problems remain current and will probably remain so for some time.

One of them has to do with the job-losses following the presentation by the NAACP of the Integration Petition to the School Board in Clarksdale. I had done some follow-up at the time (Sept. and Oct.) in assisting a few to find other employment etc. but not the kind of factual information necessitated by a series of events. One was the rumor (which was true) that suit would be filed against Coahoma County Hospital; others had to do with rumors (some also proving true) that a few people were claiming economic pressure to get loans and other means of financial assistance which were unsound for any person, white or colored. The case against the hospital is sound, particularly since that hospital was constructed under the Hill-Burton Act. I have decided that I will testify in court if that becomes necessary.

Two visits to the University have proved most illuminating. One immediately following the cancellation of Religious Emphasis Week and second only the last two days of the month with interview with Dr. King and one of the local ministers involved. On the first visit I made formal calls on people I knew at the college, engaged in conversation with eleven students whom I did not know, two whom I was acquainted with closely, and Reverend Campbell.

I found a rather frightening spirit on the campus and learned that two students, one who is known to me, were attempting to organize Citizens Council among the students. On the later visit yesterday I found that they have not yet succeeded in this but that a Council HAD been organized in the city of Oxford where previous attempts had met with failure.

A request came to me that the faculty of the University be polled on convictions and attitudes toward the climate in which they are being required to teach. This is still in the nebulous stage as to the mechanics since I know it could not be carried on through the office. It has been suggested that if the poll is undertaken for the University that two or three other schools also be polled.

In a sampling of people (all Negroes) in Cleveland, Mound Bayou, and Clarksdale, I found a rather lethargic consideration of the proposed work-stoppage among the majority who were outright opposed to the idea. A sampling was made following the meeting of the NAACP directors in Mound Bayou the day before (Feb. 26).

In the interest of human relations in general it was deemed necessary to follow through as to documentation of reasons why an individual was not worthy to receive an award given in the name of selfless service in the cause of freedom. Some information is being forwarded to Dr. Loescher and it was found that much more could be obtained if really required.

One of the difficulties in doing this kind of work is dealing with the opportunists who capitalize on conditions for selfish gain. I still find myself falling innocently into a trap once in a while. Frequency of falls doesn't lessen the hurt. We live and learn... I hope.

I have no tangible proof... it is just a feeling I have... but the pressures seem to be lessening in the areas in which I have been working. It may be because of the sensational nature of events outside Mississippi at the present time which have definitely given us breathing space from the NAACP, the Press outside the South, and the Citizens Councils generally, Oxford and Jackson excepted.

Preliminary exploration of Mississippi Economic Council Survey revealed that it was not of the nature we had hoped. There is none under way to relate possible economic pressure against the State from outside sources to the "Status Quo". There is hope of getting them interested in a population shift survey. I'm on to this just as soon as I can get down to Scott. I have uncovered some indication that Negroes who have left the state are returning, with the Mississippi Employment Service asserting "... to an alarming degree." This, too, I am anxious to find out about.

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Monthly Report

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1104 Lynch Street

Jackson

February, 1956

TO: Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Each others care. - A good example of good human relations was discovered in the Prentiss Institute (private Negro junior college, south of Jackson) report that white farm leaders had been asked to cooperate in the locating of white families to share in gifts from the Heifer Project, Inc. The Institute secured the interest of this National organization of "religious groups which for ten years has worked to replenish war-ravaged European and Asian farms with livestock". But for the magnanimous spirit of the Institute officials only Negro families would receive the free cattle.

Two white women resigned as Sunday School teachers in a local church after one was severely criticised for voluntarily sitting by a Negro woman visitor who had been given a chair in the rear of the church.

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Mrs. G. W. Williams, Associate Director: The bevy of restricting bills introduced in the State Legislature plus a press calculated to

reflect on the intelligence and character of Negroes, generally, "brought frustrations a plenty". "Nevertheless, in the midst of it all there were bases on which to pin hopes and maintain the faith that right will win".

"My contact with groups and individuals revealed much interest and the feeling of 'a dire need for this type of organization'. Many are still skeptical and afraid to join MCHR at this time, promising to become members when this blows over. Many of the persons interviewed had been questioned by some person in authority. One woman thinks her Social Security and Retirement have been delayed because 'they are making a study' of her.

"Several individuals asking what would happen if all the darker people got together indicates that they are thinking and suggested impatience at being kicked around. In spite of some criticism of the idea of a Day of Prayer, I definitely feel that if all would pray more and talk less, it would be worked out.

"Eleven memberships and contributions have been received. However, the ultimate good of these contacts cannot be measured in dollars and cents. I sense a great need for expanding opportunities for more effective contact between the races. There is also a felt need for speed-up between individual contacts and membership".

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Mrs. Williams participated in the discussion at the Branch YWCA Public Affairs Luncheon where the Director was the main speaker on Brotherhood. The weight of the discussion was the application of the principle "As ye would that men should do unto you..." and had the

very happy consequence of Negroes admitting that a white face is not synonymous with treachery and exploitation and that being the object of hatred and presecution is neither liberty nor license to "give in kind". Members present agreed that this type of message was very needful to curb hatred and resentment among Negroes while the Negro's patience, kindness, and spirit of goodwill are being subjected to the severest test.

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Who's ignoring whom? - A friend (white) observes that the relationship between the races has been such that Negroes mistrust all whites. She regrets it but does not blame them. Her Negro employee told her, "They'll ask you what you think just to trap you, so I don't tell them anything". The white friend wants so much to be friendly, but knows that any gesture she might make like speaking or smiling would be highly suspect and ignored.

A prominent business man related that at a downtown hotel Negro maids treat him as just another piece of furniture. After he unsuspectingly blamed their ignorance in the ways of civility and lack of culture on race he spoke of their very good appearance and above average intelligence - "must be students". He also reasoned that the girls' experiences no doubt lead them to suspect friendliness as an invitation to go slumming.

Fear and Oppression. - It is reported that "Tenant patronage" on large plantations, once enjoyed by Negro doctors and dentists, is now being channeled by land-lords to white professionals.

A MCHR member (white) whose work has taken him through out the State in the last two months says if he were a Negro he would not live in the Delta a minute longer than it took to pack his belongings. A Delta lawyer with a background in history told him that the tension is worse than during Reconstruction.

This same salesman made 20 to 30 contacts on the University campus during the last two months and reports a very depressed atmosphere. He makes the observation that white teachers also are fearful of recent proposals requiring a listing of organizations. He says University faculty members cease talking when anything that smacks of politics is mentioned. A University faculty member voiced this same sentiment to the Director.

From another source (white) came the information that resignations at the state institutions is not as new as is indicated by recent publicity. Three professors are reputed to have left State College quietly last summer because of the unbearable situation.

Two other reports on the teacher situation indicate that some Negro teachers in Jackson and over the State, and some professors at the University Medical Center in Jackson are exploring job possibilities outside the State. The informant (white) re the Medical Center added that the professors involved think admittance should be based only on qualifications.

Word has come that the Superintendent of the Jackson Public School system has ordered removed from the libraries of Negro elementary schools Langston Hughes' The First Book of the Negro. Teachers who had not read the publication hied themselves off to the public library to borrow it.

Some libraries in the State which have previously sponsored Negro discussion groups and participated in interracial training sessions for discussion leaders are now afraid to permit Negro discussion groups less the library be charged with responsibility for discussion on integration.

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Two-way Pressure: A white member of MCHR told how a white business man in Yazoo City feared to sell and deliver a stove to a woman who had signed a petition for integrated schools. Even though the stove had sat on the floor for six months and the man strongly desired to move it, he did not dare risk retaliation from the bank in demanding his note.

In appraising the current picture this MCHR member says Citizens Council's aim is to pressure many Negroes into moving out on the assumption that those who are left can be handled. It is not clear whether the fewer Negroes will be more acceptable in an integrated situation or that they will be the ones willing to settle for "peaceful segregation".

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Straws in the Wind. - Resignations and cancellations of speaking engagements at State College and the University, the Governors's veto of HB30 initiated on his suggestion to curb FBI investigations in Mississippi elections, statements in the veto message indicating a changed situation in the State, and his call for less talk about the controversial segregation question have been interpreted by a white and Negro interviewer as reflecting a favorable change in the Mississippi climate.

Added support in the direction of an improving atmosphere is inherent in a very optimistic view held by members of a committee of Negroes following a recent call on the Governor. This brings to mind an earlier report that the then Governor-elect lent his influence in the Holmes County affair.

NAACP may be softening up. More than once evidences of weariness and a desire to know what "you think" has been noted, where previously attempts at cordial relations between the offices seemed one-sided. There has also been observed some restraint on publicity.

Confidential hints have been given of possible pilot areas for lawsuits when the move is to be made in that direction. (On this point the Director plans a visit to these areas or to otherwise attempt to cushion the impending shock.)

A cross burned in the most respectable section of the Negro neighborhood in Cleveland (near the all Negro town of Mound Bayou) is accepted by rank and file Negroes as a repudiation of so-called Negro leaders who have been unable to quell NAACP - one of the largest branch memberships in the State.

Negro interior decorators employed in the home of a white man were admonished by the man and his wife not to work upstairs during the time two women roomers were in the house - alluding to their irresponsibility which could precipitate an incident.

A Belzoni white man is supposed to have twice indicated to Negroes that he is ready to divulge information in the Reverend Lee case if the Negroes are ready to take a stand.

A University of Mississippi staff member asked for a suggestion on channeling students who want interracial experiences.

It has been observed that local TV stations do not black out programs involving Negro participants as was done several months ago and boldly reported with the apparent approval of the press; later criticized by the press.

Representation from a NAACP branch in the Delta area which for some time had been suppressed reported to the State office a revival of its efforts and a pledge to continue in spite of local pressure. A Jackson minister questioned as to his motivation for volunteering to join NAACP referred to the Montgomery bus boycott where Negroes have demonstrated effective use of non-violence.

From two towns in widely separated areas of the State we are informed that white friends meet secretly with Negroes to discuss the situation in Mississippi.

A white friend tells how a Presbyterian minister suffers mental anguish over the Holmes County affair where two men were asked to leave the County and affirms that there is nothing in the Bible to justify segregation.

A Methodist minister (white) is reported to have admitted frustration over the situation in Mississippi but told his congregation that in the face of the libel legislation he had arrived at the decision to speak as he is lead by the Spirit regardless to what is in the bill.

In spite of incipient fear of Citizens Council and much resentment - residue from the Till case, other incidents, and a bitter press - it is becoming increasingly easier to talk to Negroes individually and in groups about "working together". The suspicion that MCHR is a "white-folks" scheme to exploit Negroes in countering NAACP has lessened.

A new insurance company organized by a former state college president is reported to be selling stock to Negroes and whites on the same basis. The idea is repulsive in the Delta area.

Salaries of teachers and Negro county and home demonstration agents are reputed to have been raised in several cases out of fear of newcomers with foreigh ideas.

A Negro lawyer who maintains residence in Louisiana and Mississippi states that already in a Louisiana town Negroes are being asked to "let's talk it over". He predicts that the same thing will occur in Mississippi in a matter of time.

The February meeting of the Intercollegiate Fellowship was held at Millsaps College. Students from four Negro and four white colleges were present. Students from one white institution did not stand during the roll call and were thought to have left because of fear. A student informer told how the hush hush was put on the meeting by some college officials and the rumor passed around that the Citizens Council had become aware of the meeting and a Daily News photographer would be out. During the meeting a Millsaps student who went outside was terror stricken when he came upon friends of his mother and later his mother who, it developed, had only come to bring him a cake. He states that had she

known he was in an interracial meeting, his mother would have "yanked" him out of college immediately.

The students' discussion was on Interposition. At no time did their talks indicate a question of the right or wrong of segregation. The basic assumption seemed to have been that integration will come, or, is here; the question is when, where, and what before it becomes an actuality in Mississippi. A high degree of objectivity was manifested in the discussion.

Present at the meeting were members of the faculty of Millsaps and several other colleges.

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While on the campus of Jackson College about Mid-February, some faculty members indignant over the visit of a certain Georgia Negro educator on the campus, labelled his as a traitor to his race. A favorable review in the Clarion Ledger of his recent book was cited as evidence of his character. His visit was thought to be Citizens Council inspired.

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It is an open secret that there is grave concern in high political brackets over the fact that at this time not one of the three State-supported colleges for Negroes has an unqualified rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This deficiency is hinted at by Negroes as grounds on which Negroes may be compelled to apply for admission to the white institutions.

Backward winds. - Unpublished comments on the recent libel bill from supposedly enlightened areas have voiced the sentiment that the "legislators are leaders and must have reasons for proposing such legialation; therefore it is good legislation".

Some Negroes believe FBI agents in the South are in collaboration with Citizens Council. It is rumored that a secret visit by a Mississippi Negro to the Justice Department in Washington was divulged by FBI agent investigating the situation reported.

Rumors that the railroad and utilities were motivated by Citizens Council in altering sponsorship of certain Negro 4-H club activities do not seem to be borne out by the facts as interpreted by the Negro State Farm Agent.

"Me work with white folks, the way I hate 'em!" - a Negro woman.

"I am glad you come in contact with white folks who have religion. I don't ever see that kind". - An experienced school principal.

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MCHR. - During the month the Executive Committee met to plan for the effective use of resource persons made available by the Central office.

Group contacts have included the Intercollegiate Council at Millsaps, a Negro high school assembly, Tougaloo College High School PTA, a Negro women's club, the Branch YWCA, and a Negro district (five counties) teachers association.

Recognition is given MCHR by out-of-State visitors interested in the Mississippi situation who include the office as a part of their orientation.

Another Negro debate coach requested materials; the subject - Gradual vs Immediate Segregation. A career day speaker requested assistance on careers in human relations.

A New York Agency asked assistance in establishing contacts which will be helpful in aiding distressed Negro farmers secure loans.

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And Finally. - It's a peculiar admixture: Where some express fear and resentment, others may tell of problems, pressures, etc. in a way that makes one know that Negroes "ain't got weary yet" - (a spiritual). It brings to mind a phrase from Langston Hughes "And I 'jes laugh".

The present turmoil is accepted as an unnecessary interlude preceding the New Day. Being so certain themselves of a "New world a-coming", they are baffled at other folks' not seeing it. Restrictive legislative proposals have not struck widespread terror among any group. "It's all so foolish it's funny", they say.

The white people seem to think "we can breath easier when the politicians go home". Some say it with a sigh that implies "If they don't hurry up there will not be anybody left to breathe at all".

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March 1952

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

Mrs. J. A. Burt

Much of my time for this month has been taken with the Melton Murder Case in Glendora. Three definite phases of the case needed attention:

1. The sudden accident (automobile) which claimed the life of Mrs. Melton, widow of the slain man, three days before the trial was to open in Sumner. No possible advantage for the defense was indicated and no evidence of foul play indicated after thorough investigation.

2. Change of plea fo "Not-guilty" by the Defense on the week-end preceding the opening of the trial on Monday seemed co-incidental with the appointment by the Governor of a Presiding Judge-Pro-tem.

3. Sifting the trial evidence for possibility of future legal activity. Any number of people on the local scene would stake their lives so to speak on the existence of evidence which would prove that at least two jurors and the star defense witness were "paid off". We are sure professional investigators with access to bank accounts etc. could find evidence to reopen the case with J. W. Milan implicated as accessory, returning the favor to Kimbell for his part in the Till case or his knowledge thereof which might possibly have been used by Kimbell for blackmail.

On a workshop program for the churchwomen of Mississippi, I presented methods and techniques of really knowing one's community. The survey pointers included in the Southern Regional Council phamphlet was the foundation of the presentation KNOW YOUR COMMUNITY. Other resources included:

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF MISSISSIPPI, Secretary of State
MISSISSIPPI COUNTIES, Sociological report, Miss State College
MISSISSIPPI'S PEOPLE, Dr.s King, Buchanan, Pedersen
MISSISSIPPI LIFE TABLES, King, Burrus, Pedensen
MISSISSIPPI EDUCATION BIENNIAL REPORT, State Dept of Ed.

Rechecks on former investigations of reprisal or economic pressure reveal no incidents requiring help of any nature not obtainable locally.

Investigation for any evidences of desegregation turn up only one case:

Dr. O.G. Smith, Clarksdale, a Negro doctor, was admitted to membership in the Six-Counties Medical Assn. automatically admits him to scientific membership in the Mississippi Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Dr. Blakey, County Health Officer took initiative filing application one year ago as required in by-law. Patients from our Citizens Council "Gestapo" no longer come to this doctor.

Investigation reveals two plantiffs in suit against Coahoma County Hospital for firings instigated by Citizens Council for signing school integration petition are employed locally awaiting court. The technician was hired by Dr. Smith at lower pay than she was receiving at the Hospital but adequate; the other in the home of Reed Hogan, Director of the Hospital, at some peril to his own job.

Confidential to the Central Office

Miss Honor Balfour of the British Broadcasting Company had an interview with Governor Coleman and saw him as very different from what she had been led to believe. He showed irritation with the way people don't know when to stop passing laws. She thinks he is not fiercely anti-segregation - having stated that "things will work out". When queried on the point he admitted that there were only two laws governing segregation - the rest is custom. He confided that the bill proposing to cancel the tax-exempt status of church interests would not go through.

The Governor promised a committee from the Teachers Association that after the legislature adjourned he would see about their charter, applied for when he was Attorney General. He confided that much of the repressive legislation was political but that he could not veto all of it.

A white friend who was accused by fellow-members of violating a state law when she sat with me in a local church asked the Attorney General for a statement. After being asked numerous facts about herself including her place of employment, he promised an opinion upon a written request. Being a distant relative he favored her: stated off the record that there had been no violation.

Monthly Report

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1104 Lynch Street

Jackson

March, 1956

✓ GSM
HCF ✓
CHP
METE
JC
R.A.
IO
GBA ✓
MP
FBI ✓

state files

TO: Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Activity

The chairman, treasurer, and three directors of MCHR attended the work conference held in Atlanta March 23, 24 for workers in the so-called hard-core states. Msgr. Jos. B. Brunini strikes a responsive note in a letter to the director, "I think all of us were impressed with the fact that we have a group working here in the South of intelligent southern leaders with both feet on the ground and not indulging in cloudy thinking. I think this will stand us in good stead as the years go on". The Msgr. adds that he believes "such a conference once a year would be very beneficial to us".

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Mrs. C. A. Williams, one of the Associate Directors, and the director met with a group of Natchez women in the afternoon of March 1. Perhaps indicative of the almost complete lack of a conscientious effort at certain levels to promote bi-racial contacts, the educated, cultured wife of a well respected, (old family) Negro professional man said she just did not have any dealings with them and therefore knew no one to invite to the meeting.

Others among the ten present gave the information that the Girl Scout interracial leadership training program has not retrogressed. It is thought, however, that the imperative of non-segregation has blocked the development of Girl Scout camping facilities in the area.

School petition signers were reported to have been visited by representatives of the Citizens Council and for the most part yielded to their threats of reprisals. Those reporting expressed mild contempt for the intimidated stating that there is increased respect for those who did not retract. In this connection it should be noted that some people of prominence were among the petition signers and were the ones who refused to be intimidated.

Clerks in stores and white people at other points of contact "are nicer" was cited as evidence of a conscious attempt to show goodwill. "Editorials reflect hatred": pointed out as the worst influence in the community.

The Directors of the Men's Business League was our host for the evening. Here we were impressed with the presence of men who represented the most substantial element of the Negro community. Their interest indicated possible support from the organization.

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Mrs. Williams held a meeting in Gulfport where the group of Negro men and women responded with enthusiasm to information about MCHR, expressing the hope that they might soon see a local group organized. No Citizens Council in the area was taken to be significant.

Of individual contacts made in Biloxi, Canton, Jackson, and Hattiesburg Mrs. Williams comments, "This process may not get the information around quickly, but it is more encouraging from a financial angle".

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The Director was moderator of a panel at the State Convention of the Negro Parent-Teacher Association where there was an opportunity to educate for better human relations and also to interpret the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

The Regional meeting of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority in Chattanooga, Tennessee, over the Easter week-end, provided the opportunity to interpret SRC and its affiliates to Negro women and undergraduates from four states. A resolution was adopted encouraging local chapters of the Sorority to cooperate with SRC affiliates and urging the national body, through the American Council on Human Rights (based in Washington), to direct its efforts currently to the Southern scene.

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A trip was made to Tougaloo College to talk with officials whose work includes contacts in various parts of the State. The report was one of optimism based on an awakened and more enlightened Negro met in barber shops, Negro-owned stores, and other places where the ordinary people are found. My impression was confirmed that there seems to be no mass fright among Negroes over what is admittedly a rather dark picture in many respects.

Plans were also made for Miss Irene Osborne to meet with the College Social Science Forum which usually draws some attendance of students and faculty members from white institutions in the State. Tougaloo is an American Missionary Association College with a faculty which is bi-racial and of several national backgrounds.

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As prospective consultant in Human Relations, I have entertained two consultations with the local projects chairman and attended the meeting at a local Negro Methodist Church which initiated a new church program with the assistance of Dr. Dudley Ward, President of the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church.

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Correspondence with the American Tenant Farmers Union, members of MCHR, and others, and two long distance telephone conversations to New York have formed a part of the ground work for a proposed survey of the needs of Mississippi tenant farmers in the present situation.

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A copy of the SRC statement to state Chamber of Commerce Presidents was sent to Mr. Boyd Campbell, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Rex I. Brown, Regional Chairman of Rotary and Executive of the Mississippi Power and Light Company. Copies are also being made for distribution at the April 24th Board meeting.

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A white friend who covers a large part of the State in her work was called to get her appraisal of the situation. She states that "it is very discouraging". She says there are a lot of people who

"see right but cannot organize"; that, "there is a difference between politics and what can be done immediately; and what is right".

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Office visitors have included a former board member, the finance chairman, and chairman of MCHR: the State Executive of NAACP; Mr. Daniel Byrd of New Orleans, attorney for NAACP teachers' cases; Miss Honor Balfour, representative of the British Broadcasting Company; the chairman of a local Negro Methodist church project in economic and social relations; Mr. James Peck, an author from Beverly Hills, California. Some of the out-of-State visitors were taken to talk with other Negroes, shown Negro housing areas, and extended other courtesies.

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The Finance Committee met March 6 and discussed the problems attendant to raising funds at this time. It was generally conceded that any amount above the $3,500 required to qualify for next year's grant would be shared with SRC according to suggestions growing out of the Tuskegee meeting.

Mr. S. W. Miller, Finance Chairman, attended a meeting of state finance chairmen at Dillard University March 10. The immediate outcome has been the calling of a meeting of representative Negroes of Jackson to be held April 5th.

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Other Observations

The Clarksdale Register came out very strongly against the outcome of the Glendora situation where the alleged white murderer of a Negro filling station employee was freed in what was generally conceded to be a cut and dried case. The claim of interference from NAACP and the outside press were not factors in the situation and have been a source of deep regret by white people who want to see justice in the courts. Negroes say they did not expect anything else.

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In YWCA and Scouting and professional social work where liberal tendencies have existed over the years, there are reports of tensions resulting perhaps from fear of what might happen; and some resentment by Negroes of being treated in some cases in accordance with traditional concepts of "lack of ability", dishonesty, a subordinate where equal status or mutual relations should obtain. In this connection it should be stated that I attended the annual Boy Scout banquet in December where the high Scout officials participated as normally as in the past four or five years.

It is thought in the Negro community that the neighborhood meeting of the YWCA was held in Memphis, rather than Jackson, this year because of local pressures. A good representation from the Branch, the Central Y, and the Mississippi District (YWCA outside of the city organizations) attended and participated in the bi-racial program and activities of the meeting.

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The Jackson Branch of the NAACP thinks a turnout of eighty individuals to plan the April membership drive was commendable in view of repressive legislation and press comments aimed at NAACP.

A statewide organization which has previously made annual donations of several hundred dollars to NAACP raised its contribution to one thousand five hundred dollars this year - unexpected at the height of publicity for negating the influence of NAACP. The anti-NAACP sentiment is taken by some to be an asset in that persons previously uninformed or indifferent are being made aware of the organization and responding favorably to it.

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What Others Say

A White friend called to read from a letter from her son, born and educated in the South, now an executive of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. in San Francisco. He wrote:

> The Negro problem seems to be seething. I believe I told you that I am now a member of NAACP. They are practicing a moderation which the white element could improve their Americanism by emulating. It seems to me also that the Negro church leaders in Montgomery are practicing a brand of Christianity - forgiveness, forbearance - which is rather new and different in the South. You can quote me.

On the other hand the "Letters to the Editors" columns include letters from Outsiders who laud the South for "holding the line". The latest one to come to notice made the Ku Klux Klan look like the Pilgrim Fathers.

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Miss Balfour of the BBC was referred to the MCHR office by Mr. Kenneth Toler. He was so insistent that she talk with Mrs. Lyells that she felt it was a must. She was told that MCHR holds bi-racial meetings. This was interpreted as indication of a desire to make a good impression - or at least to counter some of the bad impressions.

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A Negro mother who teaches in the Jackson Public School System reported how her young son had asked why he could not join the Soap Box Derby. He, with two other boys, had been refused equipment advertised as available at the Milner Chevrolet place for prospective entrants. One of the boys had told the others of his participation last year in the Detroit Derby. The mother says it was difficult to explain things and at the same time to try to impress the child with the idea of loving everybody. I have mailed her a copy of "God vs Segregation".

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Mr. A. E. Cox, a former board member (white) reported that Citizens Councils' pressure is persistent and subtle. His family and the Minters, victims of the Cruger incident, will move eventually, it seems. He referred to a man in Yazoo City who lost his employment for refusing to join CC.

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Dr. Morton B. King, who resigned his position during the University of Mississippi Religious Emphasis Week controversy writes "what most Mississippi communities need, it seems to me, is to create, strengthen, and preserve channels of communication by which citizens can seek together for a solution to common problems".

- Thirty -

Monthly Report

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

April, 1956

1104 Lynch Street

Jackson, Mississippi

Monthly Report

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1104 Lynch Street

Jackson

April, 1956

TO: Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

A Worthwhile Experience

Re Irene Osborne's visit to the State: Miss Osborne replied in the affirmative when asked if she thought her visit had been worth it. Tentative plans - involving others of the staff and Board - to have Miss Osborne meet with groups in Hattiesburg and Clarksdale were not successful due to the prevailing climate in each community. The final schedule included:

Monday - The Office

Tuesday - The Board of Directors (Biracial)

Wednesday - 2:00 P.M. The Mississippi Medical Association (Negro)

- 7:30 P.M. The Tougaloo College Social Science Forum (Biracial)*

Thursday - 11:00 A.M. Women's Auxiliary, Mississippi Medical Association (Negro)*

- 12:00 Noon White group.

Friday - Rust College

In a statement to the Director, Mrs. Williams, Associate Director, having assisted with arranging some of the details attendant to the visitation, held a personal interview, attended the Tougaloo meeting

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* Program enclosed

and the Board meeting, felt that much good was accomplished by Miss Osborne's visit.

Miss Osborne's feeling that the meeting with the Board was perhaps the least successful of her efforts, may be borne out in a statement from a member of the Board who thinks school desegregation (Miss Osborne's speciality) is very far removed from the practicality of the situation in Mississippi, but was very appreciative of the listing of projects for joint Board and staff activity. The meeting with the white group revealed some unfavorable sentiment toward SRC and MCHR. A participant in the group stated that the facts of desegregation clarified some distortions received from the press. It was also observed that those who come to talk in Mississippi need special orientation: desegregation is not the immediate concern. The Tougaloo meeting involved students and faculty members of Tougaloo and Millsaps Colleges, and whites and Negroes from Jackson. The Forum evolved into a stimulating discussion where there was an honest clash of opinions and a masterful display of insight on the part of the Sociology professor in viewing the entire pattern of social change which embraces three very divergent points in view which had been voiced in relation to strategy and leadership for the present situation. A Tougaloo faculty member who was in Jackson two days later explained his absence and said the report was abroad on the campus that this was the best Forum of the year. A Chairman of one of the Jackson service clubs was at the meeting and tarried with several of us for informal snacks following the general fellowship hour and gave some interesting sidelights on the Citizens Council. In a telephone conversation later he said he enjoyed the stimulating discussion but was disappointed that the major emphasis was placed on school desegregation - the most difficult place for us to work in Mississippi.

One of the values of the discussions to the Negro women's and men's organizations on the "Experiences of Desegregation" was to provide answers for and a sense of security in facing the humiliating questions raised in the prejudicial press reports on desegregation. A lively question period by each group indicated that a need was being met.

The following quote from Dr. Edward E. Brewster, a Rust College professor, evaluates the Holly Springs experience:

> In my opinion her visit with us was one of the high points of her stay in Mississippi. At 10 A.M. she spoke to two combined classes of about 40 students. Her address to our chapel with 200 students and faculty present was received with an enthusiastic response. At 2 P.M. she consulted with a group of our students and at 4 P.M. her discussion session with members of the Rust and M.I. faculty was most helpful. Among the 16 present were Reverend Keith, the Episcopal minister and Mr. and Mrs. Alldredge of M. I. College. It is our opinion that Miss Osborne is one of the most outstanding persons and one of the most helpful we have heard on the issue of desegregation.

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Personal Opinions

In a sort of round-up of opinion on the state of affairs in Mississippi, several persons in key positions were questioned as to how they assessed the situation. The contacts included the pastor of a large white protestant church, two Negro and one white college official, three individuals in the YWCA, a Negro farm owner, a Negro man and women in the Agricultural Extension Service, a retired Negro postal clerk, a white woman employee of the State, a white woman employee of the city, a labor executive, a white business man, and others.

The whites invariably referred to a deterioration in race relations. Some of them felt rather hopeless but others could point out something as evidence of progress. The latter included:

> The picture of a Negro on the cover of a church women's magazine which circulates over the South;
>
> The inclusion of paintings by Negro children in the annual Junior Red Cross exhibit with the expectation by the Director that the exhibit was open to children from all schools;
>
> The Governor's veto of a bill appropriating $5000 for the purchase of books on ethnology (purportedly in favor of white supremacy).

Several of the whites referred to Citizens Council and NAACP as representing extreme positions which aggravate the situation. When asked, most of them agreed that though Negroes and whites employ the same words there is a possible lack of communication with reference to NAACP demands. All were in complete agreement with the view that it is important to keep open channels of communications between the races.

The Negroes interviewed also referred to the "tough situation" but more with an undertone of "The time ain't long", as one man expressed it. "What are they afraid of?... All we want is to get him (the white man) out of the dictator's chair so other folks can stand up and work together on what's gonna be. His being mad don't scare nobody".

Cited as evidence that it is the resistance of vested interests was the apparent lack of self-consciencness on the part of fifteen or eighteen whites and ten or fifteen Negroes who were rather mixed-up on the platform at the dedication of a new Negro county high school.

There were also whites sitting in different places in the audience. Following the formal program, several whites, including children, took their turn in the line for free coca colas. Some whites were among the crowds which swarmed over the building on an undirected tour.

The repressive legislation, though distressing to many individuals who are more immediately affected, is viewed by many Negroes as a sign of desperation, perhaps the proverbial "darkest hour before dawn".

Noteworthy in this connection is the optimism of NAACP in launching membership drives in the face of the apparent Trojan Horse efforts of the white press and governing authorities. A Jackson NAACP man relates how a reporter was startled at his unhesitating "yes!" to the question as to whether they were really launching a membership drive and further surprised at the expectation of getting 2000 members in Jackson.

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Breaking Through

Last week within the space of hours a white clergyman, two white women, a Negro Phd, the wife of a Negro physician, and a Negro man made unsolicited statements indicating optimism. "Things seem to be giving in"; "Things are breaking"; "Eastland sees the handwriting"; "Eastland says they can't win with the border states being picked off"; "The [intrastate] bus decision adds to the impact"; "Advertising Citizens Council is not as vigorous as it used to be".

Further evidence of NAACP optimism occurs in the statement of an up-state branch official that "the crisis is over". On April 29 NAACP

in Walthall County held an open meeting where the attendance according to the State Executive was "a crowd". The Sheriff was on the grounds and was invited in but refused, perhaps remembering the odd twist of circumstances in the political fate of the County Superintendent of Education who spoke - against outside influence - at the NAACP meeting last year.

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A Threat or a Challenge

The meeting of the regional Council of Negro Leadership held in Jackson on the 27th has been called a display of courage and determination at the grass roots level. While the attendance was markedly off from previous years, it was thought that the seven or eight hundred (press reports) men and women, old and young, farmers, business men, and professional men who came from many sections of the State should be congratulated in the light of alleged sabotage attempts on the part of the Governor and others. Prior to the meeting the Governor advised Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and the Reverend Martin L. King of Montgomery by telegram not to come to Mississippi and disturb the State's tranquil race relations. The people, though not the 5000 expected, were from a wide area. On one side of the street near MCHR office and the meeting place less than a block away were parked automobiles from Adams, Bolivar, Cohoma, Forest, Holmes, LeFlore, Rankin, Jones, Yazoo, Washington, Warren, and Hinds Counties.

A rather emphatically worded resolution and speeches by the president, Dr. T. M. R. Howard, and others, which were interspersed with words that cut like a two-edged sword had the audience applauding and echoing "Amen! That's the Truth! It's the God's Truth!" and some white

reporters at times shaking their heads from the thrusts. Program participants were unruffled by the presence of reporters, camermen, and tape recorders. They were completely uninhibited as they sang their own songs and responded in their own way to the various circumstances. A minimal of jeers and discrediting statements in the press would seem to give support to the on-the-spot observation that the reporters realized that this phenomenon was no laughing matter. It was interesting to note that those singled out for criticism: the Governor, Senator Eastland, and the Daily News, made few if any retorts.

The Resolution to the Governor is enclosed.

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Troublous Times

Other reports offset any too easy optimism. Early in April a Negro school principal in Jefferson Davis County was dismissed "because of a discordant faculty situation". The white shairman of the Board of Trustees confided to him that the dissatisfied teacher had reported the principal's supposed NAACP activity to the Citizens Council, whereupon pressure was exerted upon the Superintendent. The Board member voluntarily offered to give a recommendation when needed.

Further evidence of the extent to which Citizens Council has extended its tenacles into fabric of life in Mississippi may be seen in the following incidents:

A local television station manager having been requested by the national network to show the film "Equality at Work" published a lengthy statement explaining his decision of compliance as resulting from consulta-

tions with Citizens Council. Following the film the station announcer again gave his explanation - in a tone of "why I had to impose this indecency upon you".

Allegedly a piece of mail bearing the return address of the national office of NAACP was marked "see ⟶ " when received by the addressee. Being white and a member of the NAACP, the man is reputed to have escaped an immediate "move" order from Citizens Council by the earnest efforts of some very prominent people. He presumably will complete his present contract period.

The Negroes in Jefferson Davis County are distressed over the current purging of the registration books. The new question blank required by law is being used to eliminate Negroes who have been registered for years. A Negro school official in the county was called to question by Citizens Council for his reputed teaching of Integration. It is not certain that this man's future is beyond jeopardy.

In a school-petition town a Negro business man in very distressed circumstances was afraid to even talk with the representative of the National Sharecroppers Fund, lest he should become further victimized. In the same area a Negro farmer claims to know tenants who might qualify for NSF assistance, but he is not willing to trespass on "Marse Tom" to get the facts.

A white wholesale man tells how Jackson business men have asked him not to service a competitive business recently opened by a Negro company. Later a Negro woman related that a salesman from a white business reached her home almost as soon as she arrived from a visit

to the Negro store. The white man offered to sell her the article she was seeking. Upon investigation it was discovered that the Negro salesman had called the white company to get the price of the article which he did not have on the floor and gave the woman's name when asked who it was for.

Prior to the meeting of the Children's Code Commission this month, Negro members of the group were notified of the new state law prohibiting meetings of Negroes and whites. Negroes did not attend the meeting. A later interpretation indicated too hasty action as it was not the intention to upset established practices. Negro social workers in other agencies attended the Annual Mississippi Conference of Social Work, at times "completely surrounded by whites", according to the press. The State Director of one of the agencies stated, when queried by a reporter, that it was a legal decision as to whether a law had been violated. He stated that he thought Negroes should have access to the educational values of the conference.

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School and Campus Concerns

A 17-year old Negro boy who was in Jackson with a school band came by the office to learn more about MCHR, which had been mentioned to him by his pastor. He related that in Meridian white high school boys molest Negro teen-agers - throwing debris from cars and using obscene language. He said that there had been some attempts at physical violence and that police have failed to respond.

The student referred to above stated that in the summer of 1952

the youth of one of the white churches in Meridian invited a Negro youth group to a party. The invitation was returned the next summer by the Negro group. The 1954 invitation of the white group was sent and then withdrawn - perhaps because there was a new pastor; or perhaps because the 1954 meeting was a real mixer. He said the mixing was not a completely happy experience since in the outside community cordial relationships were taboo.

A student from one of the state supported Negro colleges answered in the negative when asked if students ever engaged in a discussion of current problems relating to race. She stated that chapel talks or class discussions on the subject are very infrequent. She is aware of the law requiring the screening of campus speakers.

The president of one of the state supported Negro colleges is reported to have not yet recovered from the effects of the reaction from a Board member's discovery of a single statement about integration in a fraternity report which appeared in last year's student annual.

A member of the State Department of Education was upset recently from what another official reported to the Dean of a private college as an insult. The former had undoubtedly unconsciously misplaced the accent and actually slipped up a time or two on the vowels in the word Negro as he spoke at the Chapel assembly. The student reaction left no doubt as to how they felt.

One frequently hears statements indicating a growing bitterness among Negro school children. This suggests the stark reality of a generation of more liberal and enlightened whites stymied by the after effects of today's muddling on their contemporaries.

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Desegregation in Mississippi

For a report to the Central Office on cases of desegregation since the May 1954 decision, telephone contacts revealed some measure of integregation at the University Medical Hospital and in the Cerebral Palsy Hospital School. Included also was a press report of a Negro physician's having been accepted as a member of the Six-counties Medical Association and, thusly, as a member of the state organization. The name of an insurance company reportedly selling shares and policies to Negroes and whites on the same basis has not yet been established.

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Organization-wise

The finance chairman and treasurer held a meeting May 5th with a selection of Negro men to whom Fred Routh interpreted the role of the Southern Regional Council and its affiliates. The men and three others on whom we made office calls accepted the challenge to give support to the MCHR program.

The MCHR chairman accompanied the director and Fred Routh on a visit to the office of a prominent business executive who is (or was) a district governor of Rotary. He reiterated, repeatedly, an observation he had made previously, that for the difficult task before MCHR there is the urgent necessity of involving people of prominence and influence; however, there was not much indication that he, himself, is available at this time for such involvement.

Eight members of the Board, the staff, and two visitors were in the meeting with Irene Osborne. Death in the family, a campus problem, other commitments, and confusion on the date of the meeting prevented

the attendance of four board members who had previously indicated their intention to be present.

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Teacher Sentiment

Mixed emotions and attitudes follow the wake of affidavits requiring teachers to list organizations to which they have belonged or contributed during the last five years. One school principal's wife from a county in South Mississippi says they have secured the tacit assurance of the Superintendent that his only concern is to clear the law in getting the affidavits; that he has no intention of using them against anyone. In other communities teachers are fearful lest they become victimized by the affidavits. Some teachers and non-teachers are saying "you can be pushed around until you get tired and decide to take a stand". Talk of a test case usually follows the latter sentiment.

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Separate But Not Equal

Jackson has dedicated the George Washington Carver Municipal Library. A fine and beautiful structure very appropriately furnished is,allegedly,to be accepted by Negroes as the equivalent of the Municipal Library for whites. Though included in the name of the new branch library for whites, the term branch is conspicously absent in the name of the Negro Library. In the meantime, the library system continues the stated policy of providing all book services to all citizens.

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Cooperating with Others

One case has been reported of assistance to a Bolivar County farmer resulting from the Kramer study for the National Sharecroppers Fund.

Three individuals have been reported to the Freedom of Conscience program. We are following up with information to these individuals on making formal application.

A report of the disappearance at program time of a Negro Disc Jockey featuring Rock N Roll on a radio station in North Mississippi was passed on to NAACP. The belief is that there was a trumped up charge of narcotics (with the arrest being made by local officers) in order to liquidate a "too-popular" program.

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Future Promise

Several contacts hold promise for a meeting within the near future of a steering committee to explore the possibilities of a local Council in Jackson.

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Out-of-State Visitors

On April 2, Dr. Alfred S. Kramer spent a half-day in the office in preparation for his study of the tenant-farmer situation in the State. Considerable correspondence and telephone calls between MCHR and the National Sharecroppers Fund and between the office and MCHR Board members, and others; plus conferences with whites and Negroes

added up to a well-planned itinerary and a list of significant contacts for Dr. Kramer. We expect to share the benefits of his findings.

Keith Kyle, U. S. Correspondent for the Economist, published in London, sought assistance from MCHR for educational background. It was interesting to observe his confusion as contact after contact in the Negro community seemed to explode his pet assumption that only Negro professionals and a few who have had superior advantages are really concerned with disestablishing the status quo.

Another out-of-state visitor was Ora Huston representing the Brethren's Service Commission. Both Mr. Huston and Mr. Kyle experienced very definitely the impact of segregation under the circumstances surrounding their being located at the office upon the arrival of the lunch hour.

End

30 April 1956

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR APRIL

Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.

1. Continuing from March many of the Negro teachers in the county systems were contacted concerning the questionaires naming organizations in which they hold membership.

   Check the latter part of the month showed that only 6 out of 166 in Coahoma County claimed membership in NAACP. Three of these also mentioned Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Check of other counties will be made.

2. Attended sessions of the State PTA Convention and have protested certain bias to the State President of the organization as not in line with policy of the National Organization.

3. Continued checking of Mississippi Employment Service to keep seasonal picture of returnees from the north seeking reemployment in the county.

4. Conference with Mr. Kramer of the National Council of Churches was preceded by spot check of tenant farmers and sharecroppers in surrounding area for those who needed immediate help.

5. Contacts with several legislators for conversations on recent session and reasons why they supported bill they did. This was most interesting and disgusting, too, as many are quite sincerely "sold" on their moral responsibility to follow "the will of the people".

6. Spoke on Christian Social Relations in two district conferences of the Methodist Church holding up the Council and its literature as aids in the community activity program of the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

7. Have completed plans for moving to Jackson by the first of June. I feel that this will be most beneficial in many ways. I hope to spend some time in the office and make the kind of contacts with ministers etc. in the southern part of the state that I have done pretty thoroughly in the north.

Copy to Central Office

Monthly Report

April, 1956

TO: Mrs. R. S. Lyells

FROM: Mrs. C. A. Williams

As we go along day by day we are ever striving to plant in the garden of our hearts and in the hearts of those we come in contact with, the seeds of love, hope, peace and pardon. The garden may be full of hatred, evil, and prejudice, but if we can move these out and plant the above mentioned seeds, we will reap great results. It is with this kind of spirit the staff moves. Seeing growth optimistically can only come by praying and living the prayer of Francis of Assisi ---

Much sound advice and planning have been done by the staff and Board members. We appreciate the fact that it takes planning to put over this very important work. It definitely is important, because it seems that it is our only channel of communication between the races - (Working Together).

It was indeed a rare treat to have Miss Irene Osborne visit with us this month. We feel that much good was accomplished and will be appreciated or realized from time to time.

During the month of April we had two group meetings at Edwards and Westside, visited four other Public meetings and had many individual contacts. It was most interesting to get their thinking on the tense situation in which we are living. A ray of hope was given to help eliminate their distressed condition. It is our hope to organize five strategic centers in South Mississippi whereby interested persons can meet, enjoy fellowship and work out our problems as they confront us.

Six new members and five small contributions have been added to our MCHR family this month.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

— Of —

The Women's Auxiliary

To The

MEDICAL, DENTAL, SURGICAL, AND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF MISSISSIPPI

APRIL 24, 25, 26, 1956

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Place of Meeting ..... Jackson College Science Building

Theme: *"At Work in Our Community For a Better World Tomorrow"*

OFFICERS

Mrs. B. E. Murph	President
Mrs. E. J. Stringer	Vice-President
Mrs. W. E. Miller	President Elect
Mrs. R. T. Searcy	Recording Secretary
Mrs. A. Dumas	Asst. Recording Secretary
Mrs. S. E. Johnson	Executive Secretary
Mrs. G. A. Price	Treasurer
Mrs. J. L. Allen	Parliamentarian
Mrs. C. E. Holmes	Chairman Executive Board
Mrs. James Dillard	Chaplain
Mrs. John Davis	Reporter
Mrs. R. W. Harrison, Sr.	Historian
Mrs. Chas. Hunter	Chairman of Past President's Council

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1956

Registration ..... 9:30 - 10:00 A. M.

General Session ..... 10:15 A. M.

President Mrs. B. E. Murph, Presiding

Devotion by Chaplain ..... *Mrs. Dillard*

Greetings on Behalf of Local Auxiliary ..... *Mrs. John Davis*

Response ..... *Mrs. Flora Stringer*
Vice President

Greetings ..... *Mrs. T. J. Barnes*
National Medical Auxiliary
The Southern Zone Director

Instrumental Solo ..... *Mrs. Flora Stringer*

Greetings from National Dental Auxiliary ..... *Mrs. R. W. Harrison, Jr.*

Greetings from National Pharmaceutical Auxiliary ..... *Mrs. C. S. Fielder*

Music ..... *Jackson College*

President's Message ..... *Mrs. B. E. Murph*

Business Session

1955 Minutes

Auxiliary Reports

The R. W. Harrison Scholarship Fund

Announcements

Adjournment 12:45 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1956

General Session ..... 10:15 A. M.

President Mrs. B. E. Murph, Presiding

Devotion by Chaplain ..... *Mrs. Dillard*

Minutes of Wednesday's Session

Minutes of the Executive Board

Forum—National Theme—Conducted by State Chairmen

- Health ..... *Mrs. B. J. Holmes*
- Legislation ..... *Mrs. W. A. Zuber*
- Human Relations ..... *Mrs. G. A. Price*
- Education ..... *Mrs. Chas. Holmes*
- Community Needs ..... *Mrs. W. E. Miller*

Music ..... *Jackson College*

Dental Theme ..... *Mrs. R. L. Mackel*

Pharmaceutical Theme ..... *Mrs. M. S. Love*

Instrumental Solo ..... *Mrs. Flora Stringer*

Guest Speaker ..... *Miss Irene Osborne*
Southern Regional Council

Business Session

- Unfinished Business
- New Business

Report of Committees

Registration, Scholarship, Recommendation, Resolution, Auditing, Program, Courtesy and Nominating.

Election of Officers

Installation of Officers ..... *Mrs. O. D. Polk*

Remarks by ..... *Mrs. W. E. Miller*
President Elect

Adjournment

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1956

An Evening of Games at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Jones
(Dr. M. N. Jones) 1102 Woodrow Wilson ..... 8:00 P. M.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1956

Luncheon—B. F. Roberts Dining Hall, Jackson College ..... 1:00 P. M.

Bridge—Home of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Miller
1503 W. Pearl St. ..... 3:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Dance—Semi-Formal—Steven's Rose Room
Sunset Drive ..... 10:00 P. M.

Tougaloo Southern Christian College

Social Science Division

Faculty, staff, students and friends are cordially invited to attend the Social Science Forum

Wednesday, April 25, 1956

7:30 p. m.

Social Science Laboratory

Speaker of the evening: Miss Irene Osborne, The Atlanta Office of the Southern Regional Council

Subject of discussion: Broadening the communications between the people of our communities for better solutions of our current problems.

The Forum is arranged in cooperation with the Mississippi Council of Human Relations. The speaker has a wide range of community experiences with the American Friends Service Committee and helped in developing community educational programs in Washington, D. C.

The presentation will offer constructive approaches in social engineering which can be translated into social actions in our own communities.

A social with refreshments will close the evening.

The Social Science Division

Ernst Borinski, Chairman

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE REGULAR SESSION 1956

BY: SENATORS EVANS AND CAMPBELL TO: JUDICIARY

SENATE BILL NO. 1870
(AS sent to the Governor)

AN ACT TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE RESOLUTION OF INTERPOSITION, SENATE CON* CURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 125, AND TO THE PRINCIPLE OF SEGREGATION OF THE RACES, TO DEFINE VIOLATIONS THEREOF, AND TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

SECTION 1. That the entire executive branch of the government of the State of Mississippi, and of its subdivions, and all persons responsible thereto, including the governor, the lieutenant,governor, the heads of the state departments sheriffs, boards of supervisors, constables, mayors, boards of aldermen and other governing officials of municipalities by whatever name known, chiefs of police, policemen, highway patrolmen, all boards of county superintendents of education, and all other persons falling within the executive branch of said state and local government in the State of Mississippi, whether specifically named herein or not, as opposed and distinguished from members of the legislative and judicial branches of the government of said state, be and they and each of them, in their official capacity are hereby required, and they and each of them shall give full force and effect in the performance of their official and political duties, to the Resolution of Interposition, Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 125, adopted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi on the 29th day of February, 1956, which Resolution of Interposition was adopted by virtue of and under authority of the reserved rights of the State of Mississippi, as guarantted by the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and all of said members of the executive branch be and they are hereby directed to comply fully with the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, the Statutes of the State of Mississippi, and said Resolution of Interposition, and are further directed and required to prohibit, by any lawful, peaceful, and constitutional means, the implementation of or the compliance with the Integration Decisions of the United States Supreme Court of May 17, 1954 '347 U.S. 483, 74 S. Ct. 686, 98L. ed. 873) and of May 31, 1955 (349 U. S. 294, 75 S. Ct. 753, 99 L. ed. 1083), and to prohibit by any lawful, peaceful and constitutional means, the causing of a mixing or integration of the white and Negro races in public schools, public parks, public waiting rooms, public places of amusement, recreation or assembly in this state, by any branch of the Federal government, any person employed by the federal government, any commission, board, or agency of the federal government, or any subdivision of the federal government, and to prohibit, by any lawful, peaceful and constitutional means, the impelmentation of any oders, rules or regulations of any board, commission or agency of the federal government, based on the supposed authority of said Integration Decision, to cause a mixing or integration of the white and Negro races in public schools, public parks, public waiting rooms, public places of amusement, recreation or assembly in this state.

SECTION 2. The prohibitions and mandates of this act are directed to the aforesaid executive branch of the government of the State of Mississippi, all aforesaid subdivisions, boards, and all individuals thereof in their official capacity only. Compliance with said prohibitions and mandates of this act by all of aforesaid executive officiials shall be and is a full and complete defense to any suit whatsoever in law or equity, or of a civil or cirminal nature which may hereafter be brought against the aforesaid executive officers, officials, agents or employees of the executive branch of State Government of Mississippi by any person, real or corporate, of the State of Mississippi or any other

state or by the federal government of the United States, any commission, agency subdivision or employee thereof.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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Monthly Report

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

August, 1956

To: Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Climate: There appears to be a shifting trend in sentiment in the State. There is unmistakably a detoning in the pitch and frequency of the voices which give rise to tensions.

The State Times has recently editorialized on the handling of race incidents in a way to prevent animosities rather than to exploit them, as some agencies do, for selfish motives. The temper of news and editorials regarding the migration of Negroes from Mississippi is reflective of a more sober thought than the "good riddance of bad rubbish" tone that has been previously associated with this subject. At one point the observation was made that Negroes are leaving and the whites are leaving with them; that the State is the loser when people live elsewhere during the years of their economic productivity and reside here only during childhood and retirement.

The Citizens Councils' latest press report - about two days ago - indicates a membership of 80,000 with Councils in 65 counties. Though at present more temperate in the tone and amount of press representation, the Councils still are used by some liberals as a reason for non-participation in activity to which they give verbal assent. In the minority community, one also encounters less, or more subdued tones in talk about "the troubles."

Flare-ups regarding integration at the Veterans Hospital and the University Medical Hospital were handled calmly by those in charge thus reducing to the very minimum the usual tensions produced by inflammatory press reports. It seems, however, from a statement in the press that the University Medical Center has abandoned integrated orientation classes. With the employment of a Negro nurse for the all-Negro floor, there seems to be a natural, or designed, decreasing frequency of bi-racial contacts between professional and practical nurses and between nurses and patients.

Activity: The Executive Committee has inspired a ceaseless flow of activity through correspondence, telephone, and personal conferences to clarify and unify committee thinking regarding the circumstances resulting in SRC's recent action in placing MCHR on probation and ways of pulling together all available constructive elements for a positive "moving ahead."

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for September 5. It is proposed to strengthen the Board membership and plan for a more cohesive response to the challenges presented by the necessity of maintaining a bi-racial "channel of thought" in Mississippi.

Staff concern has continued to focus largely on membership and finance. Mrs. C. A. Williams, Associate Director, reports having presented MCHR at four Negro Church Conferences and conventions in Hinds County and making numerous individual contacts. The Director and the Associate made a joint appearance at Prentiss before a meeting of federated women's clubs (Negro) where the attendance is known to have represented eight or more counties. The Director has spoken before the NAACP, Jackson Branch, the second session summer school for in-service teachers and a social science class at Tougaloo College.

The Director had the good fortune of a telephone conversation with the president of the Florida Council on Human Relations while in attendance at the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs in Miami, July 28 - August 3. The workshop, referred to in the July report, conducted by the Director on August 1 was attended by thirty-odd women and men from almost as many states, including Mississippi.

Jots was compiled and mailed to the membership early in the month. There were a few requests for the Ralph McGill reprint as result of a notation in Jots. Mailings to Board members have included the Ralph McGill reprint and correspondence regarding the meeting scheduled for September 5. The Board meeting has also occasioned compiling and duplicating reports, etc.

Visitors: Office visitors have included the leader of a small group of white men who are exploring the possibility of working constructively in the Jackson area. His report was one of success and disappointment. Having been baffled by the fact that a very prominent businessman agreed with all he had said and then tactfully said "No" to becoming involved, he later concluded that perhaps the approach should not be to involve these VIPs (very important people) who would be the first targets of Citizens Council, but to concentrate on recruiting more people of less prominence through the churches.

The Acting Chairman of MCHR Executive Committee and the finance chairman have been in for office conferences. A MCHR member, alarmed over the JOTS' statement on MCHR's probational status came in to talk things over. A few other members made telephone inquiries.

A local NAACP attorney visited the office to chat about what's happening in interstate travel. He told how he lost a case because it was not prossed upon his appeal to County Court. He was told that local police had not followed instructions to direct traffic coming into the R. R. waiting-room - not to arrest. His Negro client's twenty-five dollars for bond was returned.

An out-of-state visitor, Ben Oko, represented himself as a student of Amherst College. He had been told by someone in the local Citizens Council office that they had 120,000 members and weilded great power. The Council was represented as taking a "no compromise" position and as having "hushed NAACP, which for the past two years has done no more than make a few empty threats; and silenced the liberals at Millsaps."

A Negro Board prospect, the Negro chairman of the United Givers Fund drive, a member of the Voters League, a Negro real estate dealer, and two Negro College presidents were among other office visitors during the month.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS

At Present:

Article V. Section 1.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - -. Vacancies in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Council.

Proposed Change:

Article V. Section 1.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - -. Vacancies in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Council or the Executive Committee itself during the interim between Council meetings. All vacancies shall be filled from among members of the Board and subject to confirmation by the succeeding annual meeting of the Council.

Presented to Executive Committee
in session September 21-22, 1956

Monthly Report

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

October, 1956

To: Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Finance was the main concern of the Council during October. The quota of $3500.00 required for participating in the SRC grant for 1956-1957 has been reached and properly reported.

The Executive Committee met on September 7th to determine next steps in the light of the SRC decision that financial assistance to MCHR would terminate with December. A meeting of the Board of Directors was planned and scheduled for November 7th. The Annual Meeting of the members was set for November [25th] at Tougaloo College and conceived as an opportunity for the Board to inform and inspire the members in relation to MCHR and its potential for good.

With the assistance of Mr. S. W. Miller, Finance Chairman, and Mrs. C. A. Williams, formerly associate director, MCHR has been presented with notable success to individuals of both races. Substantial contributions accompanied by favorable comment from white individuals was one of the rewarding features of the concentrated finance effort. Most encouraging, also, has been the increase in the responsiveness of Negro teachers and other responsible people.

The physical impossibility involved in the necessity of an almost person to person contact has been the only really discouraging aspect in the situation. Failure of reaponse by certain individuals has been interpreted as a challenge to creative thinking in finding ways of reaching and influencing people.

There has not been sufficient time to evaluate recent reports that Jackson Negro teachers are being questioned by officials as to their being qualified voters, nor to reconcile reports in the State Times current survey indications of an increase in qualified Negro voters with previous statements from other sources relative to imposed strictions on Negro Voting.

SRC request for assistance in listing individuals who are victimized because of their racial beliefs has necessitated the checking of sources for current information on old cases and for new cases. An interesting observation is that reports show most individuals to have found other employment and do not want to risk publicity.

Some concentrated activity was required during the last two or three days of the month to meet the Central Office's request for information re the number of qualified voters in Mississippi.

There have been talks with two sociology professors, a MCHR Board member and the chairman of the local Methodist Church Committee on Economic and Social Relations in preparation for the MCHR Committee on Program for Action to be held November 7th.

A school principal from Adams County, (told how he circumvented the city superintendent's attempt to shift to him the responsibility of passing out to Negro teachers the new affidavits requiring teachers to list organizational connections), the Jackson teacher who is unemployed because she could not conscientiously make the statement required for the release of her contract held up last spring due to her organizational affiliations; the Reverend George Lawrence, minister of Education, Friendship Church, New York City; Director State Branches NAACP; white psychology professor, Memphis, Tennessee; the National Director of Branches, NAACP were among the office visitors during the current month or late September.

The director spoke at a Jackson church, a local Federated Club, and the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs during the month.

Monthly Report

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

December, 1956

To: Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Follow-up on the annual meeting held November 25th., issuing JOTS, and the 1957 PROGRAM FOR ACTION, making contacts for a case in Yazoo County to which the National Sharecroppers Fund subsequently gave assistance in preventing the foreclosure on the farm home of a Negro family constituted the major activity of the Director during the first half of December. (The latter half of the month was granted by the Executive Committee for vacation.) An excellent opportunity to present "the cause" was provided in a short talk before the State meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge and Auxiliary held in Jackson.

White and Negro contacts were made at a bi-racial tea for the benefit of the William Johnson Bethlehem Center, (a Methodist Church Project).

- - -

Office visitors: A Negro farmer-business man from Belzoni who, as a victim of economic reprisals, had received a National Sharecroppers Fund loan through the assistance of MCHR came in for assistance in making a payment.

A Negro teacher of Leake County came in to relate his experience. Upon hearing rumors in Jackson at a meeting of Negro vocational teachers that his contract would not be renewed, he checked with the President of the Board of Trustees and county superintendent whereupon the rumor was confirmed with non-residence in the immediate community given as the basis of the action. He had just recently been told by a white friend that NAACP affiliation was the real reason for his being dropped. The teacher said he was leaving the state permanently. In talking with a school principal from Coahoma County, I was told how he had refused - when importuned - to fire a teacher, the wife of the Clarksdale NAACP president.

- - -

Information has come from two sources of Negroes stating that white men have expressed concern over not knowing what Negroes are thinking, stating, in one instance, that "we are doing all the talk and you all are not saying anything. What do you think about integration?" As indicated by clippings sent to SRC there is also grave concern about people (including Negroes) leaving the State. The belief seems widespread that reasonable evidence of serious attempts at equalizing school facilities will satisfy for a long time, if not forever, the Negro's demands for integrated schools. Negroes observed an interesting sort of quietness following the arrests in the Clinton, Tennessee school situation.

In reply to a question about the situation in general in Mississippi, a white attorney in Yazoo City stated that race relations had deteriorated; however, he was not affected directly; that he is so busy with his own affairs that he has neither the time nor the inclination to try to straighten out the world.

- - -

The Mississippi State Council on Human Relations appreciates the long years of association with the Southern Regional Council. Many experiences over the years have been mutually beneficial. In coming to the terminal point of the present affiliation, I express gratitude for the past two years of assistance and visualize a future relationship of reciprocity.

-

FILE COPY

(Friends of Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Inc.
To: (Members of the Mississippi Division, Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
(Now Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Inc.

From: Ruby S. Lyells, Executive Director
1104 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi

The Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., along with other state affiliates of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. is sharing in a quarter million dollar grant from the Fund for the Republic (a Ford Foundation subsidiary) designed to aid individual states of the South in building for themselves an awakened and responsive citizenry. As of January 1, 1955, we have employed staff and opened an office in temporary quarters at 1104 Lynch Street, Jackson.

At the annual meeting, February 13, our Executive Committee was authorized to effect a reorganization in compliance with the newer developments. We are now the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Inc. (Application for Charter in process.)

Under the new program dues and contributions will be paid directly to the State offices instead of being routed through the Atlanta office for bookkeeping purposes. Except for a two-dollar subscription to NEW SOUTH, official publication of SRC, all funds will remain at the disposal of the respective state organizations.

One condition of the Ford Foundation grant is that the several states will supplement their own budgets. In the meantime, we, in Mississippi, want to begin now to build up a reserve for independent operation in the future. To that end the following scale of dues has been set up:

> Five (5) dollars, minimum dues; seven (7) dollars, joint membership for husband and wife; two (2) dollars, student membership. At the present time we are requesting larger donations on the following basis: Ten (10) dollars, supporting membership; twenty-five (25) dollars, contributing membership; fifty (50) dollars, sustaining membership; one hundred (100) dollars, Patron of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

The program for immediate action calls for the forming of conversational groups across racial lines in local communities to explore the facts about the local schools; to discuss the bearing of the Supreme Court Decision on lifting the educational and cultural level of minorities, and on world mission and world peace; forming interracial committees; getting Negroes represented on school boards, police forces, etc.; visiting sessions of school boards and sitting in on court proceedings; reading what "they think" -- i.e., Southerners and others who are in the vanguard of public opinion.

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Box 1326, Hattiesburg, the chairman, and all other officers have graciously consented to carry on until the reorganization has been completed.

In addition to making contributions themselves and informing others who may want to know about our efforts, our members can help, at this time, by sending to the office names and addresses of individuals to whom we may send information or contact personally. We want also to know if a visit to your community can be the occasion for a small interracial talkfest. Even if a bi-racial meeting does not seem practical at present, any group that will participate in an objective discussion of the issues facing us will be richer for the experience.

Whatever the situation is, let us hear from you. Knowing that you are with us will be a source of inspiration.

The Fund for the Republic an independent organization* devoted to the promotion of the principles of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

* established by the Ford Foundation

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

1104 LYNCH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Board of Directors

President
Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Sherard, Mississippi

Vice Presidents
Mrs. C. E. Dishman
Piney Woods, Mississippi

Mr. Charles T. Morgan
Mathiston, Mississippi

Secretary-Treasurer
Msgr. Joseph B. Brunini
123 North West Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. E. E. Deen
206 32nd Avenue
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mr. Alexander Fitz-Hugh
P. O. Box 747
Vicksburg, Mississippi

Miss Alma Hickman
1509½ Pearl Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Rev. Duncan M. Hobart
1116 23rd Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

Rabbi Charles Mantinband
P. O. Box 1326
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mr. S. W. Miller
1120 West Pearl Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dr. H. G. Williamson
113 Thomas Street
Grenada, Mississippi

Dr. Thomas L. Zuber
25 Jordan Avenue
West Point, Mississippi

Staff

Executive Director
Mrs. R. S. Lyells
1104 Lynch Street
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Associate Directors
Mrs. J. A. Burt, Jr.
Mrs. C. A. Williams

817 Alvaredo,
June I, 1956.

Dear Board Members;

I quote from a letter from the Atlanta office:

" S.R.C. looks to State Organizations to run an efficient program --- responsibility for running a State office well and effectively is with the State Organization".

Because of the handicaps under which our office is set up and under which it functions, I do not believe it van ever operate effectively and efficiently. I do not want to be held responsible for conditions which I did not help to create, and which, apparently, cannot be changed.

Also, I do not feel I can give even quiescent approval to the expenditure of approximately $15,000.00 per year to amintain our present ineffective organization.

Hence, with this letter, I am handing in my resignation as Board Member and President of the MCHR. My resignation will take effect June 15, 1956.

Please note the above Jackson address where I will be until June 15th. Jackson telephone 3-4215.

Sincerely,

Cerra R. Ratliff

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff.

For your information

cc: GSM
CHP

Eslick
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

June 5, 1956

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
817 Alvaredo
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Ratliffe:

We have received your letter of June 1 submitting your resignation as President of the Mississippi Council. I would like to ask you a personal favor - that we table your resignation until Dr. Parrish and I are able to come to Mississippi in the near future and re-examine the staff-Board relationship and the operation of the Mississippi Council.

We in this office share with you an uneasiness about the situation in Mississippi and cannot be a party to an ineffective organization. I will notify you in the next day or so of the proposed time of our visit.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

P. S. Dr. Mitchell is out of the office but will write you the first of the week.

AMSD

June

July 29, 1956

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
c/o Dr. Richard Finger, President
Millsaps College,
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Ratliff,

Dr. Parrish and I are coming out to Mississippi Monday and Tuesday, July 2-3, to talk with various key people about the situation there.

We feel that the Mississippi Council has reached and impasse and that drastic action may be called for. Your resignation was another link in a long chain of events which have worried the central office. When a good person such as you feels that they must resign, things are obviously in a state.

I know that you have been busy and out of the state, but learned from your son-in-law that you will be in Jackson, Tuesday. Could we please impose on your time and talk about what can be done in Mississippi at this time?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

October 4, 1956

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
Wheatley & Company
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

Dr. Mitchell is out of the office and will be in New York for the remainder of the week. Therefore, I am answering this letter.

It is the policy of SRC to with hold funds from a state organization which does not reach its minimum requirement during a given fiscal year. Last year this was done in the case of two states. Both of them, however, came through with the minimum requirement within a short period of time. No more funds, including salary checks, may be sent to the Mississippi Council until you have indicated that you have raised the $3,500 minimum for the past fiscal year.

If you raise the required amount in a relatively brief period of time, further funds will be available to the Mississippi Council through December 1956. For the period October 1 - December 31, the amount available will be the pro-rata share of an annual allotment of $7,500.

I hope that the membership of MCHR will support the Board of Directors in their resolution to continue as a voluntary organization and certainly we deeply desire that the friendly connection between the two organizations continue. It was with considerable reluctance that we found it necessary to recommend the severance of financial aid to the Mississippi Council, particularly in the light of the dedicated people on the Board, of which you are a splendid example; but in all honesty we could not do otherwise.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick R. Routh
Assistant Director

FRR/sc

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

12 Nov 56

Dear GSM-

Attached hereto is a draft of a proposed letter to Mrs. Wheatley.

It contains two alternative closing paragraphs. Both HCF and I feel that the first alternative is preferable.

You might want to add a final paragraph of encouragement in your own inimitable style.

FBR.

FBR - for action if needed

WHEATLEY & COMPANY
COTTON

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

November 8, 1956

RECEIVED NOV 12 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You will be glad to know that the Mississippi Council on Human Relations Board of Directors held a very enthusiastic and forward looking meeting on November 5, in Jackson. I really believe that SRC's aid and advice in the past two years have created energies which we should not have had otherwise.

The Executive Committee considered the allocation of the $1,875 which we are still to receive from you, in the light of our future plans.

We have decided that Mrs. R. S. Lyells and Mrs. C. E. Williams shall receive their regular salaries for October, of $416.66, and $208.34, respectively. And that Mrs. Lyells shall receive her regular salary of $416.66 for November.

After our annual meeting which is to be held November 25, we will indicate how we wish the remaining sum of $833.34 to be paid.

A duplicate of this letter is attached for the SRC treasurer, Mrs. Alexander.

Gave to Rha
(FBR)

Sincerely yours
Elizabeth D. Wheatley
Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
Acting Chairman Executive Committee MCHR

cc: Members of the Executive Committee of MCHR, as follows:
Rt. Rev. J. B. Brunini, Treasurer
Mr. S. W. Miller Finance Chairman
Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director

cc: FBR

file copy

December 4, 1956

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

Thank you for your letter of November 8th, and the kind words about SRC's aid and advice over the past two years. We will be happy to continue to offer consultant help to the Mississippi Council as and if your Executive Committee feels the need for it.

We have made proper arrangements to disburse funds allocated to the Mississippi Council according to your instructions -- $208.34, to Mrs. C. A. Williams for the month of October and $416.66 per month to Mrs. Lyells for October and November. We will hold the balance of $833.34 until we receive further instructions from your Executive Committee.

In the By-Laws of all affiliated organizations is this clause:

> "In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council."

As to the property of the Mississippi Council purchased with SRC funds during the period of affiliation, we suggest that for the time being you continue to use the property as heretofore but we request from you by January 30, 1957 a list and a fair market evaluation of such items of property; in order that in any later stage which might make it desirable SRC could exercise its rights under the original agreement with the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Rt. Rev. J. B. Brunini, Treasurer
Mr. S. W. Miller, Finance Chairman
Mrs. R. S. Lyells, Executive Director

December 18, 1956

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

Lanier Hunt is a man whom I respect. He called me the other day from somewhere remote with a message that the Reverend Mr. G. E. Stevens, now of Lake Stevens, Oxford, Mississippi, a retired district superintendent in the Methodist Church, is an exceptionally good man; right-minded; and willing to be of use for a more or less lengthy further period.

I told Lanier that I would let you know. Doubtless you have your own resources for confirming or rejecting Lanier's estimate.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 21, 1956

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

You were kind to write. I will make out, but I'll miss ten thousand friends from this part of the world. You know I make some claim to being a Mississippian (though the state would never have me), because my father was born in the state, and was raised at Jonestown.

Alice and I will have a two-unit motel next door to our croft, and you are please to come and stay in it. And the nice thing is that for fear of getting hooked in British income taxes each year after it has taken in 400 bucks she's wide open for free! Don't yet know where for sure, but probably in the neighborhood of Applecross, on the mainland, opposite Skye.

I wish I could have got to Mississippi lately. And we are deeply grateful for Mrs. Wheatley to the rescue.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

WHEATLEY & COMPANY
COTTON

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

December 19, 1956

RECEIVED DEC 21 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge the receipt of various communications from your office which have been of much interest to us of the Mississippi group: the evaluation of criteria, the proposals for the future of SRC, and the release concerning your departure as executive director.

We join all the state groups and other individuals in the feeling that we are losing a good friend and a serviceable companion on our long road. May I say personally that I regret very much not having made a personal contact with you during the years of your directorship.

Our Mississippi group is very hopeful of the new year and we are planning to consult with SRC on our plans from time to time, even though we are on our own.

This is not the time however to do more than wish you very well in your chosen field and a pleasant life in Scotland. We have confidence in Mr. Fleming as your successor.

Sincerely yours

Elizabeth D. Wheatley

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
Acting Chairman Executive Committee MCHR

cc: Mrs. R. S. Lyells
Executive Director MCHR

WHEATLEY & COMPANY
COTTON

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

March 7, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming.

This is to notify you that at the Board of Directors meeting of the Mississippi State Council on Human Relations, held in Jackson, March 1, 1957, the only officer elected was a secretary-treasurer.

The office of Executive Director was not filled. Mrs. R. S. Lyells was elected as secretary-treasurer.

At this meeting the Executive Committee was relieved of its duties, and I retired as acting chairman. Bishop Joseph Brunini retired as treasurer.

Any communications from the Southern Regional Council should be addressed to Mrs. R. S. Lyells, secretary-treasurer, Post Office Box 9096 Jackson 3 Mississippi.

Sincerely yours

Elizabeth D. Wheatley

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley

EAB -
Inform all
Staff + change
all lists.

HCF

Camera ✓
Mange ✓

March 8, 1957

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

Thanks for your letter acknowledging receipt of our latest two memoranda. I am glad to have this occasion to write and to assure you of the staff's earnest desire to maintain a close cooperative relationship with the Mississippi Council. You will be receiving our communications regularly, and we hope that you will feel free to advise us of significant developments in Mississippi and also to call on us for such help as we may render to the Mississippi Council.

We have discussed the matter of the Southwide staff conference and all agree that it would be both proper and desirable if your staff should attend. After all, we are working toward the same goals, and as you know all of the state groups will cease to be formal affiliates of the Council as of September 30th. Therefore there is no reason why the Mississippi Council should not be represented if that is convenient for you. We will be sending you further information about the conference shortly, as soon as the date is definitely set.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

February 26, 1957

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
P. O. Box 9096
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

Thank you for your letter of February 24th to Mr. Fleming, who is out of the city until Monday, March 4th. We will be interested in seeing the clip from the Commercial Appeal which you sent, and very appreciative that the George S. Mitchell Tribute Fund will be presented to the next Board meeting of the MCHR.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Brantley
Secretary

eab/

WHEATLEY & COMPANY
COTTON

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

RECEIVED FEB 26 1957

Feb. 24. 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta Georgia

Miss State Council
On Human Relations
P.O. Box 9096.
Jackson Miss.

Dear Mr. Fleming: —

To acknowledge your two memoranda of Feb. 21. Since we are no longer officially connected with S.R.C we are not entitled to send our staff to the Atlanta conference. The George S. Mitchell Tribute Fund will be presented to our next Board meeting.

We hope to keep on the mailing list so far as possible, so that we may not lose touch with S.R.C. We thank you for all communications.

The attached clipping will show you how our "climate" worsens.

Sincerely yours
Elizabeth W. Wheatley
Mrs W. S. Wheatley
Acting Chmn. Executive Committee MCHR.

Please note new for me. for MSCHR.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM September 28, 1959

To: All Cooperating Agencies

From: Paul Rilling, Field Director

Re: Emergency Educational Crisis in Yancey County, N.C.

During the recent meeting of the Southern inter-agency group in Atlanta, the American Friends Service Committee reported that the AFSC had been working with local people in Burnsville and Asheville, N.C. in an effort to provide some form of interim education for twenty-eight Negro children in Yancey County (Burnsville) who are now out of public school. It was agreed that a memorandum on the situation would be circulated when the specific needs were determined.

An interim educational effort is now under way for these children and the need for funds to maintain it is immediate and urgent. The facts, as reported by Charles Davis of the High Point office of the AFSC are as follows:

1. the twenty-eight children comprise the entire Negro school population of Yancey County. There are several thousand white school children in the county. Yancey County is just north of Asheville, N.C. in the western, mountain portion of the state.
2. There are no public school facilities for these children in the county. Until last year there was a one-room, one-teacher Negro elementary school. The high school students were sent by bus daily to Asheville, some forty miles away. The elementary school was condemned during the summer of 1958. Since that time all Negro students have been sent by bus to Asheville.
3. When the Negro one-room school was abandoned, the parents of the Negro students were promised an up-to-date modern school within a year. As of this fall, no school

building for Negroes had been built and the school board had given no indication of beginning construction.

4. In June, 1959, the parents of the children requested the school board to permit the transfer of their children to the Yancey County (white) public schools. They made their requests under provisions of the North Carolina School Assignment Law and the Pearsall Plan. The board turned down the request. After a hearing and reconsideration, asked by the parents, the school board again refused the request for transfer of the children.

5. The parents decided not to allow their children to be sent to Asheville schools this year. The children have been without schooling this fall. Local public schools opened on August 25. Legal action is expected to resolve the situation by next fall.

6. A group of white and Negro residents in Burnsville and Asheville have organized the Burnsville Educational Project. This group has initiated an educational program and is seeking funds to ensure its continuation throughout the current school year if necessary.

7. The elementary pupils are being taught by a former Asheville teacher who has moved to Burnsville for this purpose. Classes are being held in a local church. The seven high school students are attending Allen High School, a private, Methodist institution for girls at Asheville, (even though four of the students are boys.) They will board in Asheville rather than making the eighty mile roundtrip each day.

8. The effort will require over $5,000 to continue throughout the year. The committee has set a goal of $6,560. This includes $4,760 for tuition for the high school students, $1,800 salary for the elementary school teacher in Burnsville. Additional costs will include room and board for the elementary teacher, books for the elementary classes, fuel for the church rooms, etc.

9. Assistance to the project should go to Burnsville Educational Project, c/o Lola B. McCracken, 13½ Eagle Street, Asheville, N.C. The agency person closest to the situation is Charles E. Davis of the School Desegregation Program, Southeastern Office of AFSC, 1818 S. Main Street, High Point, N.C.

October 15, 1959

Miss M. Rosella Hill
Burnsville Educational Project
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Miss Hill:

Paul Rilling is out of town this week, but I did talk to him yesterday afternoon about your letter. He is very much concerned about the Negro students of Yancey County, and will be glad to do whatever he can to help in this situation. He has already sent a memorandum to our cooperating agencies, stating the financial needs, and hopes that this will bring in some of the needed funds.

Paul says he does not know how much help he will be to your group, but he will be happy to meet with you. Monday, October 26, or any Monday is rather difficult for him. Would any time the week of November 3 do? If this is too late, any other day the week of the 26th would be preferable. If none of these dates can be arranged, he would make every effort to be there the 26th. The Southern Regional Council will take care of his expenses for this trip.

Please let us know as soon as possible what date you have been able to set.

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller
Secretary to Paul Rilling

rec'd 10/13/59.

331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina
October 12, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

An interracial group of citizens of Buncombe and Yancey counties has organized to seek means to provide some type of tutoring program for 28 Negro students of Yancey County until the status of their applications to the Yancey County white schools can be settled.

We do not know how long this project will be necessary; however, we are seeking to raise a minimum of $5,000.00 for one year's expenses.

Mr. Charles Davis of the American Friends Service Committee stated that you could give us suggestions as to the organization and execution of a fund-raising project. If it is convenient, we should like to have you meet with us at our meeting scheduled for October 26, 1959. If this date is not suitable, we can arrange to meet at your convenience.

We can arrange for your transportation and boarding expenses.

Hoping to hear that you can be with us, I remain

Sincerely yours,

M. Rosella Hill

M. Rosella Hill
Solicitation Committee
Burnsville Educational Project

SC

make file on Burnsville

The Burnsville Educational Project
13½ Eagle Street
Asheville, North Carolina
October 17, 1959

A M I M Y B R O T H E R'S K E E P E R ?

Dear

People all over the United States, through the efforts of the Burnsville Educational Project, are beginning to learn of the plight of 28 Negro children in Yancey County, who, faced with the prospect this fall of continued inequalities in the provision for their education under the public school system of that county, finally decided that the situation had become intolerable. Thereupon, support began to come from many interested people, and the Burnsville Educational Project was born to meet that need. A certified teacher was hired to work with the 22 elementary children in the basement of Griffith's Chapel Methodist Church in Burnsville, and the 7 high school boys and girls are enrolled at Allen High School, a private school in Asheville under the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church. These boys and girls are being supplied board and room during the school week in private homes as a part of the Project's responsibility.

Nationwide publicity is already beginning to result in a gratifying response from people all over our country, who are demonstrating that they believe in and are willing to act upon the scriptural quotation at the head of this letter. Following are excerpts from a few of the communications received:-

"One of the most disturbing cases of racial injustice in the public schools of North Carolina. . ." -American Friends Service Committee, High Point, North Carolina

"This is not just a problem for Burnsville or Asheville. It is a problem for North Carolina. . .the United States. . .all of our citizens. . . .The law can only pronounce judgment on the adult who disobeys it. It cannot remedy the wrong to the innocent child who must suffer silently the injustice of his elders." -Evanston, Ill.

"How can such things be? How can the Christian folk. . .allow this offense to children continue?" -Black Mountain, North Carolina

"We heard about your school from a short newspaper article. We would like you to have some of our text books. We hope we can help." -Children from Philadelphia, Pa.

"You are making a sound and creative reply to the injustice to innocent children from the prejudice of unthinking people." -Greensboro, North Carolina

"I hope sincerely that the people of Yancey County will open their minds and hearts to the extent that all these children may be received into the public school system." -Raleigh, North Carolina

"Being grateful that my children have received a good education, I am willing to help those less fortunate." -Washington D.C.

"I hope the drive is encouraging." -Cambridge, Ohio

Although the Burnsville parents themselves are making substantial contributions to meet the need, they do need our help. We do and will appreciate your continuing concern, through financial contributions (made to The Burnsville Educational Project, Mrs. Lola McCracken, Treasurer, 13½ Eagle Street, Asheville, North Carolina). Written expressions of your interest can be made to the schools involved, editors of newspapers, and the children themselves. They are attending school at:

Allen High School, 331 College Street, Asheville, N.C.
Griffith's Chapel Methodist Church, Burnsville, N.C.
Mrs. Pearl Oliver, Teacher

We are listing specific needs which must be met regularly:

		36 wks	
Board and room for each high school student	$7.50 per week		1,890
Tuition for each high school student	8.00 per month		
Teacher's salary for elementary students	200.00 per month		1800
Hot lunch program for elementary students	? ? ?	200	
Bus fare to school	? ? ?	4 x 36	
Fuel and rental for the church	? ? ?		

6500-
1500-

Bks, supplies —

Very sincerely yours,

Solicitation Committee

331 College Street
Asheville, N. C.
October 22, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

While making plans for the Public Meeting of the Burnsville Educational Project, we thought that, perhaps, a dinner meeting preceding the public one which is scheduled for 8:00 P. M. at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, would allow a greater number of people an opportunity for discussion with you. This, too, would provide persons directly concerned with the project who find it inconvenient to attend the evening meeting an opportunity to make your acquaintance. This meeting can be held at Allen High School, 331 College Street at 6:00 P. M.; and we can accommodate 25 or 30 persons.

We have asked the Reverend J. W. White, pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist Church and President of the Buncombe County Citizens Organization to preside at the evening meeting.

Please send us some biographical data for publicity. If you will let us know the approximate time that you are arriving, we can arrange to meet you.

Very truly yours,

M. Roselle Hill

M. Roselle Hill

AL 3-3378 - school

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Invocation - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Rev. Marshall McCallum

Music- Allen High School
"No Man is an Island"

Presentation of Speaker - - - - - - - - - - Rev. J. W. White

Address - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Mr. Paul Rilling

Music

Discussion Period

Benediction- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Rev. G. Smith

(Please express approval or disapproval)

October 26, 1959

via air mail

Miss M. Rosella Hill
Burnsville Educational Project
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Miss Burns:

My present travel plans will involve my reaching Asheville at 5:08 p.m., November 5, via Delta Flight #353. I will have no objection to making an earlier meeting at the high school, but wonder if this plan would allow sufficient time for getting from the airport to the meeting, remembering that planes are often late. If you feel that this meeting is highly important, I could catch an earlier plane getting there at 2:09 (Capitol Flight # 584.) Let me know whether you feel this would be necessary.

I am still a little vague as to the nature of the speech you will want at the evening meeting. Mrs. Miller, who spoke with you, reported that you are interested in the background of the Southern Regional Council and some discussion of the problems of raising the money needed for the schooling of the Yancey County children. If there is any particular tone or particular approach needed, I hope you will call or write me.

I am enclosing the biographical data you requested.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA
FOR
Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council

Education: A.B. Hiram College, Ohio
M.A. University of Alabama
additional graduate work, Columbia University

Background: Instructor in Political Science, North Texas State College; University of Alabama.

Field Director, Institute of Citizenship, and Assistant Director of Community Educational Services at Emory University.

Editor of the Gainesville, Georgia Morning News.

Director of a special college project in public affairs and human relations, Southern Area YMCA.

Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

(1139 PME OCT28 59) AA834

RA619 SSB448 R AHA361 NL PD ASHEVILLE NCAR 28

PAUL M RILLING 432-63 Auburn

FIELD DIRECTOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA

COMMITTEE FEELS THAT DINNER MEETING IS IMPORTANT. WILL MEET YOU AT AIRPORT AT 209PM THURSDAY NOVEMBER 5

M ROSELLA HILL 331 COLLEGE ST ASHEVILLE NCAR.

ALLEN HIGH SCHOOL
331 COLLEGE STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

November 8, 1959

Dear Paul,

We wish to express our gratitude and appreciation for your concern in the Burnsville Educational Project.

Your visit was exactly what we needed to stimulate interest in our community. After hearing your discussion, many persons who had been rather quiescent called to express their desire to help interest others.

We shall be extremely happy to receive any comments or suggestions which you may have to offer from time to time, for we, although willing and enthusiastic, realize that our inexperience may lead us to make many blunders.

Thanks again for sharing your wisdom and experience with us.

Sincerely,
Rosella Hill

MEMORANDUM November 9, 1959

To: Harold Fleming
From: Paul Rilling

Re: Burnsville Situation

Miss Hill of the Burnsville Educational Project reports that gifts for educational purposes can be channeled through the Griffith's Methodist Church.

The pastor is the Rev. J. H. Williams of 535 Daisy Avenue, Waynesville, North Carolina. He is reported as being very interested in the project but uninvolved because of distance factors. They are quite sure that he will cooperate perfectly. The treasurer of the church is Mr. Ted Jackson. Mr. Jackson suggests that any donations be sent to him. He has a child involved and was instrumental in setting up the classes in the church basement. He and several other members of the church board of trustees guarantee proper handling of any donations.

Miss Hill suggests that we also inform her if and when such donations are sent so that she may check with Mr. Jackson and make sure such actions are coordinated.

Donations should go to Mr. Ted Jackson, Treasurer, Griffith's Methodist Church, Star Route, Burnsville, North Carolina.

November 11, 1959

Miss Rosella Hill
Allen High School
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Rosella:

On my recent visit to Asheville and Burnsville, I remember making some wild promise to try and set down some suggestions relating to fund raising, etc., so here it is:

1. Asheville - Burnsville. It may well be that the mine has pretty well been worked out so far as the support of people in these communities is concerned, but let's consider these possibilities if they have not already been tried.
   a. Efforts through Negro churches. Every church should be approached for a donation by the official board, a fund raising plea by the minister, special collections on a given Sunday.
   b. If there is any club, fraternity, professional group or organization in the Negro community which has not yet been approached, speakers from the educational project should appear before such groups to request organization donations, pass the hat, etc.
   c. There should be personal, not mail solicitations of all persons, white or Negro, who it is felt are sympathetic to the cause. Names can be suggested by persons already involved in the cause. In the Negro communities of Burnsville and Asheville, this might even take the form of a well publicized Burnsville Mothers'

March, door to door.

d. Interested persons or organizations should be encouraged to pledge on a monthly basis for the duration of the emergency, say through next June. If a fairly small number of persons would give five or ten dollars through the remainder of this year, you would be in good shape.

e. Organizations or individuals could be encouraged to sponsor individual students, handling expenses at Allen if they are high school students, or a pro rata share in Burnsville, if elementary students.

2. The fund raising effort should be expanded from the Asheville area throughout the state of North Carolina, at least to all urban areas.

a. There should be local chairmen, preferably white and Negro co-chairmen, in each city.

b. There should be at least mail solicitation efforts in these communities, signed by local persons. There would be personal appearances before clubs and organizations in these communities.

c. Interested state-wide organizations might be willing to help by involving their constituency (NAACP, N.C. Council on Human Relations, state-wide Negro groups, etc.).

d. A state-wide interracial committee consisting of prestige persons drawn from various state organizations might have useful public relations value.

3. An attractively printed or offset printed brochure could be prepared telling the Burnsville story in word and picture. This would admittedly take money, but would provide a mass distribution item which could be circulated about the state to interested people and groups.

If you wish, I will be happy to write the Board members of the SRC in North Carolina, suggesting that you may get in touch with them concerning your efforts. I have already written Harry Jones, Executive Director of the N.C. Council on Human Relations, 121 E. Third Street, Room 209, Charlotte. Attached, you will find a list of the North Carolina Board members.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

BOARD MEMBERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Marion Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham

Mr. Irving E. Carlyle, Attorney
Wachovia Bank Building,
Winston-Salem

Dr. S. E. Duncan
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh

Mr. Harry Golden, Editor
The Carolina Israelite
1229 Elizabeth Avenue
Charlotte 1

Mr. Paul Green
University of N.C.
Chapel Hill

Dr. Guy Johnson
Department of Sociology
University of N.C.
Chapel Hill

Dr. E. A. McDowell
Southern Baptist Seminary
Wake Forest

Dr. Raymond Wheeler
Doctors Building
Charlotte

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

"Dedicated to the Upbuilding of Western North Carolina"

ROBERT BUNNELLE, *President and Publisher*

GEORGE W. McCOY, *Editor* CLAUDE S. RAMSEY, *Executive Editor*

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1959

Delay Brings School Trouble To Yancey

Delay in the discharge of a public duty has involved Yancey County in U.S. District Court litigation that conceivably could result in the very thing it has sought to avoid—racial integration in its public schools.

Here, briefly, is the situation:

Yancey has failed to provide physical facilities for its Negro pupils.

Lacking these, the pupils, through an attorney, ask the Federal court here to order their admission to the county's white schools.

For a number of years Yancey has sent its Negro high school pupils outside the county —to Asheville's Negro high school. Its Negro elementary pupils were taught in a schoolhouse in Burnsville until September, 1958, when it was closed after a grand jury condemned it.

The county commissioners, then in office, stated that plans would proceed as rapidly as possible to build a new school. Meanwhile, for the 1958-59 school year, the elementary pupils were transported to school in Asheville.

Still lacking a schoolhouse, the pupils were again assigned to Asheville schools when the 1959-60 academic year opened. But the parents refused to permit their children to make the 80-mile daily round trip. Instead, through private financing, the Negro pupils are being taught by private tutors in a Burnsville Negro church.

There the situation stands. There is no public provision for Negro pupils in Yancey. There has been time to provide a schoolhouse. Yancey is not without resources to meet the state constitutional obligation that there shall be a uniform system of public schools.

The obvious neglect resulted in the Federal court suit instituted by the attorney for 27 Negro pupils who named the Yancey Board of Education and the school superintendent as the defendants.

North Carolina generally has followed a moderate course in dealing with the racial question in the schools. Under the Pearsall plan it faced up to the realities of the situation.

The Yancey case is different in that the pupils seek court relief only after the county had failed to provide any school facilities whatsoever. That is not a middle course. It's a course that brings its own trouble to the county.

The course has been clear all along—the provision of reasonable facilities for the Negro pupils. And that provision has nothing to do with the issue of racial integration.

ALLEN HIGH SCHOOL
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

November 19, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks so much for your suggestions concerning the Burnsville Educational Project. Already we have begun to act on those relating to Burnsville and Asheville, and the results are somewhat gratifying.

As we are preparing to get in touch with the Board members of the SRC in North Carolina, we should be pleased to have you "run interference" for us by writing to them, suggesting our intentions.

Mr. Dailey has filed the case with the U.S. District Court, which is convening here; and he has offered a motion for an immediate hearing. The Judge, I understand, uttered a few remarks concerning Yancey County, but there is doubt if any action will be taken before next July.

Thanks again for the suggestion.

Sincerely,

Rosella Hill

Rosella Hill

CITIZEN

SECTION TWO

FRI., NOV. 20, 1959

Yancey Negroes Ask Quick School Order

U. S. District Judge Wilson Warlick heard a motion Thursday requesting immediate relief for 27 Yancey Negro students who are attending a make-shift school in Burnsville or a boarding school in Asheville. They filed suit on Nov. 11 asking admission to three white public schools in that county since they had none of their own.

The judge ordered the motion filed in the office of Clerk of Court Thomas Rhodes and said he would entertain the motion when the defendants (Yancey County Board of Education and superintendent of schools) have had a reasonable time to file an answer.

WILL THEN DECIDE

After studying the suit and the answer Judge Warlick will decide whether or not to issue a temporary injunction restraining the school board and superintendent from refusing Negro children admission to white schools.

A temporary injunction would become effective immediately and the county officials would be called on at a later time to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

The students, on the other hand, can appeal to a higher court should Judge Warlick refuse to issue a temporary order.

The action came on the final day of a two-week criminal term of District Court.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES, ASHEVILLE, N.C. D 3
Sunday, November 22, 1959

Wright: Best Way Out For Yancey Is 'Be Law-Abiding'

There can be no disagreement with your editorial criticism of the Yancey County school board's treatment of twenty-eight Negro pupils. That this treatment has been unwise and callous is undeniable. You are to be commended for directing public attention to it.

There is, however, much room for dissent from your suggested remedy for this situation, the remedy being that at this late date Yancey County build and operate a new school for these twenty-eight pupils.

You, of course, must realize that, even under the repudiated separate-but-equal doctrine, such school would have to provide precisely the same facilities, equipment and teaching skills as the school for whites. In practical terms there would have to be a literal duplication of the white school's library, laboratory, playground, cafeteria and all other services. The curriculum would have to be identical, and so would the quality of teaching.

Yancey County is not wealthy. It has difficulty maintaining one efficient educational system. Could it afford the luxury of two?

Even if no tax burden would be involved, it would be folly to embark on such an enterprise. The law now is that no state may maintain segregated public school systems. So all of the time, energy and investment involved would be wasted at the suit of any Negro child—which suit, by the way, is now pending.

The alternative to your expensive and futile proposal is quite simple. It is to be law-abiding.

Dean Brandis of the University of North Carolina law school recently resigned from the Chapel Hill school board because of its failure to admit a few Negro children into the white school. His reason was that the action was "indefensible in law or morals."

The same observation may be made as to the action of the Yancey County school board.

M. A. Wright
Linville Falls

* * *

Favors Integration

Your recent editorial criticism of our County's treatment of our colored school children was, unfortunately, well deserved. However, I do not think that the remedy which you suggest is appropriate to our circumstances. Yancey is one of the poorest counties in the State and finds it difficult to support one system of schools, let alone trying to maintain a second system for one very small group of colored children. There seems to be only one solution within our means: to enroll all the children in the present school system regardless of color. Furthermore it seems urgent to do this immediately: without wishing to belittle the valiant effort of the Burnsville Educational Project it seems unlikely that the colored children are receiving adequate schooling now, and any delay will widen the educational gap between them and the white children.

Any proposal to maintain separate school systems must inevitably result in much higher taxes which we cannot afford or in much poorer educational facilities for all our children, both white and colored. As a parent, I do not think that we can afford that either.

E. R. Ohle, M. D.
Celo Health Center
Route 5,
Burnsville.

Dismissal Of School Suit

In Yancey Asked By 4 Men

The Yancey County Board of Education, a former board member, and the superintendent of schools filed a motion in dismiss a suit in U.S. District Court here brought by 37 Negro students seeking admission to white public schools in the county.

In a petition, which accompanied the motion, J. L. Robinson, Mrs. Hubbard, Dennis Wheeler and Robert D. Justice asked that they are being sued as individuals and as such have not violated with any legal duties as to the assignment or reassignment of any children eligible to attend county schools.

Robinson is chairman and Mrs. Hubbard is county superintendent of the board of school ex. Wetzell was the third board member until he resigned on Nov. 19, the day following filing of the original suit with the clerk of court, duty one to superintendent of Yancey County schools.

The suit, as filed on Nov. 11, lists defendants as Robinson, Wetzell, R. Hubbard and Mrs. Hubbard, members of the board of education, and Justice, superintendent of schools. It was later amended to drop the name of Wetzell, who has never been a member of the board.

The petition states:

"Any action taken by these gentlemen as individuals is not claim or cause action, and these petitioners, as individuals, are not charged with any legal duties as to the assignment or reassignment of any children eligible to attend the public schools of Yancey County, and as individuals possess no authority to compel any of the persons the plaintiffs seek to enjoin," the complaint claims.

It is further pointed out by the petitioners that "under the laws of the state, each county Board of Education as a body corporate is charged with the sole duty of prosecuting and defending suits for or against the corporation.

"A County Board of Education, as a body corporate, is charged

—Turn To Page Two

with the duty of hearing and determining applications for reassignment, and these petitioners, as 'individuals and as persons, cannot take any action relative to such assignments or reassignments, and can only act when assuming together jointly as the Board of Education of Yancey County."

The petition also points out that the superintendent of schools of Yancey County is not charged with any duties as to assignment or reassignment of children eligible to attend public schools in the county.

Also included in the petition is the contention that:

"The complaint fails to state a claim against the petitioners upon which relief can be granted by the Federal Court.

"The plaintiffs are attempting to maintain a class action which they have no right to maintain in suits of this nature and which they cannot maintain. Neither certain of the other plaintiffs are residents of different attendance areas in the school system.

"This court lacks jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action and over the persons of the petitioners.

"The powers of the state Board of Education as a corporate body of action should be construed and passed on by the Supreme Court of North Carolina prior to any consideration of the construction, meaning and application thereof by the Courts of the United States."

The petitioners have called for a hearing on the dismissal motion at 10 a.m. Dec. 1 "or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard" before Judge Wilson Warlick.

The suit filed by the Negro students requests an immediate injunction prohibiting members of the school board and the superintendent to refuse admission to colored students wishing to attend white schools.

The only Negro school in the county is a private kindergarten school being conducted in a Burnsville church. The public colored school was closed over a year ago when Negro parents refused to send children there. Many of the students are attending schools in Asheville.

Burnsville attorney C. R. Hutchins filed the motion [illegible]

AVAILABLE

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Auburn 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM December 7, 1959

To: N. C. Board Members of SRC

From: Paul Rilling

Re: Burnsville Education Situation

You undoubtedly are aware of the emergency educational situation currently existing in Yancey County, North Carolina. I recently visited Burnsville, observed the situation, met with leaders of the Burnsville Education Project, an interracial committee in Burnsville and Asheville which is attempting to meet the emergency needs of the displaced students.

The facts of the situation were well covered in the September news bulletin of the N. C. Council on Human Relations. As was pointed out, the entire Negro school population of Yancey County is currently without public school education. This includes twenty-five elementary and seven high school students. Until last year the elementary school children attended a one-room, one teacher school in Burnsville and the high school students commuted by bus to Asheville, an eighty mile round-trip.

In 1958, the one-room elementary school was condemned for the third time and the Negro parents refused to permit their children to attend this school any longer. This summer, 1959, the parents protested the sending of the children by bus to Asheville and requested that the children be permitted to attend the only public schools open in Burnsville, "white schools". Their application was denied and legal action is pending.

In the meantime, the Burnsville Education Project is attempting to raise money to take care of the emergency educational needs. At present, the seven high school students are

attending the Allen School in Asheville, a private school. The elementary students are attending classes in the basement of the Griffith's Methodist Church in Burnsville. The Burnsville Education Project will need something over $5,000 to carry on this educational effort through the current school year. Something in the neighborhood of $1,500 has been raised in the Burnsville-Asheville area to date and the group will need considerable additional help. SRC is working with other agencies to locate funds. Anything you could do by way of resources or interpretation to help the Project would be greatly appreciated by the local group which is planning a state-wide fund-raising effort in North Carolina.

Any contributions to the fund should go to Lola B. McCracken, 13½ Eagle Street, Asheville, N.C. Further information may be secured from Miss Rosella Hill, 331 College Place, Asheville, N.C., or from the American Friends Service Committee, P. O. Box 1307, High Point, N.C.

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 2-4025

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

September 22, 1959

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Rilling:

This letter comes to you in regard to the Burnsville, North Carolina education project.

You may already have seen yesterday's or today's newspaper story on the current status of the project. In case you haven't, some type of interim education for the students began yesterday - September 21.

The elementary pupils are meeting in the one-room basement of the Griffith Chapel Methodist Church in Burnsville. They are being taught by Mrs. Pearl Jordan House, a retired teacher from Asheville, who formerly taught in Burnsville and is familiar with the situation.

The seven high school students, 4 boys and 3 girls, started classes at Allen High School, a Methodist-operated institution for girls at Asheville, N. C. These boys and girls will attend Allen High as day students. They will live in Asheville instead of making the 80 mile roundtrip from their homes each day.

White and Negro residents of Asheville, who organized the Burnsville Educational Project, are now trying to raise funds to cover the expenses of the private schooling for the children.

The Griffith Chapel Methodist Church volunteered the use of their building for the elementary classes and will provide funds to pay for lights.

Mrs. House has agreed to teach the multi-graded group for $200.00 per month plus room and board. A room is being furnished Mrs. House by a Mrs. Griffith.

The Burnsville Educational Project plans to raise about $5000.00 or enough to maintain this tutoring program for at least one year. Financial goal is set to include the following:

1.	Salary for Mrs. House	$1800.00
2.	Tuition, room and board, books, etc. for 7 high school students at $680. per student	4760.00
3.	Books for the elementary classes	?
4.	Fuel	?
5.	Expenses of publicity	?
6.	Board for Mrs. House	?
		$6560.00

There is a very real urgent need for outside financial support of this project. Burnsville Negro community financial ability and resources for support of this project are indeed meager. Even though Negroes in the community are home owners they have little or no economic base. Only three adult males in the community are employed full time on a regular job. Other adults, both male and female, are part-time or day workers. Parents of school children in Burnsville are being asked to pay into the education fund whatever contribution they can make toward the expenses of board for the high school students.

Agencies that wish to contribute but cannot see their way clear to make contributions directly to the Burnsville Educational Project might consider the possibility of making their contribution to individual students.

Persons who wish to aid the tutoring program should write to the Burnsville Educational Project, c/o Lola B. McCracken, 13½ Eagle Street, Asheville, N. C.

Attached is a copy of our monthly newsletter on the Yancey County School Story.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Davis

Charles E. Davis
School Desegregation Program

CED/as

Enclosure

NEWSLETTER

of
School Desegregation Program
of
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

1818 S. Main St. Sept. 1959 High Point, N.C.

THE YANCEY COUNTY SCHOOL STORY

One of the most disturbing cases of racial injustice in the public schools of North Carolina came to light a few days ago in Yancey County.

In this western North Carolina county there are 28 Negro children who are boycotting school this fall, because in order to attend classes they would have to travel some 80 miles roundtrip each day on a twisting mountain road (U.S. 19) to Asheville, where the nearest public schools for Negroes are located. Last year the children attended the Asheville schools, leaving home about 6:30 every morning and not returning home until about 5:30 in the afternoon. As one parent expressed it, "On winter days it was dark when the children left home in the morning, and it was dark when they returned home in the evening."

As another parent expressed it, "It's just too far for children six years old to have to ride." One of the students, a 17 year old girl who would be a high school senior this year if she had not declined the long bus ride said, "The bus was cold. I wouldn't like for my brothers and sisters - I have six - to go through what I did."

This story came to light a few days ago when several of the parents and children appeared before the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee at a public meeting in Raleigh.

Here is background for the story. The 28 children comprise the entire number of Negro children of school age in Yancey County, although there are several thousand white children in the county. Until one year ago a one-room, one-teacher school building in Burnsville, the county seat, served as school for the elementary aged Negro children (about 20 children). Negro children of high school age from Yancey county have been sent daily by bus to Asheville in Buncombe County, for several years. During the summer of 1958, the Negro elementary school in Burnsville, the only Negro school in Yancey County, was condemned by the county's Grand Jury as being physically inadequate and unsafe.

At that time Yancey County school officials promised the Negro parents of elementary children that the said officials would provide an up-to-date modernly equipped school for the children within a year, if, in the meantime, the parents would allow their children to go to Asheville schools. The parents reluctantly agreed and the 28 children (high school and elementary children) rode by bus each day on the 80-mile mountainous round trip.

By the end of the school year no school building for the Negroes had been built in Burnsville and the School Board gave no indication of beginning construction on such a building.

Soon afterwards, in June 1959, the Yancey County Negro parents met and decided to ask for transfer of their children to the Yancey County (white) public schools. They made their requests to the School Board under provisions of the North Carolina School Assignment Law and Pearsall Plan. The Board rejected their request. The parents then asked for a hearing before the Board and for reconsideration of their request. The hearing was held and the Board again rejected their request for transfer of the children.

The parents were then left with the alternatives of continuing to send their children to Asheville, or of refusing to send their children to school. They decided to follow the latter course and since August 25, when the public schools opened in that area, the 28 Negro children have been without schooling. Probably their case will have to be settled by the federal courts. This may be done within two or three months or it may require a year or more.

To provide some type of interim education for the students until the status of their application to the Yancey schools can be settled, a group of white and Negro citizens in Buncombe and Yancey counties have organized to raise funds and set up a tutoring program for the children. This group which calls itself the Burnsville Educational Project, has employed a qualified teacher to move into Burnsville and to provide basic instruction for the elementary-aged children in one of the Negro church buildings. The seven Negro high school students, 4 boys and 4 girls, will be enrolled at Allen High School, a private school in Asheville for Negro students (school is operated by the Methodist Church's Women's Division of Christian Service). The seven students will be housed by families in Asheville and will attend the private school as day students.

In order to operate this tutoring program for the current school year, the committee estimates that it will need to raise about $3500 - $5,000. Several organizations, local and national, are being approached by the committee, but most of the financial support for the project is expected to come from individual citizens. Persons who wish to aid the tutoring program whould write to the Burnsville Educational Project, c/o Lola B. McCracken, 13½ Eagle Street, Asheville, N. C.

Persons who wish to express their views in writing should send letters to the Editor of the Asheville Citizen or Asheville Times or to their local newspaper editors. Others may wish to express their concern to the Superintendent of Education, Yancey County, Burnsville, North Carolina.

* *

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PROGRAM
American Friends Service Committee
1818 S. Main Street
High Point, N. C.

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
P A I D
High Point, N.C.
Permit No. 86

Burnsville

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE • 1705 NORTH CONGRESS AVENUE • AUSTIN 1, TEXAS

Friday

Dear Paul,

Here is my schedule for next week:

Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 21 and 22
c/o AFSC, 1705 North Congress Avenue
Austin

Wednesday, Sept. 23
c/o Mrs. Robert Childers
270 Blalock Drive
Houston 24, Texas

Thursday and Friday, September 24, 25
c/o Rev. J.C. Mickle
Second Congregational Church
764 Walker Avenue
Memphis 6, Tennessee

I may decide to stay in Memphis until Saturday afternoon to attend the NAACP Conference which Ruby mentioned, that is, if it is a public meeting and not an executive session. Whether I stay will depend mainly on whether this is a good time for you and Ruby and me to get together.

I will be back in Philadelphia Monday, September 28 and will be quite busy between October 1 and the time I leave for San Juan. I am sure, however, that I could find time for a meeting in Washington and would suggest Friday afternoon, October 2 or Friday, October 9 if it does not seem possible for us to get together in Memphis. Actually, one advantage of the later dates is that we would have more time to gather information about Burnsville and Prince Edward County. We might even meet in P.E. County (O, happy day!) if there would be any point in that - or in Richmond where your office is.

I would appreciate it very much if you could get in touch with Ruby and get word to me about your suggestions for meeting. Also, give her my Memphis address and ask her to get me some info about her NAACP meetings in Memphis.

Appreciated the session yesterday morning. In many ways, it would be good if AFSC had my office in Atlanta. I need more opportunities for consultation.

Sincerely,

Jean

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN, ASHEV[illegible] C. 9
Friday, December 18, 1959

Yancey Suit Is Dismissed And New Complaint Filed

A civil action brought in U. S. District Court here by 27 Negro children seeking admission to Yancey County public schools was dismissed and reinstated within a matter of minutes Thursday.

Judge Wilson Warlick dismissed the original suit on the grounds that it named members of the board of education as individuals who, as such, have nothing to do with school assignments.

He then signed an order allowing the plaintiff's motion for leave to amend the complaint to include the Yancey County Board of Education, "a body corporate under the laws of the State of North Carolina."

The children instigated the action Nov. 11, charging that they were being deprived of their constitutional rights in that the only public schools in the county were limited to white students.

The men named as defendants filed an answer requesting that the suit be dismissed, and attorney for the plaintiffs filed a motion to include the board of education as a defendant. With Judge Warlick granting both requests, the next step will be the filing of an answer by the school board.

331 College Street
Asheville, N. C.
December 18, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am on my way home for Christmas vacation, but I felt that you would be interested in this late development in the Yancey County School Case.

On Wednesday, December 16th., a team from the Project appeared before the Charlotte Council of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. We explained the work of our project, answered questions, and gave background information on the school situation. Of course, we did not collect any money , but we feel that those present will be very helpful in propagandizing our cause.

The N.A.A.C.P.(state chapter) has promised another contribution, and the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs has given ear to our plea and a contribution will be forthcoming from them.

The local reponse has been rather encouraging during the past few weeks. We hope that this will continue after Christmas.

Hoping you a very pleasant holiday season, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Rosella

PR. for Return Soc Files Wat

December 24, 1959

Mr. Irving Carlyle
Wachovia Bank Building
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Carlyle:

This is just a note of appreciation for your prompt and generous response to Paul Rilling's memorandum on the Burnsville situation. I am sure that your fine letter, no less than your contribution, will greatly encourage the Burnsville group that is providing interim education for the Negro children.

We have been fairly successful in helping the local committee to secure funds, and Ben Muse will shortly visit Raleigh in the hope of applying some positive persuasion to the state leadership in this matter.

Let me take this opportunity also to say how much I appreciated your comments at the Annual Meeting. I hope you felt that the statement, as it was finally released, preserved the right note.

With kindest regards and good wishes of the Season, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Fidelity Onion Skin
MADE

WOMBLE, CARLYLE, SANDRIDGE & RICE
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CALDER W. WOMBLE
CHAS. F. VANCE, JR.
WADE M. GALLANT, JR.
LESLIE E. BROWDER
H. GRADY BARNHILL, JR.

TELEPHONE
PARK 5-1311

December 22, 1959

Miss Lola B. McCracken
13-1/2 Eagle Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Re: Burnsville Education Situation

Dear Miss McCracken:

Pursuant to a circular which I received from the Southern Regional Council, I am enclosing herewith my check to the order of the Burnsville Education Project in the amount of $50.00, as my contribution towards relieving the unjust and unlawful situation prevailing at Burnsville. It may be questioned seriously whether or not there is a more flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of a group, to be found anywhere, than that which exists at Burnsville. To expose Negro school children to the hazards of an eighty-mile bus trip each day to Asheville, North Carolina, is a shameful disregard of the human and legal rights of those children.

Yours very truly,

Irving E. Carlyle

Irving E. Carlyle

IEC:BA
Enc.
cc: Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Elizabeth

WOMBLE, CARLYLE, SANDRIDGE & RICE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
WACHOVIA BANK BUILDING
WINSTON-SALEM 1, N. C.

B. S. WOMBLE
I. E. CARLYLE
W. P. SANDRIDGE
WM. F. WOMBLE
LEON L. RICE, JR.
CALDER W. WOMBLE
CHAS. F. VANCE, JR.
WADE M. GALLANT, JR.
LESLIE E. BROWDER
H. GRADY BARNHILL, JR.

TELEPHONE
PARK 5-1311

January 4, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This will thank you very much for your letter of December 24.

Wishing for you and your co-workers a good New Year, I am

Yours sincerely,

Irving Carlyle

IEC:BA

ALLEN HIGH SCHOOL
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

February 4, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Hilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

We are enclosing a clipping of an article which appeared in the "Yancey County Record", the local newspaper of Burnsville, North Carolina. This article was written by the Reverend Warren Reeve, the Presbyterian minister of Burnsville. Both he and the Methodist minister have taken an active interest in the school situation and were present at the meeting of the Burnsville Educational Project which was held in Burnsville on January 25.

Then, too, we would like to report that we are progressing very well with our finances. Thanks to you and the N.A.A.C.P. We received another check amounting to $1,000 from the latter. This will permit us to implement our present program of instruction. We hope to obtain another teacher with the hope that both teachers will have more time for remedial work.

We appreciate so very much your help and advice.

Yours truly,

Rosella Hill

Rosella Hill

****

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date February 5, 1960

To: Paul Rilling From: Harold Fleming

Subject: Possible Peters Article on Yancey County

This is just to remind you of our conversation re the above and yours agreement to try to uncover a good "human interest" angle on which Peters might base a magazine article. Among the DPs in Burnsville is there a particularly interesting or noteworthy child, a moving family situation, or what not?

I realize you've hardly had a chance to follow up on this yet. But I do think it's worth the effort as soon as you can.

As I said before, this could be farmed out to Bagwell, but I believe you expressed a preference for handling it yourself at the source.

February 8, 1960

Via Air Mail

Miss Rosella Hill
Allen High School
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Rosella:

It was good to hear from you again. I was getting curious about Burnsville and was on the verge of writing you for information. I am glad things are going well, particularly with financial affairs.

We have a possible publicity angle with a leading free lance writer who has indicated that he might be interested in doing an article on Burnsville if he can find a good human interest angle on which to base a piece for one of the national magazines. What would be needed would be a particularly moving or interesting angle involving one of the children, one of the families, or what have you. If you have any thoughts on a child or a family that would be good as a central focus for such an article, let me know as soon as possible. With luck, this could be a good publicity break.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Cc: Bill Bagwell

HCF ✓

ALLEN HIGH SCHOOL
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

February 11, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The publicity angle sounds extremely interesting. We hope that it will materialize and that "Lady Luck" will smile on us again.

For a person to serve as a central focus, I would suggest Mrs. John B. Griffith. She is a little over 60 years of age, lives on a small farm, and is the grandmother of several of the children envolved in the suit. In the past years she has approached the Yancey County School Board many times to seek improvement in the facilities provided for the Negro children. She is a woman of unusual physical and spiritual strength; and although unlettered, she is quite verbal and possesses an air of wisdom and serenity.

As I will be going to Burnsville on Friday to take some school supplies, I will seek out other possibilities.

Sincerely,

Rosella Hill

Rosella Hill

RH:cms

331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina
March 15, 1960

Dear Paul,

I am enclosing a newspaper clipping in which you may have some interest. Although we have been expecting some action, the story appeared for the first time in this morning's paper. From several telephone conversations which I've had today, I believe that it is causing some concern in this community.

Bill Bagwell and Charles Davis are supposed to be in Asheville tomorrow. They will stay over Thursday and go to Burnsville on Friday.

I read the SRC Lunch-Counter Report. Charles sent me his copy. Things are about to take some form here. Bill and Charles are scheduled to talk with some students who have approached several managers of stores that have lunch counters.

If any interesting events take place, I will notify you.

Sincerely yours,

Rosella

Rosella

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March 22, 1960

Miss Rosella Hill
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Rosella:

Thank you for bringing me up to date on recent developments concerning the Burnsville situation. I was particularly glad to note in the clipping that the group is apparently standing firm and will not accept the 'too little too late' bone that is being tossed to them by the state board of education.

I will be visiting Charlotte, North Carolina some time in the near future and perhaps I can get over to Asheville. Let me know if there is anything I should be doing about Burnsville et al.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina
March 28, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We were pleased to hear from you and to learn that you may pay us a visit in the near future.

Your communication to the Mennonite Central Committee is quite timely. A committee of the Burnsville Educational Project has outlined plans for a summer program. We desire someone to give remedial instruction in the basic subjects to the upper elementary and high school students and to conduct a community recreation and health program. These are urgent needs. Much of the low achievement of the students at Allen has been attributed to the inadequate training which they received in previous years. We would consider either white or Negro persons who possess the qualifications and personality to do the job.

Although we would hope to secure volunteer workers, we are seeking funds to pay a small salary or honorarium.

As for the student movement, all is calm for the present. The students visited the managers of the stores which have lunch counters to try to get them to change their policies. They were refused twice. The students then informed an adult group of their efforts and a white minister agreed to call together a number of community leaders to discuss the situation. As a result of this meeting, a committee was formed to seek a solution to the problem. The students have taken a wait-and-see attitude, before returning a third and possibly last time to talk with the store managers. We hope the committee will be successful in its endeavors.

Thanks again for keeping us in mind.

Very truly yours,

Rosella

Rosella Hill

HCF✓
FYI.
distribute to inter-agency group?

331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina
May 15, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We hope that you received the brochures for the Burnsville Educational Project. We regretted the small print; but since they were not expensive, we did not complain.

At present we are working on the summer program. Regardless of the outcome of the case, which is to be heard on July 11th, we feel that the summer program is a must. We have not heard from the Mennonite group or from the Catholic Interracial Committee, which Father Raymond of Spruce Pine contacted. I wrote the Mennonite Committee of our need. We do have, however, two Negro young men who have stated a desire to be employed. Both are this year's graduates. In fact, we have all but hired one to do the health and recreation. The other is equally impressive, but we have discussed the matter of a man teacher with the parents.

The Asheville students are still active. We have had recently organized the Asheville Committee on Human Relations, and the students are trying to permit the Committee to act. Progress has been rather slow so far.

Please keep us in mind.

Sincerely,

Rosella

Rosella Hill

Interracial Group Seek Funds For Yancey Pupils

Asheville Times, Sat., Sept. 12, 1959

An interracial group of Buncombe and Yancey residents are going to try to raise $5,000 to send 28 Yancey Negro children to school. The 28 have been turned down in their attempts to enter all-white schools in Burnsville.

Plans for giving the children some schooling while awaiting the outcome of efforts to enter Yancey schools were made at a meeting in Allen High School here last night.

Under the plan—called the Burnsville Educational Project—21 elementary grade pupils will be tutored by a certified Negro teacher in Griffith Chapel Methodist Church in Burnsville, and seven high school students will attend Allen High School as day students.

April, 1960

Dear Friend:

Greetings from the Burnsville Educational Project. We regret that, being busy people aside from our work with the Project, we have not been able to spend a great deal of time informing our friends over the country of the situation as it has developed during the winter months. We wish you all to know how much it has meant to the committee, and especially to the parents of the children involved, to know that there are so many of you who have been helping us with your money, your prayers, and your messages of friendship and encouragement. We want to make a brief report of our progress, and to tell you what the future holds as we see it.

The Committee: Regular monthly meetings have been held with Asheville and Burnsville friends to discuss our problems. Several white citizens of Burnsville, including Protestant and Catholic spiritual leaders, have joined with us. January and February meetings were held in Burnsville; we find that more of the parents can participate when the meetings are held there. Sub-committees have been working on the following: finances, publicity, education, and the hot lunch program. **Education:** The eight high school students are pursuing their studies at Allen High School, a Methodist school in Asheville, and are still being boarded during the week in private homes in Asheville. These students are handicapped by their poor background in basic education during past years and by having missed four or five weeks of school at the beginning of the year. They are improving but will need much remedial work to keep up with their classes. Two Seniors will graduate this year.

The tutoring program in Burnsville for the elementary students is being carried on by Mrs. Pearl J. Oliver, retired teacher from Asheville. She works with grades 1-8 in the basement of a little Methodist Church — they are very crowded and Mrs. Oliver has an impossible task but has persevered under these conditions. Hot lunches, physical necessities, books, and so on, are being provided through your gifts and with the help of the parents. Here again remedial work in basic education is needed, particularly for the 7th and 8th grade students getting ready to enter high school. **Finances:** We are pleased to report that our original goal of $5000 has been met! This money covers the board and room and tuition of the high school students at Allen, the teacher's salary in Burnsville, and necessary supplies through May of this year. More will be said about finances in our plans for the future.

What Now? As many of you have read, the Yancey Board of Education recently announced plans to build, with the help of state funds, a three-room school in Burnsville for grades 1-12, at a cost of some $30,000. While the Educational Project is not technically involved in the legal proceedings, and was organized to provide education for the children on a temporary basis only, we are faced with some questions.

If the parents refuse to accept the school, since it cannot possibly provide equal education for twelve grades in two classrooms and one "multi-purpose room, shall we continue our program? The parents plan at this writing to continue their suit for admission to the white schools of Yancey County. The court may act on their petition this summer. Meanwhile, the committee is working on the following plans:

Additional teacher: An additional teacher has been secured to divide the pupil load with Mrs. Oliver at least through May and possibly through June.

Summer program: We are trying to secure the services of a person or persons who could do the following: remedial education in basic subjects, with elementary and/or high school students; community recreation and a health program. This person or these persons could be white or Negro, but should be the kind of person who could assist reconciliation efforts already being tried by some of the local citizens.

PTA: We are proud to say that the parents in Burnsville have organized a parent group, the first one they have ever had, to inform themselves of their children's educational problems, and to assist in every way they can in helping them to secure a better present and future.

Whether or not the students are admitted to the county schools for next year, we feel that the summer program is of vital importance. Therefore we are continuing to seek funds to carry on this work. Our plans for the fall term will be contingent on the legal situation as it develops.

Thank you once again for your support.

SEVEN YANCEY STUDENTS ENROLL IN ALLEN SCHOOL

THE ASHEVILLE (N. C.) TIMES, TUES., SEPT. 22, 1959

Seven Yancey County Negro high school students enrolled yesterday at Allen High School here.

The enrollment came about through the efforts of an interracial group of private citizens after the Yancey School Board refused to accept the Negroes to all-white schools there and the refusal of the students' parents to allow their children to make the daily round trip to Negro public schools here.

The seven, four boys and three girls will board in Asheville and attend Allen as day students.

The boys are Thomas Horton, Stephen Griffith, John Vance Jackson, and James Young. They are the first boys to be admitted to the previously all-girl school.

The girls are Frances Griffith, Juanita Parker and Carolyn Young.

A certified private tutor will teach 21 Yancey elementary Negro students in a Burnsville church.

St. Paul Recorder

St. Paul, Minnesota Friday, February 1960

This is a world of compensations, and he who would be no slave must have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, under a just God, they cannot long retain it.

—Abraham Lincoln

NEEDS FOR SUMMER PROGRAM

$ 800.00	to pay personnel to give remedial instruction and to conduct health and recreation program
$ 200.00	maintenance
$ 300.00	equipment
$1,300.00	

Make Contributions

to

BURNSVILLE EDUCATIONAL PROJECT

MRS. LOLA B. McCRACKEN, TREASURER
13½ EAGLE STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

May 18, 1960

Miss Rosella Hill
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Miss Hill:

Paul Rilling is on his way to Europe for a five-week vacation, but asked that I write you about the brochures. If you can let us have at least 25 more we will try to put them into the proper hands.

We do hope your plans for the summer will work out. Besides spreading word of your need, if there is anything else we can do, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller (Mrs. Timothy)
for Paul Rilling

August 29, 1960

Mr. Bill Bagwell
American Friends Service Committee
P. O. Box 1307
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

We would like one more bit of information if you have it available. Exactly how much money did the Committee spend on the school project last year and during the summer, and how much money was raised? Give us what breakdown on income and outgot you can and this will help us in future planning.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR/mf

MEMORANDUM August 29, 1960

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: Paul Rilling

Re: BURNSVILLE.

Since our regular contact in Asheville is currently in Europe, although due back September 1, I contacted Bill Bagwell by telephone concerning the current status of the Burnsville school situation. As usual, he warmed to the task and talked at great length.

The gist of the matter is that they will be carrying on with the same school plan this year as last. Litigation is pending, but technicalities have postponed the legal procedures and there seems to be virtually no chance that there can be a decision prior to next spring. A tax payers' suit to prevent the building of the new Negro school did not succeed in preventing the construction; although, the suit itself has not been finally determined.

The new Negro school, a three-room affair, is supposed to take care of all twelve grades and will be ready several weeks after regular opening. The regular opening date for the Yancey County schools is this week.

The parents have definitely decided not to accept assignment to the Negro school, but to carry on as last year with elementary grades in the church basement and high school students attending Allen School. They are a little better off insofar as teaching is concerned. During the summer a young man, who has been out of college only two years, helped out with a special tutoring effort. This man has agreed to stay on as the regular elementary school teacher for next year. There will, apparently, again be only one teacher.

The group has practically no money left over from last year and is naturally concerned because, as they learned from the Prince Edward County experience, the school deals have great emotional appeal the first year and then sort of lose their pull.

I would strongly urge that we try to go to the well one more time on this. The probability is that the present set-up will continue throughout the year, although there is

some faint chance of relief during the second semester. They will need money at least as bad this year, if not more so, as last year. I am asking Bill Bagwell to give us, to the best of his knowledge, an exact breakdown of how money was spent last year. However, I would suggest that we move ahead immediately.

If you need any other data, let me know.

-END-

Expenditures - School Year 1959-1960

Allen High School	$909.00
room, board, 1 student supplies tuition, 8 students milk bill	
Board for 7 students, city	1,687.50
Sept. 15-May 28	
Teachers' salaries	2,300.00
Supplies; food, bus fare, brochures, pictures, teacher's board	457.21
Summer program	1,024.79
Total	$6,378.50

Total income for the year	$6866.68
Total expenditures	6378.50
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1960	$488.18

Greetings from the Burnsville Educational Project.

Since the publication of our brochure last spring, much has happened concerning the Negro children of Yancey County. We will speak of this later.

First, let us bring you up to date on the work done during the summer months. We were able to secure the services of two very capable young men from Asheville to give the remedial instruction and recreational guidance which was so badly needed by the children. The program ran for 8 weeks, beginning on June 13th and ending on August 5th. Besides reading, writing, and doing arithmetic, the students learned to swim (they used pools in Asheville), to square dance, and to do overnight camping. All things considered, the summer program was profitable as an educational stimulus and as a morale builder. Thanks for your contributions that made this possible.

This fall, things were somewhat at a standstill until September 13th. On this day U.S. District Judge Warlick instructed the Yancey County Board of Education to assign the Negro high school students to either one or both of the high schools in Yancey County within a thirty day period. Prior to this decision, the Burnsville Educational Project had enrolled the high school boys in the Boylan-Haven-Mather Academy in Camden, South Carolina, and the girls in Allen High School in Asheville.

For several weeks after the judge's decision, the Yancey County Board of Education gave no indication of compliance with or appeal of the judge's decision. Finally, on October 10th, the parents were notified of the schools to which the students had been assigned. Seven students returned immediately to Burnsville, and entered the high schools there on Monday, October 13th. Two of the students involved had moved to New York and one boy decided to stay at Mather Academy.

We are happy to report that the entrance of the students was without incident, and we feel that all involved deserve to be commended.

Knowing the educational retardation of the Negro students, due to poor instruction during their early years, and the adjustment problems that would be necessary for them to make, the Burnsville Educational Project thought it wise to retain a tutor to help them with their assignments until they are able to rely on themselves.

So far, we have spoken only of the high school students. No doubt, you are wondering about the elementary children. Again, in September, they returned to the tutoring program for elementary students which was being conducted in the basement of Griffith's Chapel Methodist Church in Burnsville. The judge's decision concerning them was that they should be assigned to either the Oak Crest School (new two-room school built for Negro students) or to the Burnsville Elementary School (white). The Board assigned all the Negro students to the Oak Crest School. This action was not satisfactory to the parents. However, they decided to enroll their children in the assigned school and then to request that they be reassigned to other schools. Nothing has come of their requests at this writing.

Now, the next question is one concerning finance. Due to your generous support, we were able to operate successfully last school year and during the summer months. However, at present, we are faced with the following needs for this year:

$2,025	to pay tutor ($225 monthly for the year)
800	room and board for high school students who were enrolled in boarding school
155	book bills for 10 high school students
$2,980	total

With these needs in mind, let us call your attention to these words from Leslie Pinckney Hill:

"And so for me all fear shall end
Save this - that I may fail to see
My neighbor as a needed friend,
Or sense my neighbor's need of me."

We are indeed grateful for your recognition of the needs of our neighbors in Burnsville. Again we solicit your financial and moral support to aid us as we strive to help them meet their needs for this year.

-The Burnsville Educational Project

331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina
January 12, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

As our funds are rather low, we are sending out another leaflet in interest of the Burnsville Educational Project. Whatever you are able to do with those that we are enclosing will be appreciated by us.

I talked with Bill Bagwell over the phone ~~the~~ a few days ago and he stated that he had been in Atlanta and had talked with you. Thus I assume that he brought you up-to-date on the state of affairs both in Asheville and Burnsville.

As the Chairman of the Project has been hospitalized, we have not had a recent meeting; however, the tutor for the high school students reports weekly of their progress. We are pleased with the students' adjustment in the schools that they are attending.

I am enclosing a check for $2.00 for a renewed suscription to the New South for Winifred Wrisley, 331 College Street, Asheville, North Carolina. This is somewhat of a delayed Christmas present for her.

Whenever you are in this vicinity, be sure to pay us a visit.

Sincerely yours,

Rosella

Rosella Hill

January 16, 1961

Miss Rosella Hill
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Rosella:

Thank you for your additional information on Burnsville. Bill Bagwell has kept me pretty well up to date on this effort and our active interest continues although we haven't had much luck this year finding funds for you.

Thank you for the New South subscription which will be processed immediately.

I do hope to be able to get up your way some time in the next couple of months and hope to get together with you. The chances of this have been rather significantly increased by my marriage over the Christmas holidays to a girl who is an Asheville native. Future trips to Asheville with some degree of frequency seem rather inevitable.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

PR - $200 contingency OK. I don't sign blank checks! But it was a good gambit. HCF

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] GEORGIA
[illegible]-3764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 3/2/61

To: hcf From: pr

Subject: Burnsville

As you know, the Burnsville project is still in trouble for lack of a very modest amount of money. All of the funds that were contributed through us and from North Carolina were used up as of September 1960. With the immediate crisis resolved and the dramatic impact of the situation gone, the local people are having a great deal of trouble finding the funds to meet their commitments.

As of last fall, the outstanding commitments of the project included:

1. $2,025 to pay back salary to the tutor who has been working with some of the children.
2. $800 room and board for the high school students who are enrolled in boarding schools. The tuition for these students has been contributed by the schools but they have not yet been paid these room and board charges.
3. $150 in book bills for 10 high school students, an obligation which was assumed by the project.

During the 1960-61 school year some $2,000 has been raised in local funds which takes care of most of the obligations to the tutor. The group still needs approximately $1,000 to meet these commitments and local sources have been wrung dry.

I strongly feel that we should immediately send them $200 from our contingency funds or from the state aid discretionary fund, because the need is legitimate, because of our continuing interest in the situation there, and because we should not follow the prevailing pattern of contributing only in the height of crisis when everyone else is interested, but should also have some concern for assisting groups when others have lost interest. I am enclosing a blank check for your signature so that this situation may be taken care of forthwith.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

№ 2451

_____ 195__

PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____ $ _____

_____ DOLLARS

TO

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

64-1 ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

_____

COUNTERSIGNED: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

_____

SECRETARY-TREASURER

DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

INVOICE DATE	EXPLANATION	AMOUNT

HAMMERMILL SAFETY

March 16, 1961

Miss Rosella Hill
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Rosella;

We would like to make a contribution of $200 to the Burnsville Church which has been assisting with an educational effort there. Let me know if the funds are still needed and if we could the same channel of transmission as was previously employed.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina
March 21, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your letter of March 16th concerning a possible contribution $200 to the Burnsville Church.

We are very much in need of such a contribution and the same channel of transmission as was previously employed may be used again this time.

We greatly appreciate your aid in helping the project to meet its financial needs.

Sincerely yours,

Rosella Hill

Rosella Hill

FOUR STAR BOND
SOUTHWORTH CO. U.S.A.
25% COTTON FIBER

March 22, 1961

Mr. Ted Jackson, Treasurer
Griffith's Methodist Church
Star Route
Burnsville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The enclosed check for $200 represents a contribution to the educational activity which the church has carried forward during the past year. Through these special educational efforts, the church has rendered a significant service during a difficult time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosure
cc: Miss Roselia Hill

331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina
March 29, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The check for $200 as a contribution to the Griffith's Chapel Methodist Church of Burnsville for the educational work being done there has been received.

We sincerely thank you for the financial aid that you have given to us.

Sincerely yours,

Rosella

Rosella Hill

March 25 1961 No. 2

Received of Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Two Hundred Dollars 100 Dollars

For Educational purposes

Previous Balance $ —

Amount Paid $ 200.00

Balance Due $ —

Griffith Chapel Church

By Fld R Galpson

Treasurer

Dear Paul –

Although we have deposited the check, we still can't believe that we have received it. Thanks.

You may be interested in the enclosed clippings from the Asheville Papers.

Charles Davis of the AFSC was in town last week-end. He said that funds may be channeled through the AFSC.

Will write of other developments.

Rosella Hill

PR

✓HCF

Burnsville Educational Project
13½ Eagle Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Friend,

Last fall you received a communication from us in which we stated our aims and financial needs for the year. If you have not contributed to the Project, please do so; if you have contributed, please try to make another gift. If we do not receive financial support, we shall not be able to continue the program.

We told you that we are retaining the tutor to aid the high school students because of their retardation due to poor instruction in their early school years. We are happy to report that every Negro student that entered the high schools of Yancey County received passing grades for the work done during the past grading period. This we believe would not have been possible without the understanding and encouragement given by the tutor during the students' adjustment to the new school environments. It is extremely gratifying to see the boys and girls becoming absorbed into the school life, both academically and socially.

Below are comments from students concerning the tutoring program.

"The tutoring program has helped me in so many ways. I am more interested in my work now than I have ever been. I haven't been to school without my homework since I've been going to Cane River High School. I have noticed that the tutoring has helped me to keep up in class very well. The work in school has come so easily since I have had some tutoring."
- Louis Samuel Young, 9th grade, Cane River High School

"The tutoring program means knowing that you have your assignments every day. That means a lot. Without this, it would be more difficult for us."
- James P. Young, 12th grade, East Yancey High School

"I wish we could have had this (tutoring) long before now. If we had, I know that I would have been a better student. One of the most important things that I have learned since I have been going to Mr. Linton for tutoring is that a person has to learn to stand on his own two feet and not to depend on other people."
- John V. Jackson, 11th grade, Cane River High School

"Mr. Linton, our tutoring teacher, has helped us in so many ways by advising us how to act and go about our work and activities in our new school."
- Marvin Griffith, 9th grade, Cane River High School

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Please continue to send your contributions in order that we of the Burnsville Educational Project may be able to help these young people who have so bravely waged their fight that Negro children of Western North Carolina may attend high school in their own county.

Finances needed:	$2,025	to pay tutor for nine months' work
	800	room and board for high school students who were enrolled in boarding schools at beginning of the year
	155	book bills for 10 high school students
	$2,980	TOTAL

Contributions should be sent to:

Miss Lola McCracken, Treasurer
Burnsville Educational Project
13½ Eagle Street
Asheville, North Carolina

N. C. Council

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1954
Southern Regional Council

Hotel Warwick

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

N. S. CUTLER, PRESIDENT
MRS. W. H. FORREST, VICE PRES.-TREAS.
H. L. GRAHAM, MANAGER

May 24th 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Saturday morning at the invitation of Dr. W. L. Greene (NC Teachers Assn) I attended an organizational meeting of the NC Commission for Better Schools. Meeting took place in Dr. Greene's offices in Raleigh & the following organizations were represented: NC Teachers Assn, Nat'l Assn College Women, NC Congress of Colored ~~Teachers~~ Parents + Teachers, NAACP + NC Business League. Meeting was late + slow starting so I had to leave before it really got rolling - the gist of the thing is that the NC Teachers Assn have found they are not strong enough to get what they want, particularly in field of legislation, and have not been able to work with the white United Forces for Ed'n (~~sim~~ citizens commission made up of white organizations parallel to those Dr. Greene had gathered).

Besides those organizations I listed above the Negro arm of the Grange + SRC's NC Division had been invited, also the

federation of Negro women's clubs. Possibly there was a representative from one of the men's fraternities present. Dr. Greene had been unable to get an official representative from SRC in NC, but a Mr. Duncan who is apparently a member of CUS attended as "a person."

Dr. Greene's concern is a citizen's commission that will be interested in the total school situation, since the United Forces for Edu' has limited itself to white membership + said "no thanks" to his overtures to work with them. Doesn't want it to be a Negro commission, but you can see from the nucleus of those present what the situation is.

[redacted] Greene is particularly interested in [redacted] adequate tenure legislation. His teachers assn. had a bill prepared + tried to get it introduced in last legislature — unsuccessfully. Am sending copy separately. Thought it [redacted] would bear careful study.

Whole idea struck me as a good one — particularly if he can draw in some organizations that are not exclusively or almost exclusively Negro. I told Dr. Greene about the FR grant + the coming NC office — said I felt sure it was the sort of thing the NC Division would cooperate in, when it got going this fall. This may be the way to get at tenure legislation.

Charles A. McLean of NAACP office in Winston-Salem (1605 Hattie Ave) was very interested in the FR grant + opening of a NC SRC office — offered his cooperation + wanted to know when the thing got underway.

Back Friday — Anna

4

COPY

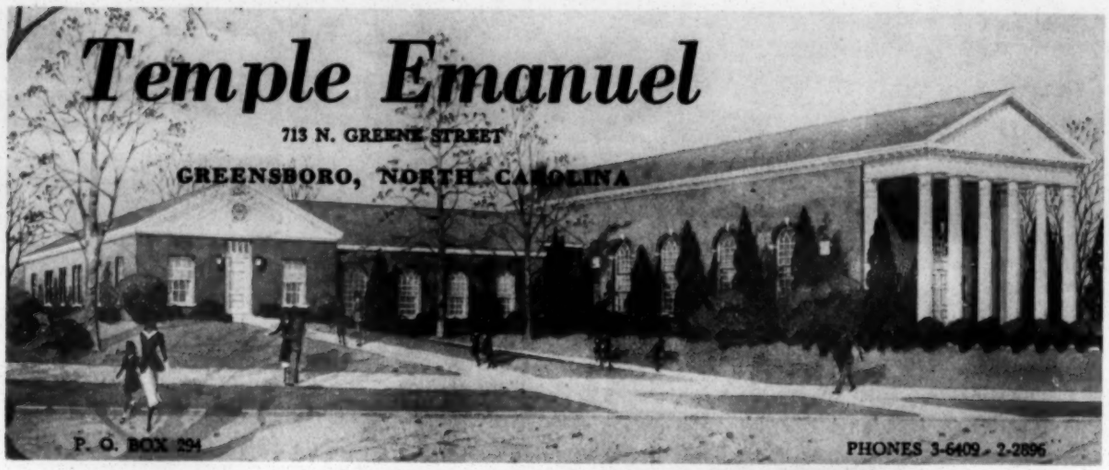
From Guy B. Johnson's ltr dtd 7/21/54
to GEM.

Dear George:

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Division had a rather successful meeting on July 9. Of course we did not solve all our problems but we had a long discussion and the Chairman appointed several committees.

The Committee on Employment of an Executive Secretary consists of myself, John Wheeler, H. L. Trigg, and G. H. Gerguson. Unfortunately I shall have to leave here next Sunday on a field trip of four or five weeks duration and I cannot get this committee together before I leave. I am turning over to Wheeler all of the correspondence with and about Harry Jones, plus a small amount of information on other possible employees. I shall urge Wheeler to go ahead with the committee work and try to come to some decision while I am away.

* * *



F. I. Rypins, Rabbi

tive Director

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1954
Southern Regional Council

July 19, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It is my understanding that Harry S. Jones of Charlotte has applied to the Southern Regional Council for the position of Executive Director of the North Carolina Chapter of this organization. If this position has not been filled as yet, allow me to recommend him to your attention wholeheartedly, because of the fine work he has done over the past four years in our state in building good-will between the various religious groups.

He has impressed me as a man of ability and fine idealism, independent judgment and considerable initiative.

Thanking you in advance for your kind attention to this request, I am

Very truly yours,

F. I. Rypins

F.I. Rypins
Rabbi

FIR/k

Religion
OUR MOST CONSTRUCTIVE DEFENSE

July 15, 1954

Dr. Guy Johnson
The University of North Carolina
Box 658
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Guy:

Here's a copy of an incoming from Harry Jones dated July 13th, and my reply.

I think I sent on to you one or two of the various letters that came in in his behalf. Others were: June 10th from G. E. Mattison, Executive Secretary of United Community Services in Charlotte; Lester B. Granger in New York, who mentioned the fact that Harry Jones' brother, John Paul Jones, is a valuable member of the National Urban League Board; George A. Douglas of the Family Life Education Program in Charlotte, who, I believe sent a letter directly to you, and maybe another not yet located in our files.

I assume that your group in North Carolina is in a better position than I am to praise Mr. Jones. While what I heard about him was one-sided, it gave me some pause. I am also dubious of raising extra money for extra salary. It makes for dissatisfaction among the other state Secretaries. Though I acknowledge that $5,000 ($5,500 in years two and three) is not enough to attract commercially, in some instances, the people we want. In any case, it is North Carolina's business, though we do ask to be closely consulted before a final selection has been agreed upon.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

July 15, 1954

Mr. Henry S. Jones
Yorkmount Road
Route 3
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Picking the man for North Carolina is, in the first instance, the job of the people in North Carolina. As we both understand, though, I would claim a right of final approval before a selection is locked.

We are not expanding the Atlanta staff employment. Our effort is to get the money into the states where we think it will do the most good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Copy to: Dr. Guy Johnson

Harry S. Jones

Regional Director
National Conference of Christians and Jews

TELEPHONE [illegible]

121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

Copy to Mrs Johnson

Yorkmount Road, Route 3
Charlotte, N. C.
July 13, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I talked with Guy Johnson yesterday. His committee met last Friday. A sub-committee has been appointed to decide on a director and an office for North Carolina. They are definitely interested in my application for the job, but apparently are uncertain about meeting my salary requirements. I told Dr. Johnson that if they decide that they want me for the job, I am sure that the problem of salary can be worked out.

You have probably forwarded to Dr. Johnson all the letters which were written to you in my behalf. If not, will you please do so right away? His sub-committee is planning a meeting within a week or ten days.

Since the North Carolina job is not certain, I want to keep looking at other possibilities, and I am wondering about other Council jobs in other states. Also, are there openings on your Atlanta staff? I would prefer to work in North Carolina where I know so many people and have a better understanding of problems and conditions, but if this should not work out I would like to look at other possibilities with the Council.

I understand that Ford Foundation Funds are not available until October. My contract with the NCCJ expires August 31st. If I take a Council job beginning October 1st, I will have to find something to do in September. I wonder if there would be any survey or other work I could do for you to fill in this time.

In view of my ten years of service, the NCCJ gave me an additional month off. I am taking my vacation this month and could go to work August 1st if necessary. If not, I would spend August in preparation for the job.

I would appreciate hearing from you soon in regard to these various matters.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Jones

June 29, 1954

Mr. Lester B. Granger
National Urban League, Inc.
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Granger:

I appreciate warmly your letter of June 25. Harry Jones has approached various of the people on the Board of the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and they expect to meet in a few days and decide what they are going to do.

We are much benefited by having Mrs. Hamilton. I was at pains to have the full consent ahead of time of Mr. Walter as Chairman of the Board of the Atlanta Urban League, and I felt some duty to call you also, but just didn't in the rush of many things.

These are busy times! And let us hope that they will be resultful!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 29, 1954

Mr. Don Shoemaker
The Asheville Citizen
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Shoemaker:

I had chance to talk to Harry Jones at Guilford College a few weeks ago. He has made known to various people in the North Caroline Division of SRC that he would like to be the Executive Director for North Carolina. Guy Johnson tells me that the officialdom of the North Carolina Division will be meeting soon and will try to decide upon some candidates.

I am much honored to be asked to be part of the Asheville meeting in October, and look forward to the chance to see you there.

I am sending around this Summer in the mountain area an able young fellow from Berea named Menefee, just to talk to people like you about the special opportunity in the thinly Negro populated mountain areas to lead the rest of the South in compliance with the Court's decision. He may have already reached you, but if not he will be at your door sometime.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

ESTABLISHED 1870

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

DON SHOEMAKER
EDITOR

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1956
Southern Regional Council

June 24, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George Mitchell:

I learned recently that my good friend, Harry Jones of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, might be considered for Council employment.

He surely deserves the highest recommendation from anyone in North Carolina who has worked with him through four or five years of conspicuous progress by the NCCJ. His approach to social problems is broad-gauged but solid and responsible and his humanity has a most practical streak. I would say that he is the kind of person who should fit right into your program.

Not incidentally, I am so pleased that you are going to participate in the National Conference of Editorial Writers' sessions in Asheville this October. For all my headaches as program chairman, it looks like quite a session.

Sincerely yours,

Don Shoemaker

Don Shoemaker

June 16, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Charlotte 2, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of June 10. Glad to hear through it from Guy Johnson and Mr. Wheeler and Gurney Hood, and glad to have the material on your work.

The job is in the gift of the North Carolina people, and so I send your letter on to Guy for attention there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

National Conference of Christians and Jews
Carolina Region
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, N.C.

PROGRESS REPORT

Dec. 1, 1949
to
May 31, 1954

During the past four and one-half years, nine hundred new contributing members have been added to the Conference roll in this region. The annual income from regular contributions has increased from $11,176 in 1949 to $16,829 in 1953. Special gifts amounting to $6,555 made a total income for 1953 of $23, 384.

There has been a corresponding increase in program activities. The emphasis has been on local program work, especially work with young people. Part-time program directors have been employed in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Greenville, S. C.

During the past year ninety-five different speakers appeared before 205 meetings of civic, educational and religious organizations. NCCJ movies on human relations were shown to 375 groups. Audiences for these meetings totalled more than sixty thousand, mostly children and young people.

Many thousands of people have been reached through radio. A twelve week series of 15-minute programs entitled "Brotherhood at Work" has been broadcast over 13 stations located in Charlotte, Asheville, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Wilmington and Greenville, S. C. Religious news programs have been broadcast over eight stations. Altogether, more than two hundred programs have been broadcast during the past eight months.

A State Education Committee consisting of outstanding educators from over the state was organized in 1952 under the chairmanship of Dr. Clyde A. Milner, president of Guilford College. The present chairman is Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Kenan Professor of Education at the University of North Carolina. This committee has advised and assisted the NCCJ staff in providing services and materials to schools and colleges. More than one thousand schools requested packets of program materials for use in preparing programs in observance of Brotherhood Week last February.

Portable book shelves on human relations were introduced as a new project in 1952. These have been loaned for periods of from three to eight weeks to more than fifty schools and colleges. Each shelf contains thirty volumes of the best books in the field of human relations. The shelves, which were designed by Mr. Jones, open up to make attractive displays. They have been enthusiastically received by teachers, librarians and students.

Institutes on human relations have been developed as an outstanding feature of NCCJ programs. In the spring of 1953 the first one-day high school institute in human relations was held in Asheville with most of the high schools of Buncombe County participating. The institute was repeated in April of this year. A similar institute was conducted in Charlotte last fall with 120 students from Charlotte's six public high schools in attendance. This was the first such interfaith and interracial institute in Charlotte. Experimental "pilot" institutes have been held in Greensboro and in Winston-Salem.

A six-day youth conference on human relations is held each year at Wildacres in cooperation with the Civitan Clubs of North Carolina. This conference has been growing in popularity each year. The attendance has more than doubled and this year the conference is being held in two sessions. Approximately one hundred students are expected to attend.

Last summer an institute for teachers was conducted at Wildacres, and those attending recommended that this be an annual affair. This summer a five-day institute for teachers will be conducted under the leadership of Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Kenan Professor of Education at the University of North Carolina, and Chairman of NCCJ's State Education Committee.

In cooperation with the North Carolina Education Association, exhibits of NCCJ materials have been put on display for the past three years at each of the six fall district meetings of the Association. By this means, thousands of teachers have become acquainted with the NCCJ, and with the services and materials that are available to schools and colleges.

In January of this year the NCCJ was asked to provide the leadership for a Spiritual Emphasis Week at East Carolina College at Greenville, N.C. Five speakers, provided by the NCCJ, spent four days on the campus, meeting with students and faculty in classrooms, assembly halls and dormitories. Using the theme "This Nation Under God," students and visiting speakers discussed the moral and spiritual values which are the foundations of the democratic way of life, and emphasized the importance of tolerance, mutual respect and good will among people of all denominations and creeds.

Brotherhood Week, sponsored annually by the NCCJ during the week of Washington's birthday in February, was sponsored by local NCCJ committees or mayors' committees in fifteen communities in the Carolinas. Numerous civic clubs and churches and more than one thousand schools observed the week. Packets of materials were supplied to every radio station and every newspaper throughout the two states. Reports indicate that these materials were widely used. In addition, much coverage was given to national news stories and net-work radio programs on the brotherhood theme.

In connection with Brotherhood Week and other activities throughout the year, more than twenty thousand pieces of literature was distributed in the region.

Jones, Harry S.

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION PROGRAM
CHARLOTTE CITY SCHOOLS
1601 Park Drive
CHARLOTTE 4, NORTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

GEORGE A. DOUGLAS
Coordinator
Telephone 4-4701

ELMER H. GARINGER
Superintendent

Dear Dr. Mitchell:-

I am inclosing a copy of a letter to Guy Johnson for your information. Will be pleased to follow thru on this in any appropriate manner

Yours sincerely

George A. Douglas.

appreciate

May 5, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Regional Director
The National Conference of Christians
and Jews, Inc.
121 East Third Street
Charlotte 2, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Many thanks for your letter of May 3. I don't know at all what might work out, but I would like to see you.

I will be at Guilford College at the Institute they are having from June 7-11. What do you think of your dropping up at some time during that week and we could talk some about it.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 17, 1954

Mr. C. E. Mattison
United Community Services
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Mattison:

I am grateful for your kind letter about Mr. Harry S. Jones.

Picking someone for North Carolina will be up to the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council. I know they will be glad to consider most closely the application they have from Mr. Jones.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

N.C.

October 4, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Katherine Stoney

FROM: George S. Mitchell

I talked this morning, October 4, with Mr. John Wheeler in Durham, re salary for Harry Jones. Wheeler is perfectly agreeable ro our checks being issued every two weeks on the basis of the $5,000 salary -- the North Carolina Division to be responsible for adding that amount to his salary which, for six months October 1, forward, will yield him a total salary of $6,000. Presumably, the figure of the supplement is to alter or may alter upon the North Carolina Committee's review six months after October 1.

Wheeler asked what we would do about withholding tax. Wheeler suggested, and I agreed subject to your review, that this office take from our salary payment to Jones for six months from October 1, forward, the entirety of the withholding tax on a $6,000 salary. Wheeler says this is perfectly lawful and a businesslike arrangement.

If this is adopted it entails several things: (1) A letter from you to Jones notifying him of this plan; (2) A request from you to Jones for his form to be completed and returned to you re his dependents; and (3) A tickler in your files such as will raise five or five and one-half months from October 1 the question of the salary level, and consequently the withholding amount to be taken from Mr. Jones' complete salary from date of change forward.

This arrangement of the separate salary for Jones is the more readily workable in that the North Carolina Division currently has in its treasury a balance of several hundred dollars, and Wheeler is the treasurer.

Therefore we should notify Jones (which is you, K.S.) that he will be paid from this office at a rate of $5,000 less withholding on a salary of $6,000, and the supplement making the difference between a rate of $5,000 and a rate of $6,000 should be paid to him every two weeks by Mr. John Wheeler. Money check drawn on the North Carolina Division.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

10/20/54

GSM--

Gordon Lovejoy was in the office ysterday; in your absence, conveyed his delicate and involved message to me.

The essence of it is that he and the NCCJ are somewhat troubled about the North Carolina situation. Harry Jones, as you know, left the NCCJ following a series of controversies with the NCCJ leadership, some of which arose from disagreement between Jones and Bishop Waters. Lovejoy rehearsed this history in some detail, which I won't reproduce here.

Several minor incidents since Jones took his SRC post have given Lovejoy and his associates the impression that Jones might be operating on the assumption of a mutual and continuing antagonism between himself and the NCCJ. Lovejoy says that neither he nor the NCCJ ~~officially~~ as such hold any ill will toward Jones, but on the contrary will be happy to cooperate with him in his work for SRC.

I would like to discuss this with you and Fred, at which time I will pass along Lovejoy's observations in detail.

HCF

N.C. Jones

November 3, 1954

To: FWR

From: GEM

I talked with Guy Johnson. Harry Jones had just been in Johnson's office on other matters -- no mention of this.

Johnson will attempt to reach Jones while he is still in Chapel Hill, but failing that he will summon Jones back to Chapel Hill tomorrow.

Johnson will communicate with Lovejoy on the results of the interview with Jones. I believe Johnson will handle the matter fairly and thoroughly.

12/54

North Carolina

State Chairman -- Rev. Leon Russell, Rocky Mount (Prominent Methodist clergyman, liberal in his outlook, dedicated to a fully democratic society.)

Executive Secretary -- Harry S. Jones, Charlotte (Former Director North Carolina Division National Conference of Christians and Jews. Skilled worker in the field of human relations, good relationship with local people both Negro and white.)

The North Carolina group has submitted for approval a new set of bylaws in which they have adopted the name of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. The first big task facing the Executive Secretary is the strengthening of the representativeness of the Board of Directors. The Board is relatively small and is not fully representative of all facets of the state's population or its geographical distribution. The Executive Secretary enjoys an enviable relationship with the directors of several municipal United Appeals and in all probability the North Carolina Council will in the near future receive funds from these groups further identifying itself with various communities across the state. The Executive Secretary has submitted to the central office a program plan for the coming year and it envisions a membership drive in the early spring and the contacting of key people by the Executive Secretary all across the state.

The Executive Secretary has been traveling about the state renewing acquaintances with key people and "spark plugs" and getting to know other key people in the areas of race relations.

The North Carolina group enjoys a good reputation in the state and North Carolina has long been one of the most progressive Southern states in the field of human relations and it should be expected to provide leadership in the social transition which the South faces for the other states.

June 17, 1955
(Dictated June 15)

TO: GSM

FROM: HCF

Harry Jones called and spoke to FBR and HCF in re Marion Wright's proposal for a project in three western North Carolina counties. Jones said that his Executive Board had met and considered the proposal, thought it was moderately useful but not of high priority, and decided to see if it can be worked out. Apparently the Friends in Greensboro are inclined to put up half of any consultant cost involved.

Jones raised the specific question whether unused Associate salary money might be drawn on for a consultant to work in these counties, if such a person can be found. His assumption was that it might, provided such tapping of those funds would not conflict with the employment of a full-time Associate Director at the earliest possible time. Fred and I both agreed that we thought this assumption correct, emphasizing the importance of proceeding with the employment of a full-time Associate. Jones allowed as how the mountain county project would cost no more than a few hundred dollars at most.

I further told him that simply because Marion Wright had made the suggestion, the North Carolina group was not to assume that it carried any special mandate from the Council, but was to be considered on its own merits like any other proposal.

Jones called with the hope of discussing this with you. I told him that you would be in touch with him on your return if you had different or additional ideas on the subject.

eab/

August 9, 1956
(Dictated August 8)

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

In spearing about in North Carolina today by long distance telephone, I learned that R. D. Wellons has retired from the Presidency of Pembroke College, and moved to an address on Marks Street, Orlando, Florida, inaccurately recalled to be 619, about a month ago.

As there has been no meeting of the Executive Committee or Board of the North Carolina Council since, no replacement has been chosen.

Guy Johnson tells me that the acting Chairmanship will, therefore, descend to Mr. John R. Larkins at 133 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, North Carolina. Mr. Larkins is a long-time employee of the North Carolina Department of Public Welfare.

I explained the politicky lapses to Guy Johnson, who said he would today write to Harry Jones at Jones' Massachusetts retreat and attempt to set Jones aright.

I told Guy Johnson that a matter of this kind was grave with us and that unless such political tendencies were back-tracked upon and forthwith caused to cease, we in this office would withhold funds.

eab/

See program report of NCCHR dtd July '56, + corr. with J. R. Larkins, dtd 8/8/56 + 8/21/56.

MEMORANDUM February 17, 1960

To: John Constable
From: Paul Rilling (Harry Jones)

Re: Sit-down demonstrations in North Carolina

1. The demonstrations have occurred in every city in North Carolina where Negro colleges are located, with the exception of Salisbury. The demonstrations appear to be really directed by college students. The only reason that no such demonstrations have occurred in Salisbury is that students there are already eating in downtown restaurants. The students at Livingstone College in Salisbury report some frustration over their inability to join in the demonstrations.

2. The demonstrations initiated among students in Greensboro and seemingly spread through a chain reaction to other campuses. It does not seem as though there was intercampus communication initially.

3. A number of adult groups are trying to get into the act, but none have as yet "taken over" the sit-down movement. Mr. Carey of CORE is apparently in Greensboro lending aid and comfort to the group there. The NAACP attempted to bring together representatives of the various campuses to a meeting in Greensboro last Saturday. Some probably went. The Charlotte group specifically took the position that they did not want to be related to any other group and refused to go to the meeting.

4. The NCCHR issued a statement in support of the demonstrations which was carried fairly completely by the Charlotte Observer but few if any other papers in N.C. Harry Jones has been sitting in with an adult Negro group which is attempting to give encouragement to the Charlotte students. The students are continuing to call the tune.

5. The Greesnboro Daily News has taken an editorial stand in favor of the demonstrating students. Both the Greensboro News and the Raleigh News Observer have editorially criticized the attorney general and public authorities in Raleigh for their arrest of demonstrators in Raleigh.

6. Students arrested in Raleigh were arrested on a trespassing charge on the claim that they were demonstrating on sidewalks which were not in fact public sidewalks but in fact private property. John Wheeler reports that at least one of the students was ordered out of a public phone booth off the sidewalk and states that in his opinion the public authorities will be "in trouble" in this particular case.

7. There was a fist fight in High Point Monday in which one Negro and two white youths were arrested. There has been, however, practically no violence anywhere and the police are generally doing an effective job of maintaining order.

8. There was a rumor in Charlotte over the week-end that the Mayor was calling a meeting of student leadership and white merchants to try and reach an agreement. It turned out, however, that the Mayor wanted the students to call off the demonstration as a requirement for holding the meeting, so the whole idea fell through.

9. Demonstrations are still going on everywhere. They have been called off in Cameron Village in Raleigh, pending settlement of the arrests there, but are continuing in downtown Raleigh.

10. A Negro minister with a regular radio program in Charlotte has sharply criticized the student demonstrators and claims that they are being manipulated by outsiders and are lending themselves to a hate movement. Negro leaders discount him as a white man's captive minister and he has been burned in effigy by Negro students.

11. It is hard to gauge white public opinion at this point. Certainly much of it seems to be curious and uninvolved. There have been very few letters to the editor in Charlotte. There have been a number in Greensboro papers and these are running more favorable than critical of the demonstrators.

April 12, 1960

HF & LD PR

Odds and ends about N.C. gleaned on a recent junket

1. 23 of 32 letters to the editor of the Charlotte papers directly relating to the sit-ins were sympathetic to the students.

2. 50 citizens in Greensboro including a NCCHR board member attempted to place an ad in a Greensboro paper expressing their sympathy and agreement with the students, but the ad was turned down by the paper.

3. The reports that Harry Jones is getting from his members are rather discouraging concerning the use of the biracial committees. In Raleigh, we understand that there is good representative Negro membership and a good white chairman but that the other white members are rather hopeless from the standpoint of any honest negotiation.

In Charlotte, the mayor is attempting to set up a bulky, 70-man committee. The Negroes are dissatisfied with the procedures being followed and it is generally agreed that it would take some months to simply set up the committee. A temporary biracial committee is working in Greensboro but again Harry feels that the personnel of the committee does not give cause for optimism.

4. The N.C. Council has raised $2,500 plus since December 1, a record somewhat superior to that of a year ago.

December 20, 1960

hcf pr

N.C. Council (visit of Dec. 12)

This year has seen some outreach of the N. C. Council from its traditional concentration on the Charlotte area. A Council has been organized in Raleigh of some 70 members. As in the case of Charlotte, the Raleigh Council is primarily a prestige operation. It has no official connection with the N. C. Council, but Harry Jones is serving as professional consultant and spending considerable time in Raleigh.

The new chairman of the N. C. Council is Henry Ruark, a city councilman from Laurinburg. Ruark is personally acquainted with incoming Governor Sanford and is well connected throughout the state.

In Charlotte, the activities of the local group continue to emphasize efforts to block the creation of two new segregated junior college operations and to work intensively on the problem of merit employment. An employment committee is at work consulting with employers and seeking to place Negroes who are employed below their proper level. Harry reports that a major problem here has been a shortage of available Negroes for skilled and supervisory positions in those few places that are opening up. The Charlotte group and the Raleigh group both continue a regular series of monthly meetings. The Charlotte monthly forum is open to the public and covered by the press.

File copy

NC - Dope

Information for J. J. Brewbaker

Hoffman approved

Charlotte

The Superintendent of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg School System, Dr. Elmer Garinger, is retiring on July 1st. His successor will be A. Craig Phillips, now superintendent of schools in Winston-Salem.

This year for the first time the school board has openly discussed the problem of desegregation. A member of the board suggested that consideration be given to the Baltimore plan of free choice of schools by pupils and parents.

The local Council on Human Relations privately inquired of a member of the school board as to whether the board would like to have the Baltimore superintendent brought to Charlotte (at the Council's expense) to discuss the Baltimore plan and its possible application to Charlotte. After two weeks this board member replied that instead of accepting the Council's offer the school board would send two of its members to Baltimore to study the Baltimore plan at first-hand.

Rather than, or perhaps in addition to, talking with the Superintendent, Mr. Brewbaker might find it more profitable to talk to the chairman of the school board, and perhaps other members of the board. The chairman is David W. Harris, Harris-Crane, Inc., Charlottetown Mall. The chairman of the pupil assignment committee (who will go to Baltimore) is Lacy Ranson, P. O. Box 256, Huntersville, N. C.

Last fall the school board assigned 26 Negroes to "white" schools. Fifteen of these are in Bethune School (elementary) which is in a changing neighborhood. Of those fifteen, five were original assignments, not reassignments from "Negro" schools. These were the first such original assignments in Charlotte.

Last fall the faculty and students of Harding High School, in the downtown area of Charlotte, were moved to a new plant on the edge of the city. Then the old Harding High plant was used to house a new "Negro" junior high school. This provoked a boycott on the part of Negro students which involved about 50% of the 800 students.

The situation was somewhat confused by the fact that most of the protesting students, instead of applying for admission to the same school to which the whites in the community had been assigned, asked to go back to the Negro school they had attended the year before. The protest appeared to be not so much against segregation as against the practice of turning over old and abandoned "white" schools to Negroes.

Secured SPC of rental of $25.00 - 4 a 6 mos period.

2 pay 4 th, so the Cncl met 2 x card

Go ahead & mept in #2 6a Cncl w b 4 $40 rent

reppons of March 31

63

After about two weeks the boycott was called off, the Negro leaders contending that they had made their point. The school board promised that a new plant would be ready for the school in another year.

Raleigh

I do not know much about the schools in Raleigh but I understand that the school board made some original assignments of Negroes to "white" schools last September. Being the State Capital and more subject to eastern North Carolina influence, it may be a more difficult city to move toward schol desegregation.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

NC Dope

June 24, 1964

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: LWD

FROM: RA

RE: North Carolina meeting

On Saturday, June 20, the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council met outside Greensboro, at the home of John Taylor. Purpose was to hold a day-long discussion of program and priorities for NCCHR. Helen Adams was present.

There was unanimous agreement that work had to be begun immediately to strengthen the few local Councils which now exist and to establish Councils in as many communities as possible. (In Greensboro there is an unaffiliated group with something over 100 members which has been doing an excellent job, especially in recruiting and tutoring Negro students. John Taylor, building contractor and owner of three Holiday Inns, is a leader in this group and is certain the group will join NCCHR as the Greensboro chapter.) Ed Barber (a native of Mississippi now employed by Harper and Row in New York) and his wife (a native of North Carolina) have volunteered a month of time to help NCCHR. They were at the meeting and will now spend the time mostly working in Durham with the group which has just formed there.

One of the programs being considered in Durham is to have Negro families move into white neighborhoods and to encourage middle-class white families to move into middle-class Negro neighborhoods. Other committee members volunteered to begin similar organizational and program work in their communities. Public accommodations and ~~should~~ school desegregation will receive most attention at first.

The New World grant is a source of tremendous encouragement for these people and they are very grateful. Counting the SRC grant-in-aid, they now do have on hand more than enough funds to meet their budget for the year. This being the case, I was pleased the group went on record as stressing that now was the time for greater support from NCCHR members, not less.

The group expressed the wish to participate in the NAIRO intern program and asked me to see if they were still eligible and to help recruit a qualified person for them. They also showed considerable interest in the cooperative program being considered by us and the National Sharecroppers Fund.

The president of NCCHR will send letters to each Mayor in North Carolina volunteering help, information and consultants. They hope to establish a panel of consultants, businessmen such as Taylor who have led in business desegregation, law and other law and other professors from Chapel Hill, etc. I agreed SRC would try to hlep them in this if they asked for things they didn't have.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this policy group -- most of whom are very busy people -- is their willingness to work and their agreement that all must spend considerable time if they accomplish what they want. This and the coming of Helen Adams should mean an effective program.

Camp Development Fund
Boy Scouts of America
Occoneechee Council

N.C. - Dope

TELEPHONE 833-4639

1005 WADE AVENUE POST OFFICE BOX 12377 RALEIGH, N. C. 27605

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CHATHAM COUNTY:
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Frank Justice
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J. W. Hensdale

LOUISBURG AREA:
Edward F. Yarborough
W. L. Lumpkin

February 4, 1966

Mr. Maxwell Hahn, Executive Vice-President
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Ave.
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Hahn:

Education of our youth is important and it requires much more than school studies. A boy's education should include: maintenance of our american heritage, conservation of our natural resources, preparation for better citizenship, training for physical fitness, and preservation of our free society. The Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America is providing this kind of broad education, but right now we have more boys that we have facilities, and more boys are coming along all the time. Occoneechee Council ended the year 1965 with a total membership of over 27,000 boys.

Scouting believes in teaching boys leadership and self-reliance. In the training of our youth, Scouting believes that Scouting skills leanred in Scout camp prepare a boy for the type of leadership we will need in the world of tomorrow. Our present Boy Scout Camp will only allow us to camp 1600 boys each summer. We should be camping at least 5000 boys during 1965, and over 6000 in 1975 and over 7000 boys in 1985. The need for a new camp is brought about by the rapid growth of Scout membership which has already made our present camps inadequate.

We own one camp, but rent 2 others, temporarily. In one of these camps last year, we had both Negro and White boys in camp. This was a first for our Council. In our new Scout reservation, there will be no segregation. Each boy will come with his own troop for any troop site which they may desire to use. This will be a first in Scouting among the many Councils in the South. We integrated on our Executive Board this year, and all of our Council activities. We have had no trouble.

We have raised a total of $500,000 including cash and services to buy the land and build the first camp on our new reservation. We are trying to open our first camp in 1966, our second and third in 1967. The two other camps, we hope to get into operation by 1975.

The Camp Development Program of Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America will need to raise a total of $750,000 to build the entire Scout reservation consisting of five camps, each camping 200 boys each week.

Our new camp is planned, when completed, to camp 1000 boys each week, or 10,000 boys during the summer, and 1000 boys each weekend during the winter.

The property has been purchased and work has started on the first camp. Our first camp will be named Camp Reeves as a tribute to Mr. John M. Reeves of New York and Pinehurst, and Mr. Charles M. Reeves of Sanford, North Carolina. These two gentlemen contributed $75,000 for the first campsite of 200 boys.

We would like to request the help of the Field Foundation, in providing camping equipment and program facilities to train these boys in the Scouting skills and conservation. We feel, also, that since this is an integrated camp, that this will be an improvement on race relations in the South . We would like to request a grant of $25,000 to $50,000 to help supply supplies for a general program area, where troops might use more equipment. The attached is for individual troop sites which will be 10 troop sites to a camp area. We also could use some help toward the expenses of a camp ranger who would supervise the entire 2000 acre reservation and also act as ranger to protect the forest and wildlife. The new Scout reservation will be posted to protect wild game and fish.

I am enclosing a list of a few of the contributors for your information. I know that you will give this important project the consideration it merits. The entire expansion plans are detailed in the material accompanying this letter.

I will be in New York the week of March 7-12. I would like an appointment to show you our plans in more detail and explain our race situation and how we are helping to help the Negro in his race relation. We feel that he should have every opportunity, and we are trying to provide these for the Negro as well as for the White.

Sincerely,

A. L. McCollum

A. L. McCollum
Director of Program

ALM/jsa

Enclosures: 5

Maggie Fisher
ed. friend of
Franklin, NC
to Weimar Jones
Press
Franklin
sound liberal,
taught at UNC
nearly
lately
fled

File, NC,
Committee

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

Diocese of North Carolina
OFFICE OF THE BISHOP
RALEIGH, N. C.

RT. REV. EDWIN A. PENICK, D. D.
802 HILLSBORO STREET

September 16, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for your letter of September 15th and for the pamphlets that you are mailing me. I expect to read one with special interest and forward the other one to the Reverend William P. Price, Rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, High Point, Chairman of our Diocesan Department of Christian Social Relations.

For your information, the Reverend George A. Wieland, D.D., formerly Secretary of the Home Department of the National Council, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, retired last June. He has been succeeded by the Reverend William G. Wright, D.D.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin A. Penick

Edwin A. Penick
Bishop of North Carolina

EAP:ccb

RECEIVED
SEP 17
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North Carolina Council of Churches

BOX 6637, COLLEGE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

MORTON R. KURTZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OFFICES AT
208 E. DUKE BLDG.
TELEPHONE 9-1731

March 29, 1954

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I appreciate your letter of March 26 in reply to mine. I can assure you that we have no intention in the near future of trying to build up any staff in the field of race relations; hence, we are perfectly willing to look to your group for leadership here. I appreciate your hope that the Council of Churches would be well represented on the board of any state unit of your group. So far as cooperation with church bodies in North Carolina is concerned, all the major Protestant bodies with the exception of the Southern Baptist State Convention are officially members of our Council. In the case of Southern Baptists, we have a number of local churches as members and work out informal cooperation with the state convention ~~in~~ and various local churches on specific matters.

I suggest that in advance of the time when you plan any organizing meeting in North Carolina that you contact me so that our Human Relations Committee might be represented.

Let me know if there is any additional information or service we can render.

Cordially yours,

Morton R. Kurtz

Morton R. Kurtz
Executive Director

MRK:rb

March 26, 1954

Mr. Morton R. Kurts
208 E. Duke Building
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Kurts:

Thanks a lot for your helpful letter of March 22.

As I told Mr. Russell, I am hopeful that we will have funds to enable the launching in each of twelve Southern States of an active program in human relations, or race relations or whatever each State's group will wish to call it, and it seems to me that whatever is done should have the closest possible working relationship with the State's Council of Churches. It is after all mainly through church people that the job ahead will be done.

The problem is how to work it out. What we contemplate is a Statewide membership organization, pretty much autonomous, with a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee, and paid staff serving the State organization. We hope that after a period of three and a half years or so of help with paying the staff the grooves will have been cut for a service which each State will like, and will contrive to keep going, privately or in some cases publicly, after the salary help is no longer available. To that end each State organization would have to raise some funds itself, increasing by I hope manageable amounts in the first three years.

I talked a bit with Emerson Smith in Richmond, and with Ed Driscoll here in Atlanta. I don't see how, if the relationship is formal or in some way integral, we get over the matter of membership in the Southern Regional Council's State organization by persons not members of church bodies affiliated to the State's Council of Churches. That stumps me.

What I can propose is an exchange of letters between those who organize (or reorganize) each Southern Regional Council State organization and each State Council of Churches (varying, of course, to suit local circumstances) under which our people would offer to perform for the Council of Churches

MADE IN U.S.A.

chores and projects in the field of race relations when requested by the Council of Churches and when approved by the Southern Regional Council outfit's own governing body. I would hope that each Council of Churches would undertake, for the time being and with power to reconsider at any time, not to build up paid staff in the field of race relations. Additionally, I would hope that each Southern Regional Council outfit would care to represent heavily the personnel of the Council of Churches on its Board. I should hope, also, that each Southern Regional Council State outfit would be willing to have a policy of not asking for official cooperating action on matters of Southern Regional Council interest from church bodies members of the State Council of Churches, except in close consultation with the Council of Churches. That would leave the Southern Regional Council outfit free to work directly with churches or church bodies not affiliated with the Council of Churches.

If you can see a plan for even closer cooperation I am sure we here and each State group would wish to consider it cordially.

We have much the same job to do, and should take definite steps in advance to see that we do not become competitive or duplicating. And again, I am willing for some even closer relationship if that should seem feasible and acceptable all around.

I will be in touch with you, and please you feel free to write or phone me at any time on any matter of mutual interest.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:nh

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin

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DURHAM

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North Carolina Council of Churches

BOX 6637, COLLEGE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

MORTON R. KURTZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OFFICES AT
208 E. DUKE BLDG.
TELEPHONE 9-1731

March 22, 1954

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

When I was in Rocky Mount yesterday, I talked with Dr. Leon Russell, pastor of the First Methodist Church there, who suggested that I write to you. Dr. Russell told me of his contact with you regarding the proposed new inter-racial project in North Carolina to be financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

His feeling was that if possible, cooperation in this project should be worked out with the North Carolina Council of Churches. In this I heartily agree with him.

Our Council maintains a committee on human relations which includes this field of action. It is headed by Dr. David D. Jones of Greensboro, president of Bennett College. I am sure you must know of Dr. Jones. We stand ready to explore every possibility with you of working out a mutually beneficial arrangement. I shall be glad to hear from you in this regard.

At Dr. Russell's suggestion I am also writing to Dr. Harold Trigg of Raleigh and enclosing a copy of this letter.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Morton R. Kurtz

Morton R. Kurtz
Executive Director

MRK:rb

cc/ Dr. Harold Trigg

April 21, 1954

Mrs. David Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jones:

We are all so glad you can be at the Williamsburg meeting.

Begins May 6 at 7 o'clock dinner-time and ends after Sunday dinner May 9. The Williamsburg Inn has given us the whole of its Brick House Tavern, on the Duke of Gloucester Street, and we should all report there at the beginning, though dinner and all other meals will be at the main dining room of the Inn, a couple of blocks away.

Katherine Stoney wrote you yesterday about transportation. Let us know if you wish any particular arrangement made about meeting a train or what have you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED
APR 21 1954
Southern Regional Council

THE BILTMORE
NEW YORK

April 18, 1954.

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have changed my schedule and will be able to come to your meeting. Please write me the dates and place of meeting.

Thanks you again for inviting me.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. David D.) Susie W. Jones

N. C. Division

Copy

Sent by Galen Weaver

The United Congregational Christian Church

211 West Cameron Avenue

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1954
Southern Regional Council

Richard L. Jackson, Minister

May 20, 1954

The Rev. Galen Weaver
287 Fourth Ave.
New York

Dear Galen:

Thanks for your letter. I am sorry to have delayed so long in answering it - I have been "snowed under" for the past few weeks.

Your visit with us was most helpful. As you predicted the end to legal segregation has come - and our community is taking it calmly. Some of the politicians are spouting off, but are saying nothing really. I am now a member of the Community Council (representing the Minister's Association) and will bring the matter up of having the type of committee of citizens you suggested.

Some of the 12 persons who were present, for your record.

Those present at our meeting were: Richard Myren, and Ed Lane Reticker, lawyers, assistant directors of the Institute of Govt.; Don Hamen, member of the school board; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Collins, scout executive; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Alexander; Frank Hanlin, UNC library staff; Charles Jones, minister; and myself. I believe there may have been one or two others, but I have forgotten who they were.

We hope you will come to see us again.

Cordially,

/s/ Dick

May 21, 1954

Mrs. David Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jones:

How kind of you to send down the clippings and to go with that, most encouraging early news. Greensboro truly took the lead.

I have asked Tartt Bell to do a story in New South on the events in Greensboro, and I hope he will.

How nice it must be to live in a city which has tried to do things right!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

May 19. 54.

My dear Dr. Mitchell.

I have a long distance call in for you to report on Greensboro. I am hour I must leave for Pittsburgh and Milwaukee so, a enclosing clipping.

Hastily —

Susie W. Jones

Charlotte Coun of Interest

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON ..... Publisher
J. E. DOWD ..... General Manager
B. S. GRIFFITH ..... Executive Editor
C. A. McKNIGHT ..... Editor

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1954

Where Shall The Line Be Drawn?

IN LOS ANGELES last week, Secretary of State Dulles listed five conditions that would have to be met before the U.S. would intervene directly in the Indochinese War.

1. An invitation from the present lawful authorities.

2. Clear assurance of complete independence for Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam.

3. Evidence of concern by the United Nations.

4. A joining in the collective effort of some of the other nations of the area.

5. Assurance that France will not itself withdraw from the battle until it is won.

The very next day, the Laniel government failed to win a vote of confidence, and Premier Laniel handed his resignation to President Rene Coty. Thus the Dulles pronouncement, for all practical purposes, was relegated to the wastebasket. For if there is anything certain in the confused French political picture, it is that the successor to the Laniel government will make every effort to bring the unpopular Indochinese War to an end on honorable terms if possible, but without honor if there is no other way.

The failure of the Geneva conference, coupled with the fall of the Laniel government, and the growing Red military threat to Hanoi and the strategic Red River delta, plus the political impossibilities of the Dulles conditions, make further debate over U.S. armed intervention at this time purely academic.

And yet there remains the problem of drawing a line somewhere beyond which Communist penetration would justify the free world taking the calculated risk of a third World War. That problem was posed by Adm. Robert J. Carney, chief of naval operations, in an interview with the U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT this week. He said that every gain scored by the Soviets "is not only an addition to their potential, but it's a double addition, because something comes out of our hide . . . If these accretions of power continue, each one at our expense, the time will come when we are in a position so inferior that our very existence, and certainly our existence as a major influence in the world, will be in the gravest jeopardy."

If the United States is unable or unwilling to draw such a line with the support of the other free nations, then it may well become imperative to subject the nation's total foreign policy to an "agonizing reappraisal", a dispassionate consideration of the prospect of coexistence with the Soviet orbit in a steadily shrinking free world. That is not a pleasant prospect, but there seems to be no other short of unpredictable internal collapse within the Soviet orbit.

The Other Side Of The Polio Story

A recent story in THE NEWS gave some interesting facts about the incidence of polio in North Carolina, facts which are all the more reassuring because they come at the beginning of the polio season. Here are some of them:

1. In 1952, 41 states had a higher polio incidence than North Carolina. Our state average was one-third the national rate, and Mecklenburg's rate was one-third that of the state.

2. In 1953, polio reached serious proportions in only five North Carolina counties.

3. Over a five-year period, including the epidemic year of 1948, 26 states had a higher incidence than North Carolina.

That side of the story is sometimes overshadowed in news stories about polio. For instance, in 1953, the polio wire services regularly listed state totals. As a result, a good many vacationers shunned North Carolina entirely, although parts of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia were closer to the affected area than was eastern North Carolina.

Moreover, the practice of reporting cumulative totals is somewhat misleading. A listing of current cases would be more accurate.

Toward the end of the polio season last year, the N. C. Board of Conservation & Development adopted a resolution protesting the "exaggerated reports" about polio in North Carolina. The board was mainly concerned with the serious damage suffered by the state's huge tourist industry. But the objective sought by the board—to keep polio news in balance

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That side of the story is sometimes overshadowed in news stories about polio. For instance, in 1953, the polio rate was fairly high in only one section of the state, yet national roundups by wire services regularly listed state totals. As a result, a good many vacationers shunned North Carolina entirely, although parts of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia were closer to the affected area than was eastern North Carolina.

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An Appropriate Gateway To Charlotte

WHEN Columnist Robert C. Ruark came back home to North Carolina a couple years ago he stood outside Charlotte's untidy airport terminal building and labeled it a "pigsty". Figurative overstatement that it was, the term is probably not the most opprobrious one that has been applied to the structure. Like the Armory-Auditorium, it was an inadequate, hastily-constructed building designed for another purpose than that for which it was used.

But, as of today, no Charlottean need apologize for the city's airport facilities. The new terminal building, which opened for business last midnight, ranks with the best in the South. It properly typifies the bustling community which it serves, and to which it will help attract new industries — perhaps including more airlines — and residents.

Its lobby will accommodate more than 300 persons. The dining room will seat more than 200. There'll be a coffee shop, spacious offices, complete air conditioning.

There are many organizations and persons who helped make construction of the new terminal possible. The federal government and city taxpayers divided the project cost. But worthy of a special nod certainly are the Chamber of Commerce and the City Council. Both spent long hours developing the project, and the Council scrounged up money from here and there to assure the ultimate completion of this most appropriate gateway to the "Spearhead of the New South".

A Way To Reduce Racial Tensions

SINCE last August a Chicago public housing project, Trumbull Park Homes, has been beset by racial strife. Some $200,000 worth of property has been destroyed. Hundreds of policemen maintain a round-the-clock vigil at the project.

The trouble started when a Negro family moved into a housing project that had been all white. Yet Negroes had moved into similar projects in that area without creating any disturbance.

The reasons for the different community reactions need to be understood because comparable situations, as regards public schools, will likely arise in North Carolina in the wake of the Supreme Court's school segregation ruling.

The formula for lessening racial tensions and strife, Chicagoans have found, involves the launching of information and education campaigns before a step likely to create racial tension is taken. And this information campaign, experience shows, ought to be handled through a representative group, including leaders of the churches, schools, local government, veteran and civic organizations.

This kind of groundwork was not laid at Trumbull Park Homes. The Negro family moved into the project unannounced. The result: Costly property damage, expensive police protection and incalculable deterioration of community morale and spirit.

This experience in Chicago points up the desirability of a commission on human relations, which Rock Hill has already established and which Charlotte is now considering. There will be problems, as a result of the school segregation decision, that could develop into ugly tensions, perhaps violence. But a full discussion of programs and plans, before they are translated into action would minimize friction and, importantly, would also decrease the likelihood of property damage and police action.

From The Asheville Citizen

TRY IT!

TIRED? Bored? Can't sleep? The old head throbs? Dodging your friends because something's eating on you? Huh?

Then step right up and try a pill, or a shot, of alpha (2-piperidyl) benzhydrol hydrocholoride. It's a "mood-lifter," three Cincinnati physicians tell the American Psychiatric Association, and good for mild depressions.

We doubt not that the therapeutic effect is scientific and hardly a matter for editorial joshing. But let a fellow have his fun, fingers crossed behind him. Aware as we are that one of the great American failings is, philosophically, the disposition to take a powder and hope that troubles will go away, still we think the mood-lifter might be used with somebody's fulcrum to lift the whole dang world.

Feed one to Malenkov, who never smiles.

Try another on McCarthy, with a baby dose for Cohn.

Prescribe a course of alpha-etc. for the doom and gloom boys.

What better way to get the Baltimore Orioles out of the cellar and Determine back on the track?

And put a pill dispenser in City Council chambers and around the mezzanine of County Courthouse.

Of course, thee and we do not need medication, although we are not altogether certain about thee.

June 29, 1954

Mrs. John Gillin
4 The Glen
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Gillin:

The office sent you the other day, in answer to your kind letter of June 23, various publications.

Chapel Hill has a very special responsibility in all this and I feel satisfied that it will measure up to what it should do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

4 the Glen
hapel Hill, N. C.
June 23, 1954

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Chapel Hill, through its Ministerial Association, has set up four committees to expedite the problems of desegregation in our town. As temporary chairman of the resource committee, I am interested in finding out what information might be available for use.

Would you be kind enough to send me a list of your publications in the field of integration of white and colored people in schools, organizations and community? Please indicate any costs involved as our funds are limited?

Would you also put us on your mailing list?

Sincerely yours,
Helen N. Gillin
Mrs. John Gillin

RECEIVED
JUN 25 1954
Southern Regional Council

6/25/54
RHA sent publications list, added to list
"Answers for Action"
"Christian Concerns" etc
"Segregation & The Schools" (Public Affairs pamphlet)
"Integration of Washington Schools" (AFSC)

621 Meadowbrook Road
Kings Mountain, N. C.
13 July, 1954.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Since I have been invited by Gardner-Webb College, Boiling Springs, N. C., to teach a course on race relations, I am writing to you with the request for any literture, pamphlets, etc. which you may be able to send to me.

If you would give me the addresses of other organizations which are interested in Non-segregation, the same would be gratefully received.

Please feel free to make any suggestions which you may care to make.

Yours in His Service,

Samuel M. Hughes.

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JUL 15 195
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1954
Southern Regional Council

July 24, 1954

Mr. Don Shoemaker, Editor
Asheville Citizen
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Shoemaker:

This letter is not written for publication or as an official expression of the Southern Regional Council.

I should like to advance an idea which you may find worthy of elaboration on your editorial page. If so, you will please advance the idea as your own and without reference to any suggestion on my part.

As you are aware, certain of the border Southern states are already taking steps to put into effect at the beginning of the 1954 school term the recent decisions by the Supreme Court in the segregation cases. As I have read the reports, this seems to be accomplished in most instances by leaving optional with the counties whether or not they shall proceed at once with integration or await the final decrees of the Court.

While North Carolina is not a border state, it is the equivalent of such in that it has several counties with extremely sparse Negro population, some of one percent or less. If, as we are led to believe and as seems reasonable, integration will be more easily accomplished in counties having such population, then North Carolina in certain counties enjoys all of the advantages of counties in Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, and, generally, the border Southern states.

There seems to be much wisdom behind the local option view, assuming that the steps will first be taken by counties of limited Negro population. Such counties serve as laboratories in which a great social

experiment may be conducted under the most advantageous circumstances. They will be pilot counties whose experience and example may well serve as valuable guides to the great mass of Southern counties when they are required by law actually to take the step which must be taken in the very near future.

You will recall that Justice Holmes, among others, pointed out that one of the great advantages of the American system of dual government was that each state was an insulated cell free to conduct its own experiments in government, within the broad limits of the constitution. Such experiments, if unsuccessful, served as warnings to other states; if successful, pointed the way which could be followed with assurance.

The counties occupy to the states much the same relationship as the states occupy to the country. Within state constitutional limits, they are free to conduct their own experiments, the results of which may be fed into the thinking and planning of other counties.

The idea may be likened to the discovery upon one experimental farm of methods and techniques which are immediately made available through the Extension Services to all other farms. The field of human relations is much more unexplored than is the field of agriculture; hence the reason for experiment in that area is all the more compelling.

It is, I hope, no false pride which prompts us in North Carolina to say that the South has come to look to North Carolina for leadership. We would greatly disappoint the hopes of other states to find leadership here if the only answer which we can give is that we will wait and see. It is no part of leadership to adopt a course of action only because and when there is no alternative.

It is not too late for North Carolina, whose capacity for prompt and decisive action has been so often demonstrated, to modify its educational policy so as to leave optional with the counties their entry upon this experiment at the beginning of the approaching school term. It would perhaps not be enough for the State Board of Education merely to adopt a resolution providing for local option since the natural inertia of county officials would probably lead them to preserve the present status. I should like to see the State Board go further and, within the limits of propriety, urge the favorably situated North Carolina counties to take the lead this year. Aid might be extended by granting a small advisory

commission whose services as consultants would be made available to any county considering such a move. I am sure that the Southern Regional Council, which has some experience in such matters, would be glad upon invitation to assign a capable staff member to such a commission or such a county.

The great virtue of the plan would be that some errors of judgment would undoubtedly be made. But they would be made in a limited field and could be guarded against when the great mass of our counties come to take their own fateful steps.

If substantial elements of the North Carolina press should use their great influence to bring about the initiation of this experiment, I think that they would have contributed vastly to insuring that the change upon which all of us must soon enter will be made with a minimum of error. If nothing should be done during the school term 1954-55, such period would be accurately described in the future as the wasted year.

I am fortified in making this suggestion by the fact that at least one county in North Carolina was prepared and anxious to make the change this year until advised by state authority to postpone all action until the Court's final decrees.

Yours very truly,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAW:R

BC: Mr. Geo. S. Mitchell
Dr. Harold Trigg

Same letter to:

Mr. Jonathon Daniel, Editor
Raleigh News and Observer
Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. W. T. Polk, Editor
Greensboro News
Greensboro, N. C.

Mr. Chester S. Davis
Winston-Salem Journal
Winston-Salem, N. C.

August 23, 1954

Dr. Moses S. Belton
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Belton:

Guy Johnson in Texas asked us to send you Memorandums #1, 2, and 3, about the new state programs.

Here they are. I am confident that North Carolina will plan and work wisely in this matter.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.
cc: Dr. Guy Johnson

September 27, 1954

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
The Wren's Nest
Tryon, North Carolina

Dear ~~Mrs.~~ Ames:

We all thank you for your thoughtful and helpful letter of September 20.

We have done some conferring within the staff and have undertaken to get out some things that will put this earnest and speaking argument.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

20 September, 1954

My dear George:

I have had several copies of the story on desegregation given by you to the press. I am naturally pleased by the reference to me and the work done in educating against lynching. You give me entirely too much credit. I am not an unduely modest person but I try to be an honest one.

The work against lynching is not comparable to the work which faces Southern church women in this new situation. Church women were not personally involved in the act of lynching, though some of their men were- a fact that they did not know. The whole program was based on the influence lynching had on the foreign missionary program of church women. In a way, this approach by implication indicted their spiritual integrity.

The Methdodist women spearheaded the whole movement. The women of other denominations were drawn in by the vigor of the Methodist women. Then, however, there were no Negroes in the church body. Though the minsitry did not give the support that they could or should have, they did not dare take official action against it. Southern Methodist women were freer of church control in action than they are now.

At a church meeting I attended last week in the Gastonia District, I was told of one Methodist woman who had been putting pressure on the city superintendent of schools to permit integration. She was told quite plainly that she could come back and talk to him about this when her church had cleaned up its own segregation problems both in the church and in the insitutions of the church.

I have wondered why the international approach to race hhasnnot been the weapon to confound prejudices. Women want peace; they do not want their sons, brother, daughters and husbands to be killed in war. I have wondered whether or not it might not be helpful to stress the history of

white colonialism and our racial attitudes here at home to that history. It has seemed to me that unless this present crisis is lifted out of the local scene and thrown into the world picture, progress will be slower than it need be, and dangerous headlines will be furnished for propaganda purposes in non-white areas.

I am sure that the Council has developed an effective program of a general nature, but a program for women, if you are counting on their " conscience", will have to be specific, with special literature of facts presented in such a style as to be readily digested and tied into their interests.

Cordially yours,

Bessie Pierce Jones

RECEIVED
9/2/54
Southern Regional Council

7e

September 27, 1954

Mrs. Elise B. Evans
Route 4
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Evans:

Your soundest preparation would be to obtain and read the new volume called, The Negro and the Schools, by Harry Ashmore, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, $1.00. Doubtless in your library.

The brown pamphlet that I send you, separately, is a quick resume of the Ashmore report. The green colored pamphlet compresses the Ashmore report; gives the Court's decision; tells things to do; and prints (if not too well) a useful map.

If you will read the Ashmore report, and review it via the brown pamphlet, and do some thinking about how the recommendations in the green colored one can make it work, you will be as nearly prepared as anybody.

I stick in, for good measure, some recent copies of New South. You ought to join our Council. A grey leaflet tells about it. Membership still $3.00.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
(pamphlets sent under separate cover this date)

October 4, 1954

Mrs. Matt Wall
The Sheraton Hotel
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Wall:

Many thanks for your check and the list of people. I assume that they are a list of people from the Diocese of North Carolina. We have sent the pamphlet, Answers for Action: Schools in the South, to each person on the list.

I recall that at a meeting of the Department of Christian Social Relations for the Province of Sewanee last May, a resolution was passed urging that each Diocese in the Province examine the matter of the schools as it might relate to their Church's stand, and report to the meeting of the Synod in November, I believe. I have had an opportunity to talk with the people of the Department of Christian Social Relations in the Diocese of Alabama, where feeling ran fairly strong both ways!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

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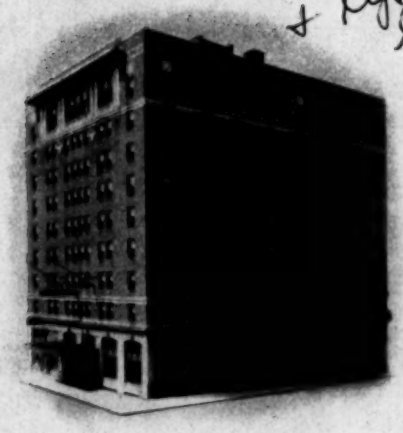

The
Sheraton
HOTEL

HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

Sept 30th - 54

Mr George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3 - Ga

RECEIVED
9/2/54
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir -

Please send your pamphlet "Schools in the South", in your series "Answers for Action" to the following list -

These are members of a

COMPLETELY MODERN
AIR COOLED

EXCELLENT FOOD
FREE PARKING

The Sheraton Hotel

HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

Committee representing the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina.

Enclosed find check to cover - also typed list -

Thanking you

Yours very truly

Elizabeth (Mrs Matt) Wall

October 8, 1954

Mr. Abner Nash Locklear
Vicinity Prospect
RFD
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Abner:

I have probably sent you this sheet which reaches me annually from the John Hay Whitney Foundation. I know that it goes to Mr. Wellons.

For one reason or another, so Mr. Wellons told me a year or so ago, none of the several applications that have gone up the the John Hay Whitney Foundation have ever had the luck to achieve the desired fellowship. But I know there is interest in the John Hay Whitney Foundation in the people around Pembroke. So, if you happen to know of someone with a neatly packagable job of further study to do, I suggest you let him or her know of this opportunity. It will probably be wisest for the application to go forward with the assistance of Mr. Wellons.

Do keep in mind that we want you to come to Atlanta whenever you can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

January 19, 1954

Mr. Abner N. Locklear
Route 3, Box 60
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear Abner:

I just haven't been doing much traveling in your direction, but I will get up there as soon as the roads open up a little. I have a new English Ford to show you. Still has flippers.

I called by telephone a trustworthy friend in Macon, Georgia, named C. W. W. Danel. He promised to go at an early date to the Third Street Employment Office there at Macon and tell them that I had called him about the people at Pembroke. The man Danel understands the situation and will reach probably the head man at the Maxton-Lauringburg Air Base office and have him understand that the Indian people around Pembroke should be given a square deal on employment at the new Maxton-Lauringburg Air Base.

I told Danel that two sample names were Talmadge Locklear and Jerome Taylor who were interested in employment as guards.

If you see further instances of unfair treatment, let me know and I will try something else.

Do bring your wife on down to Atlanta. You are welcome by yourself but most so with your family.

Affectionately,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:hh

January 15, 1954

Route 3, Box 60
Maxton, N. C.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
432 Room, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I suppose that you have had a spell of the weather that we have b en having for the past few weeks. Rather chilly up here. School has been fine so far. Have been expecting you to drop around some time. Busy I suppose.

Have some advance dope on the opening of the Maxton-Lauringburg Air base. I understand that it is to be under the Command of the third Air Force. I am sending two Applications to their Headquarters, Employment Office, Robins Air Force Base, Third Street, Macon, Georgia. If you find yourself in that vicinity anytime in the near future would appreciate what you might say in their behalf. The names, Talmadge Locklear, my brother that was instrumental in constructing the bridge and Jerome Taylor a friend. They are interested in employment as guards. You know our chances in matters of this nature. If it is handled by anyone other than those locally we will have a better chance.

Any thing that you might do in the way of help in this matter will be greately appreciated by those interested and myself.

Sincerely Yours
Abner N. Locklear
Abner N. Locklear

P. S. See you in Atlanta the first opportunity.

September 29,1953

Mr. Abner Nash Locklear
Prospect Community
R.F.D.
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear Abner:

I know the people who give these scholarships.

I know that if they had a suitable request from Pembroke, the Pembroke candidate would have a good chance of getting one.

Mr. Wellons has twice or thrice pushed up a candidate, but no luck.

If you have somebody good in mind, what do you think of going to Wellons about the person and pushing Wellons?

If anything happens on it let me know and I will try to give it an assist through my channels.

We missed you. But, every three weeks, praise God, we have "Pembroke huckleberry pie."

Sincerely,

GSM/alle

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

November 29, 1954

Mrs. George Willard
President
Salisbury Woman's Club
Box 573
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Willard:

How very kind of you to send on the check for $25.00! The Council acknowledge with gratitude receipt in full of all expenses of the trip, and the total of $50.00 as honorarium.

I am sure that such goodly sums are not easy to come by, and we are warmly appreci tive of the quite substantial help the $50.00 is the Council.

And I got a great deal of pleasur our of the company and the occasion.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SALISBURY WOMAN'S CLUB
Founded 1923
Salisbury, N. C.

November 18, 1954

RECEIVED
11/22/54
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

How chagrined I am for the Salisbury Woman's Club and Mrs. D.C. Berkshire, Vice President.

Your letter to Mrs. Berkshire accepting her invitation to speak at our Banquet was misinterpreted by me. I interpreted it that your expenses would be $35.00 or $50.00 would be appreciated, and instructed the Treasurer to write a check to you for $35.00 to cover your expenses. After having you we felt we would like to add the $15.00. In the meantime we did not know Mrs. Berkshire had sent you a personal check for $10.00 until your letter came thanking her for the "dribbles".

The Club is reembursing Mrs. Berkshire her $10.00 and enclosed you will find a check in the amount of $25.00 to complete the amount due you.

We regret very much this error was made and I take the full responsibility for same.

Sincerely yours
Blanche Willard
Mrs. George Willard, President
Salisbury Woman's Club

October 27, 1954

Dictated October 25

Mrs. S. E. Berkshire
Box 573
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Berkshire:

We acknowledge gratefully your letter of October 15th, with the check for $10.00 and today Mrs. Henry's check for another $15.00! And besides all that, there was the $35.00 that covered expenses!

Our Council needs the help, so we will gladly be receivers, when time makes it possible, of the balance that will fulfill the speaking fee ($50.00 if our records and our first telephone conversation are right). But when money reaches you in driblets we press not for large lumps.

I had a good time, and I am truly grateful for the opportunity to be with that interesting and rewarding group of people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 19, 1954

Mrs. S. E. Berkshire
Box 573
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Berkshire:

Thank you for your letter, and the enclosed check, of October 15th.

Dr. Mitchell is out of the city at present, and will not return until Monday, October 25th. Your letter will be called to his attention as soon as he returns.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Brantley
Secretary

eab/

MEMPHIS, TENN. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WELCOME WAGON, INC.

A PERSONALIZED PLAN OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

TWO PARK AVENUE
New York 16, N. Y.

October 15, 1954
Box 593
Salisbury, N. C.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You were wonderful! Never had so many favorable comments concerning any other speaker.

Enclosed find the Post's clippings. I thought you might be interested.

About the fee for the Council. Don't give up hope. We are slow to act but eventually come through. Wish I were a millionaire, the check enclosed would be more if I were.

The world needs a lot of George S. Mitchells.

Sincerely,

Margaret Berkshire

Mrs. S. E. Berkshire

chm to Ks
10/18/54

September 29, 1954

Mrs. S. E. Berkshire
Box 573
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Berkshire:

All straight for the talk to the Woman's Club, Tuesday evening, October 12, at the Elks Club, 510 South Main Street at 7:00 p.m. I expect to drive up and should get to Salisbury an hour or two ahead of the meeting. Let nobody bother about finding me a room in the hotel. I will probably hole in at a motel on the edge of town.

Here is a mat. My wife enters a standing protest against all pictures of her husband, but she has to be over-ridden.

Born in Richmond, Virginia in 1902. Went to schools there and at Columbia, South Carolina, and at Delaware and Maryland. To college for a year in Delaware, and for three years to the University of Richmond, Virginia; John Hopkins in Baltimore for three years for a Ph.D. in economics; to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar for three years more. Instructor in economics at Columbia College, Columbia University, New York for six years. Various jobs in the Federal government -- mostly in the Department of Agriculture with the Farm Security Administration, 1935-44. Ran the CIO Political Action Committee in the Southeastern states, 1944-45. Director of Veterans' Services, Southern Regional Council, 1945-47, and Executive Director since then.

Married to the some time Miss Alice Love Armstrong of Ashland, Virginia. Two daughters, one at William and Mary and one in high school in Atlanta. Wrote a booklet in 1930 called Textile Unionism in the South, and another with a man named Horace Cayton in 1940, called Black Workers and the New Unions.

I will need a blackboard, as large and as well lighted as you can readily contrive. I will bring my own pink and green and yellow chalk.

I look forward a lot to the opportunity of being with your group.

Sincerely

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

MEMPHIS, TENN. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WELCOME WAGON, INC.

A PERSONALIZED PLAN OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

TWO PARK AVENUE
New York 16, N.Y.

September 28, 1954
Box 573
Salisbury, N. C.

RECEIVED
9/29/54
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you so much for accepting our invitation to speak at the Salisbury Woman's Club Tuesday evening, October 12, 7:00 P.M. at the Elks Club, 510 South Main Street.

If possible we would like a glossy or mat of your picture and information about you which we might use in a write-up in our local paper announcing the banquet. Maybe I should ask Miss Brantley for this information for the more impressive the information the better write-up.

If there is a blackboard or anything material you might wish, please let me know. I am looking forward to seeing you again and to a most enjoyable evening.

Sincerely,

Margaret Berkshire
Mrs. S. E. Berkshire

To Mitchell - Issue

July 19, 1954

Miss Margaret Berkshire
Vice-President
Senior Women's Club
Box 573
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Miss Berkshire:

Thank you for your letter of July 14th.

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to write you that the date of October 13th is open, and that he will be glad to speak at the annual banquet of the Senior Women's Club, ~~Kaddin Hotel~~, at 7:00 p.m.
Elks Club

In addition to estimated expenses of about $35.00, Dr. Mitchell says that a fee of $50.00 would greatly help the Council. He is out of the city at present, and left no word as to his subject. I feel sure, however, that he will take into consideration your kind words about the Guilford College lecture in choosing a subject.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Brantley
Secretary to
Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

EAB/

MEMPHIS, TENN. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WELCOME WAGON, INC.

A PERSONALIZED PLAN OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

TWO PARK AVENUE
New York 16, N.Y.

July 14, 1954
Box 573
Salisbury, N. C.

Dr. George Mitchell
Director of Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Our Sen ior Woman's Club would certainly like to have you speak at our annual banquet, October 13, Yadkin Hotel, 7:00 P.M.

You choose the subject. The lecture you gave at Guilford College this summer with your map was most interesting and I am sure our group would enjoy it. I told Mr. Pence, our Chamber of Commerce manager, about you and he was interested in having you as speaker for their annual affair.

There are about 150 members present in addition to Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all the Civic Clubs in town. We usually have our city officials at this meeting also.

Please let us hear from you and what fee you would expect.

Do hope you can arrange to include the above date in your schedule.

Sincerely,
Margaret Berkshire
V. President Wms Club

EB write her like this

I'll be glad to come, and the date is free. Oct 13, seven o'clock. Expenses would be about $35.00 and if you can reach to a fee of ~~xxxxx~~ fifty on top of expenses that would help the Council greatly. ~~Gxx~~ Glad to do you my best!

Sincerely

Paid by Salisbury group

Oct - 18 -	Travel	25.00	
	Honorarium	10.00	
" 25 -	"	10.00	
" 26 -	"	15.00	
Nov - 18 -	"	25.00 - check	
		$ 85.00	attd

December 1, 1954

Mr. Robert Perry Hyatt
Cherokee,
North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hyatt:

'Way last Spring when I was at Chapel Hill, you let me know you were available to do mountainy things.

Never got hold of you, but this issue of our maggie results from the general idea.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - New South, October, 1954

December 2, 1954

Mr. Bill Lafquist
17 D'Arcy Lane
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Lafquist:

'Way last Spring when I was at Chapel Hill, you let me know you were available to do mountainy things.

Never got hold of you, but this issue of our maggie results from the general idea.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - New South, October, 1954

Robert Perry Hyatt
Cherokee, N.C.
School Address — 8 Pettigrew, U.N.C.

Bill Laffquist
17 D'Arcy Lane
Asheville, N.C.

School Address

412 Joyner Dorm.
Chapel Hill

Caroline Trayham
2413 Oleander Drive
Wilmington, N.C.

216 McIver
Chapel Hill, N.C.

December 3, 1954

Miss Mary E. Henry
Head
Bureau of Correspondence
Instruction, Box 1050
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Miss Henry:

Dr. Mitchell is away from the office and will not return until Monday, December 13th. I am sending you, separately, six copies of the Durham Conference statement as requested in your letter of December 2nd. There will be no charge for these copies.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Brantley
Secretary to
Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

eab/

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION
CHAPEL HILL

BUREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTION

December 2, 1954

RECEIVED
12-3-54
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We have been using for one of our correspondence courses, prepared by Dr. G. B. Johnson of the University, the report of the Southern Conference on Race Relations held in Durham, North Carolina. We understand that this is no longer available in the original pamphlet form, but that we shall be able to secure a copy in the form of an appendix to another publication. We are in need of six or eight copies and are anxious to secure them as soon as possible. Kindly use the enclosed stamped envelope to write us as to whether they can be secured and at what cost. There was no charge for the copies which we obtained previously.

We shall appreciate your early attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Henry

(Miss) Mary E. Henry
Head of Bureau

MLC/sl

Appalachian State Teachers College
Boone, North Carolina

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 7, 1954

RECEIVED
12/8/54
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I thank you for the copy of the New South by Robert Menefee. I am just through Winter term registration and shall read this report and write you again.

Sincerely,

J. D. Rankin

J. D. Rankin,
Dean

JDR:ws

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

1206 10-51

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	PAID		SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

12/9/54

MISS DOROTHY HEIRONIMUS
GREENSBORO INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
314 TATE STREET
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF SRC IN CHARLOTTE IS HARRY S. JONES, 121 EAST THIRD STREET, ROOM 209. TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 6-6833.

HAROLD C. FLEMING
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
[redacted]

We try to see to it that every message has its reply in the *shortest* possible time.

YOUR COOPERATION by sending your answer promptly will be very helpful.

4383

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(40)..

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The ning time shown in the date line on ... letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA929 RRB402

1974 DEC 8 PM 8 27

R.GB537 NL PD=GREENSBORO NCAR 8=

GEO MITCHELL=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA=

AM INFORMED NORTH CAROLINA BRANCH OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL HAS BEEN ORGANIZED PLEASE WIRE NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY IN CHARLOTTE GREENSBORO INTERACIAL COMMITTEE WISHES TO GET IN TOUCH BEFORE MEETING TUESDAY EVENING=

DOROTHY HEIRONIMUS SECTY 314 TATE ST GREENSBORO=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

December 13, 1954

Miss Ethel Troy
The Old Home
114 South Mendenhall Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Miss Troy:

I am sorry that we had a minor accident or two with your letter and I am thus quite late in answering it. Meanwhile, some evidence came it that the Greensboro Interracial Committee was having a meeting and needed to get in touch with the executive secretary of North Carolina. We got his name and address to them. Harry S. Jones is the new man employed by the North Carolina Division of SRC which is about to change its name to the something else. His address is 121 East Third Street, Room 209, Charlotte, North Carolina.

I do greatly hope that the group in Greensboro will work along closely with him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.
Dic

THE OLD HOME
114 SOUTH MENDENHALL STREET
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Nov 26th 1954

Dear George Mitchell,

Can't you do something to wake up the N.C. Committee? (?) We can't even get an answer from them. Our group is growing and we need help an consultation on a State Wide basis,

Cordially

Ethel Troy

TROY

RECEIVED
11/29/54
Southern Regional Council

December 21, 1954

Mr. Philip S. Ogilvie
Director
Albermarle Regional Libraries
P. O. Box 245
Winton, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Ogilvie:

Nice to have news from you and evidence of the new job. The pamphlets have been duly sent you.

Northampton County next to you has batches of peculiarly dilute Negro population. Investigate.

You will be driving around and will reach Columbia, North Carolina. Seek out Tom Armstrong who is the Farmers Home Administration Rural Supervisor. My long-time friend. Deeply knowledgeable about the agriculture of the whole South Albermarle country.

Go back sometime into what in the government we used to call "Scuppernong Farms" and explore the way in which that swampy land was made fertile by slave-dug canals.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED
12/16/54
Southern Regional Council

Albemarle Regional Libraries
P. O. Box 245
Winton, North Carolina
December 14, 1954

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send us:

7 copies Answers for action; schools in the South

Please send invoice in triplicate.

Very truly yours,
Philip S. Ogilvie
Philip S. Ogilvie
Director

Sent 12/16/54
rbm
Billed $1.40

P.S. Hey, George. Happy Christmas to y'all.

December 23, 1954

Mrs. F. C. Clarkson
227 Cherokee Road
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Clarkson:

I had some conversations with Mr. Maurice Weston in New York the other day, and I would like to come and talk to you about some parents' meeting on the schools matter.

I drive my daughter North to William and Mary January 2nd and I drive myself back South from Richmond, January 5th.

Any chance I would catch you at home? Either on the way to or on the way back.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 23, 1954

Bishop E. A. Penick
802 Hillsboro Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Bishop Penick:

Worry not. There had been considerable discussion of program planning in the November 10th meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, and the item which was sent you December 13th was a resulting informational document.

In pursuance of our policy of taking extra pains to keep members of the Board informed about the Council's program, the memo in question was sent out to you as it was to other members of the Board.

It will be entirely the responsibility of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, as successor to the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, to get together the program material which the memo describes.

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations employed some months ago Harry S. Jones of Charlotte as its Executive Secretary, and he has offices at 121 East Third Street in Charlotte. I hope that in the course of his work he will have your friendship. Perhaps you and he are already acquainted.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Harry S. Jones

Diocese of North Carolina
OFFICE OF THE BISHOP
RALEIGH, N. C.

RT. REV. EDWIN A. PENICK, D. D.
802 HILLSBORO STREET

December 20, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your memorandum of December 13th concerning the Development of State Programs gives me the uneasy feeling that you are looking to me for a proposed program for 1955 for the state of North Carolina.

As I no longer hold any office in any organization of this state that is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, may I ask you to direct this assignment to the proper office.

With kind regards and Christmas greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edwin A. Penick

Edwin A. Penick
Bishop of North Carolina

EAP:ccb

RECEIVED
12/22/54
Southern Regional Council

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GRACE T. HAMILTON . . .

1/11/55

To: Dr. Wm. H. Brown
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

In the event that the North Carolina Council has the good fortune to get your help as a chief consultant, you will be interested in the attached materials. I do so wish there was an opportunity to talk with you about the possible ways for the Committee to function which would be helpful during this period in history. If Parrish gets into North Carolina any time in the near future, I hope he will have a chance to talk with you. Love to Sophie. It was wonderful to have a little visit with her as we rode to the airport.

GTH

~~The South~~ SRC Toward the South of the Future
Criteria for State Program Development
Excerpts from North Carolina Report - CHP
July '54

January 11, 1955

Mrs. F. O. Clarkson
227 Cherokee Road
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Clarkson:

I did thread my way through Charlotte last Wednesday, late in the afternoon, and called the Clarkson's home, but as nobody answered I hastened the Ford on down toward Atlanta. Wherefore I write to fulfill the mission.

I talked with Mr. Moran Weston about December 15, in New York, and urged that in whatever positive steps the Church might take toward solution in the public school matter it try to get going small local discussion-groups, usually white and Negro, and perhaps usually among Church women. Such little groups would make friends on the issues, find the facts about the two sets of schools in the neighborhood (how many children, of what ages, in what grades, at what buildings, at what distances from their homes, within which schools district lines, under teachers with what tenure, etc.), and almost inevitably from the facts would emerge a local and quite likely an agreed plan for getting on with the job.

Weston agreed, with enthusiasm, and hoped that some evidence would be forthcoming from the South that was workable, and acceptable. My mind, and his, turned to you, as a suitable person to try to get the matter experimented with. Not that you would have to organize three or five groups yourself, but that within Church channels, you try to get the idea acted upon, and report the results.

Will you think about it, and do what you think wise. And let Mr. Weston know?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P. S. The new pamphlet which I send up separately is better than last year's.

cc: Mr. Harry S. Jones

~~Applications~~

January 12, 1955

Mr. Robert L. Barrus
Cele
North Carolina ✓

Dear Bob Barrus

It's good American practice that when somebody applies for a job you faithfully review the documents, and if you think that the applicant seems qualified, you check further into the possibility of using the applicant, regardless of race.

Also there's some reason to suppose that Negro teachers of skill and ability will be liked as teachers of white or of mixed classrooms. I don't say it will be easy to get going, but I do say it will appear from time to time, and increasingly.

As to the particular prospect in your County, the legal rights of school officials and of applicants would have to be established by inquiry through N. C. school channels. But from your letter I gather that the applicant from Teachers College who is a Negro has no previous experience of teaching in North Carolina, has no North Carolina certificate, and no North Carolina teacher-tenure. So her legal rights must be at a minimum, though her human rights should be complete.

If the candidate is good it would be a pity for North Carolina children to be deprived of what she can teach. And if every county says "let some other experiment" few will.

Come to see us. And maybe you would want to join your new North Carolina Council on Human Relations at 121 East Third Street, Charlotte, Room 209.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Harry S. Jones

JAN 10 1955

Celo, North Carolina
January 8, 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George Mitchell:

I am writing in regard to the matter of possible integration of Negroes in the school where I teach. You may be acquainted with the facts about Mitchell County since Robert Meneffee was here last summer; I looked forward to talking with him but we did not make connections.

The immediate reason for my writing is that I learned from my principal (Walter Thomas, principal of the Harris Elementary School in Spruce Pine. (Spruce Pine is in Mitchell County; I happen to live in Yancey County where the situation in regard to integration prospects seems quite different.) that (1) there was definite prospect of the few Negro children in our district being integrated by next fall, but (2) that he had applications --at least one-- from northern Negro teachers and was worried about what this might lead to. It is on this second point that I am writing you.

Our school was ready for integration of the few Negro children in the district this past fall; the attitude of Mr. Thomas was particularly good although he was not enthusiastic after hearing numberous threats that many children would be kept out of school--white children that is. Attendance is a rather serious problem here at best. But the thing that now concerns Mr. Thomas most is the possibility of having to hire Negro teachers. He anticipates a very strong reaction to that and says he would resign before doing so.

While he is not forced to hire any teachers who would not seem entirely satisfactory to his school board he suggests that pressure might be put upon him legally to do so, especially if the Negro applicants have Masters' degrees and his alternative applicants do not even have minimum certification.

I would like then to raise these two questions with you. (1) Is there any prospect of such legal pressure being exerted, either through the regular implementation of the Supreme Court decision or any possible FEPC? and (2) whether your Council and others interested in steady progress in integration consider it advisable for Negroes living outside a district where there is no real Negro community to attempt to be employed therein.

It occurs to me that these current applicants (or applicant) may have read that Mitchell County is a "test area" and that since it is on the fringe of the deep South they may have thought it would be an area of minimum tension and a natural place to apply. Actually it seems to me that the contrary is true in our case. The people who have only the slightest acquaintance with Negroes are very dubious about interracial relations. This feeling is strengthened by their memory of the history of race relations in our district. The fact is --not considering the folklore which has grown up around it-- that the Negroes living in and around Spruce Pine were deported after an incident of violence. This happened a generation ago and only two families were allowed to remain, both in isolated country situations.

The grandchildren and from of those who have remained are the ones who are travelling 40 miles a day to the Negro school in McDowell County and who would be with us next year. It is most significant that the white neighbors and other acquaintances of these people are not ~~xxxxx~~ opposed to integration.

While I personally, and I believe most of the other teachers, would not object to a Negro teacher on our faculty It seems to me, in view of local attitudes, not advisable to encourage such applications. Could I have your opinion on this?

I recently attended the American Friends Service Committee reunion and conference at Greensboro and was able to get up-to-date on integration developments. It was particularly helpful to hear from Irene Osborne about Washington, and to get pamphlets published by the Council. It was the first time I had seen any of these. I have not ready them completely but have scanned them looking for any mention of my current problem: the "unnatural integration" of Negro teachers. (I was going to say above that I feel an application from Teachers' College, Columbia-- from whence came the one to our school-- might be better received in Greensboro or some other such city with an established Negro community than it would in Mitchell County.)

Since I am an "outsider" here in the mountains, an a Yankee outsider at that, I do not plan on any vigorous campaigning. I will work from the sidelines with all the effectiveness I can muster, however, and I feel that my help will be welcomed by those in a position to work for progress in our school. I will appreciate any help you can give me.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Barrus

Robert L. Barrus

January 17, 1955

Mrs. Claudia Johnson
Warrensville,
North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Nice of you to write; I hope things will go encouragingly in Ashe County.

It all depends on a few local citizens; courage in what is right will move whole counties.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED
1/3/55
Southern Regional Council

Warrensville, N.C.
Dec 29th., 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for the copy of Mr. Menefee's Appalachian report - It is most interesting and especially to some of our younger citizens who have been students of Prof. Menefee at Berea, and to those who were fortunate enough to be on his "visiting list" last summer. We all enjoyed talking with him very much - and were pleased to find that men, as capable as he is, are interested in the issue that has been, and still is, a shameful blot on a "democracy" and "Christian nation".

We have had a bit of unpleasantness and shameful notoriety here since Mr. Menefee was here. One of our less popular limelight seekers called two mass meetings to organize against the negro

race and to "defend the God given rights and the superiority of the White race."

A few of the sensationalists attended but, and I quote from a neighbor, "just a few of the "unwashed" hoping for free liquor or a fight." However it shamed us thoroughly, as our Negroes are good citizens who own their own homes and are most superior people when compared to the class present at the "meeting". I am enjoying all issues of the mag.

Keep up the work - It will take educating the prejudice from the parents - There's no problem with the younger generation - not the ones I know who are all active in the Methodist Church and being trained in it's creeds and, of course, you know what our discipline and teaching concerning all men has been and will be. Where Christ led how can we lag backward -? Thank you again

Sincerely
Mrs) Claudia Johnson

January 25, 1955

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
The Wren's Nest
Tryon, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ames:

I haven't recalled any commitment of yours to donate the correspondence re SRC to the Council, and have thought of the folders as temporarily lent to us. We'll get them back to you in a few days. I think that they ought to rest permanently with the Council, and hope that when you make provision for ultimates you will have in mind their indispensibility to the history of the Council.

The North Carolina group has engaged Harry Jones, of Charlotte, as its Director. He has an office at 121 East Third Street. I have suggested to him that he pay you a visit next time he is in your neighborhood. I think you'll find him a useful citizen. Do put your strength into him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

JAN 24 1955

22 January, 1955

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am taking back that statement made to you, that you can keep those folders on the meetings which ppreceded the organization of the Southern Regional Council. I am now committed to write the affair as a story, not fiction but the story of the personal conflicts involved. So I will want them back when you are through with them.

Incidentally, I am also committed to do the same kind of writing on the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

It is not necessary for me to tell you how greatly I hope your state committees are getting along well in work and in collecting their part of the budget which you set for them. I have heard nothing about the North Carolina set-up, but this does not mean that it is not forgeing ahead .

With my sincere good wishes for a successful year in your work,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Rosa

February 18, 1955

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
The Wren's Nest
Tryon, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ames:

I will be expressing up the file material to you in a day or two.

For all the time that I have known the Southern Regional Council, the records of the Interracial Commission were respected and cared for well. I think I wrote you some time ago when the Council put the records of the Interracial Commission in the custody of the library at Atlanta University. I confess I have not been out to look at them, but I would expect them to be in careful hands.

Do take a hand in the North Carolina group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

FEB 17 1955

16 February, 1955

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the copy of Changing Patterns in the New South. In 1944 when the white primary was thrown out, the Negroes were given a weapon which they could use and have used, with success. There is much still to be done in the small towns and rural communities, but even so, it is not political wisdom to use the race as an issue in elections, even in Mississippi and Georgia.

When the time comes, I shall certainly consider seriously giving the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond- Atlanta folders to the Southern Regional Council. I have in my mind the careléss and casual way in which the Interrcaial Commission Records were preserved. And, if rumor is true, are still so treated.

I am interested in the North Carolina group, for in a way, the success of the work here could be indicative of the progress throughout the South- I mean the extent to which state groups are functioning. North Carolina may be as difficult, or more so, than any state. We are quite complacent as to our racial virtues, and are not easy to convince that there is need of an organized movement to improve what we think generally does not need improvement.

This state has felt so superior in this feild and has boasted of it for so long, that it is a conviction that race relations are practically perfect. I think that the smooth way the state may handle desegration, without publicty or acrimoniou debate, sort of supports my opinion.

Sincerely yours,

Jessie Ramel Ames

March 14, 1955

Miss Ada M. Field
New Garden Road
Route 1
Guilford College,
North Carolina

Dear Ada Field:

The necest kind of person is a self-starter, who writes in to see how to hook on!

SRC until six or seven months ago was a Southwide membership organization, charging its members three dollars a year, and sending them its maggie. Then we got some goodish Foundation help, and turned ourselves into a small Board, helping each of twelve state organizations in this field to put on paid staff, build up their own membership, and do things locally. So people now are asked to join their state outfit, and my office sent on a copy of your letter to Harry Jones, who is the executive of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, with an office at 121 East Third Street in Charlotte. Good guy, and will do usefully, with the help of good North Carolinians like yourself. I think the dues there are five dollars, but I'm not sure, and Harry will write you. And of whatever dues, two dollars comes to us to pay for New South which you will therefore be receiving. And she's a nice maggie!

I don't know whether they'll ask me back to Guilford, but I hope they do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
RM. 432, 63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

C
O
P
Y

New Garden Road
Route 1, Guilford College, N.C.
March 4, 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I would like to belong in some way with your fine group of folks, but I am sorry to say that I do not remember the conditions. I have a hazy notion that there is a membership fee of three dollars. Check is enclosed, but if it is not the right amount please let me know.

I am hoping that you can be at the A.F.S.C. Institute on International Relations again this year, at least for a little while.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Ada M. Field

(Miss) Ada M. Field

Sent to: Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
3/7/55 Room 209, 121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

rhm

New Garden Road
Route 1, Guilford College, N.C.
March 4, 1955

MAR 7 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I would like to belong in some way with your fine group of folks, but I am sorry to say that I do not remember the conditions. I have a hazy notion that there is a membership fee of three dollars. Check is enclosed, but if it is not the right amount please let me know.

I am hoping that you can be at the A.F.S.C. Institute on International Relations again this year, at least for a little while.

Very sincerely yours,

Ada M. Field

(Miss) Ada M. Field

March 15, 1955

Dr. William Brown
North Carolina State College
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Brown:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now in retirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Harry Jones has arranged for accomodation for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Program is being worked out, and you will be notified.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 25, 1955

Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames
Wren's Nest
Tryon, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ames:

I haven't forgotten the promise to get back to you the files.

I am anxious to return it all, and it is a kind of thing that I only get to in snatches.

But I am more than halfway through; I am much interested and instructed; and feel certain I can get them off to you early next week.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 1, 1955

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
The Wren's Nest
Tryon, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ames:

I have just laid aside, to be wrapped and sent to you by express, the last of the folders you so kindly let me take.

Surely the energy and care and tension of those years in your life has seldom been equalled by human beings in modern jobs! You got so far down each vein that you explored! I am all envy of the confidence that leadership people put in you; it was serious and earnest business, and people were generous with wisdom, information, action friendship, time, and judgment. It is a great matter to have been so central a figure in that period of intense statesmanship.

I have been much helped by the time I did put into the files. It is not nearly as much time as I would like to have given to them, and many letters I skimmed instead of reading word by word. Still I am further along than I was, and am grateful for your helpfulness.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

APR 15 1955

15 April, 1955

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

The files have come- some time ago. I have not opened the package yet. I hesitate to do so, for as long as I do not, I won't confirm my fear that among them are several sheets on which are given my opinions on certain characters. It was sometime after you had the folders, that I recalled these notes and that they could be attached to some of the reports.

Your evaluation of the work involved in getting those pre-Council days organized and the people interested and active I appreciate more than I can say. I shall put your letter in the appropriate folder along with letters from others who were part of the action. I refuse to recall those days for I experience again the tensions that prevailed. But I am forcing myself to put it all in writing, along with incidents that took place behind the scenes, for my children.

I look with no great optimism to our Department of Education in leading in the program of desegregating the public schools. The amendment to the laws controlling our educational system, throws the responsibility back into the local community. This you well know, for you are warching this state, I am sure.

I see a long drawnout program of education of public opinion, county by county, school district by school district. In some the Negroes may be effective leaders, but in the majority, the leadership must come from the white people. Oddly enough, there is little interracial activity in this state as far as I have been able to find and less white leadership. I hope my information in this field is spotty and not general.

Cordially yours,

Reese Thurmond Chase

April 28, 1955

Rev. Lewis E. Everline
329 E. Main St.
Lincolnton, N. C.

Dear Rev. Everline:

I am sorry to be a little slow in answering your letter, but our field director, Fred Routh, took your letter off to North Carolina before I answered andhas just returned.

Harry S. Jones, formerly director of North Carolina's NCCJ organization, is executive secretary of our state affiliate, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. His office address is 121 E. Third St., Room 209, Charlotte, N. C. Phone: FRanklin 6-6833. We have brought your interest in the North Carolina Council to Mr. Jones' attention, and he will undoubtedly contact you in the near future. It is regrettable that no one followed through on the initial contact as I am sure you would have contributed a great deal to the Council in its early organizational stage.

You did indeed reimburse us for the material you ordered earlier. We have entered your subscription for NEW SOUTH and by this time you should have received the current issue.

Please feel free to call upon us at any time for assistance with information and program materials.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Information Assistant

cc Harry S. Jones
Fred Routh
C. H. Parrish

Emanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church

LEWIS E. EVERLINE, Minister

CHURCH SECRETARY
Mr. Hunter Rudisill
630 N. Flint Street
Lincolnton, N.C.
Phone - RE5-2295

329 East Main Street
Lincolnton, North Carolina
Telephone - RE5-8538

CHURCH TREASURER
Mr. J. Lex Ramseur
P.O. Box 288
Lincolnton, N.C.
Phone - RE5-8324

April 13, 1955

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

On January 31 you sent me a long letter containing much information that I had requested. The press of duties has prevented an earlier acknowledgement and thanks for your assistance. Our institutes have been held as have our other meetings and your help has proved most worthwhile. My sincere thanks to you for this assistance. I believe that the Council has received my check for the cost of items indicated on the invoice.

How is the organization coming in N.C.? I had hoped to hear something by this time of some going organization here in the state. I was approached by one individual who said (months ago) that efforts were being made in the Charlotte area to form a functioning group, he said he would contact me, but no further word. Is the Council going ahead with plans to organize groups throughout the South?

Please start a subscription for me for the "New South", the check for $1.50 is enclosed.

Thanks again for your helpful assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis E. Everline

Lewis E. Everline

Under separate cover:
New South - October '54
Feb.'55-June '55
Changing Patterns
News Release - May 31, '55
Grey leaflet
Answers for Action

Dictated July 5 July 6, 1955

The Honorable Luther Hodges
Governor of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Governor Hodges:

My good friend, Mr. R. D. Wellons at Pembroke State College, tells me that we should make you familiar with the Southern Regional Council and its publications.

Our Council goes back to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which began in the South in 1919. The North Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation had a long and honorable career. Governor after governor in your great state carried informal friendship with the Committee, and in many awkward situations the North Carolina Committee was helpful in achieving adjustment and sustaining and continued progress in the North Carolina spirit. Indeed, I have heard wise heads in your state say that it was in North Carolina that there was born the tradition that a Southern governor has an extra-constitutional role as safeguarder of the rights and opportunities of the Negro people.

Our Council and our friends in North Carolina are no less concerned for the well-being of white citizens also, but we have cherished these many years a confidence in the office of governor in North Carolina to deal in a spirit wise and humane.

Surely you are too busy to dig much into pamphlet literature. But I send you separately some recent issues of our magazine, New South, and other things which if they could have your attention, or that of someone near to you, would doubtless prove valuable.

Our friends presently in the state are organized as the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, with Mr. Wellons as the Chairman and with Harry S. Jones at 121 East Third Street, Room 209, Charlotte, as the Executive Director.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mr. R. D. Wellons
Mr. Harry S. Jones

THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, N.C.

JUL 19 1955

July 18, 1955

Dr. Fred B. Routh
Assistant Director for State Organizations
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh:

On July 6 I mailed an expense account to Miss Katherine Stoney, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council, in connection with attending the 12th Annual Institute on Race Relations at Fisk University June 27-July 1. Since I have not received an acknowledgement of any indication that my letter and the expense account were received, I am writing again to determine whether they reached their destination. If additional information is needed in connection with this expense account, please advise me and I shall submit the same immediately.

I am in the process of writing a report on the sessions of the Institute that I attended so that they may be mimeographed and distributed to the members of the Executive Committee.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:fhc
cc: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

August 29, 1955
(Dictated 8/19)

FBR:

I believe at the Executive Committee meeting it was suggested that you write Harry Jones and get him up to see Paul Christopher and get him started into stronger contact with the labor movement in North Carolina.

GSM/eab

FILE COPY

September 7, 1955

Mr. D. W. Andrews
611 East Fourth Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Andrews:

I thought you would be willing to work with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, which is your state's affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. A good guy named Harry Jones is its Executive Director, and it has an office at 121 East Third Street, Room 209, Charlotte, North Carolina.

In any case, nice to be with you at Tuskegee.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover:
New South, June, July-August, '55
SRC promotion leaflet
SRC publications list
NCCHR promotion leaflet

ANDREW J. MEANS, CHAIRMAN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
2247 BROADWAY
GARY, INDIANA

J. HENRY SMITH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

LARRY ROBINSON, TREASURER
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

Tuskegee General Alumni Association

DANIEL W. ANDREWS, PRESIDENT
611 E. FOURTH STREET
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1955

SEP 15 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I received your letter this a.m. and although I stay very busy, I think it will be a pleasure to work with such a group.

Ok
attd'd

I have not received any material as yet but will look forward to more information.

It was a pleasure talking with you in Tuskegee and I shall long remember your address to the group.

Sincerely yours

D.W. Andrews

D.W. Andrews

September 7, 1955

President Clyde A. Milner
Guilford College
Guilford College, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Milner:

The College sent me two or three recent bulletins, including your report for 1954-55. I have read them with care and interest, and with appreciation for the wisdom of the College policies you pursue. How very right to make it Greensboro's and the County's College; and how simple but sound the announced needs.

All success to you and to Guilford.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

November 11, 1955

Mr. C. A. McKnight
Charlotte Observer
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Pete:

The long editorial of November 9th was a superb job. Both in logic and expression, it was the best piece of analysis I have seen in a southern paper during the durrent hub-bub.

I hope you will have no objections to our reprinting all or part of it in an early issue of New South.

I know this letter from a confirmed brain-washer won't off-set all the letters you will get from the Citizen's Councils, but I hope it will help. Let me hear from you when and if you get to Atlanta. Meanwhile, best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

Southern [redacted]ll, Inc.
63 AUBURN [redacted] 3, GEORGIA

November 15, 1955

NOV 23 1955

Mr. Mayes Behrman
The Inter-racial Commission
P. O. Box 4072
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mayes:

Our file copy of Race in the News ought about now to head back to its filey nest?

Back in file 11/23/55 Rha

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Gboro, 11/22/55

Bless your heart!
Here it is. You can refile it with ours

Thanks,
Mayes R.

Staff

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

November 18, 1955

NOV 21 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please accept my belated expression of appreciation and congratulation on the excellent meeting at Tuskegee. I was greatly impressed with the excellent job that you and the very efficient and capable members of your staff are doing.

I have been greatly concerned about the lack of appreciation of the efforts and achievements of the Council by the general public. However, there are signs that the Council is making progress throughout the region and nation. We are hoping that it will be possible to motivate the members of the North Carolina group to renew their efforts in achieving the goals of the Council.

If we may be of service to you and the members of your staff at any time, please feel free to call on us. With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:fhc

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

DURHAM · NORTH CAROLINA

A. J. CLEMENT, JR., DIST. MGR.
702 HIGH STREET
NEWARK, N. J.

January 9, 1956

Mr. M. A. Wright
Southern Regional Council
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Mr. Wright:

I appreciate your New Year greetings which were sent to my former Charleston address. I was of the opinion that by now the Atlanta Office had informed you that since February, 1955, I have been domiciled in Newark, New Jersey.

Anyway, I appreciate the sentiments expressed in your greeting and find that I have need for the application of similar interests and attention to problems in this area that we were mutually interested in, in the Southern Regional Council.

Very sincerely yours,

A. J. Clement, Jr.

AJC:mla

Mr. Fred B. Linton, President
North Carolina Association of Chamber of Commerce,
Winston-Salem,
North Carolina.

February 29th, 1956.

Dear Sir:

We write you out of a deep concern for the present threat to the moral and economic well-being of the South arising out of controversies over segregation. It is our hope that your organization, which is committed to the progress of North Carolina, will use its influence to promote discussion and understanding between genuinely representative members of both races.

Reasonable men and women in the South are disturbed by the extremist views which now dominate the public life of our region. They recognize that we will not solve our problems or advance the interests of the South by indulging our prejudices and passions. They are distressed by the absence of leadership on the side of calmness, constructiveness, and good will. They believe that racial differences can be worked out in every community by responsible white and Negro citizens.

Yet these people of good will are all but voiceless and powerless in the emotional climate which prevails. Our public policies on segregation are being dictated by fear and hysteria. The choice before the South is falsely represented as a choice between absolute segregation and immediate

all-out integration. Defiance, resistance, nullification, repression and intimidation are the order of the day, and it is no surprise that they bring in their wake violence, which everyone claims to abhor. Unless this trend is reversed, the South faces the prospect of grave economic and cultural damage.

In the last fifteen years, the South has embarked on an unprecedented period of economic growth: industrialization, business and financial development, and a general rise in prosperity. Not only continued progress but the gains that have already been made are imperilled by today's secessionist policies.

Will the new industries sought by the Southern States be eager to build expensive plants in areas where the existence of public schools is in doubt, where tension and violence threaten, where public officials advocate political and economic reprisals against all who disagree with them, where the very maintenance of law and order is uncertain?

Can we hope to sell our State bonds in the national market at reasonable interest rates while the air echoes with threats to abolish the schools and other public facilities?

In the face of such conditions, can we hope to hold and attract the talent we need to develop our resources -- the ablest teachers, scientists, professional people, executives in business and industry?

Can the South hope to take its rightful place in economic, religious, cultural and political councils while our leadership seeks to isolate us from the rest of the nation and the world?

If the South is to continue to progress as a modern industrial society, we must meet the great question of our time with maturity and responsibility. We must, as a reasonable people, weigh the alternatives before us

Mr. Fred B. Linton, President
North Carolina Association of Chamber of Commerce, February 29th, 1956.

calmly and realistically, giving full consideration to their consequences, We must chart our public course with a sane regard for the changing demands of our age rather than blind, emotional attachment to the past.

The first step in this critically needed process is a calm sharing of views and ideas by informed representatives of both races within the South. Each community should be given both opportunity and encouragement to work out in this way its adjustment to the legal requirements of the Supreme Court decision.

For each Southern community there is a wise, workable program, neither rebellious nor precipitate, which sensible local people can agree upon. They will need to work together to find the facts, and then they will reach a decision together. Thereafter, with surprising acceptance, the workable plan can come into effect. You and your associates represent one of the South's strongest forces for orderly procedure. We sincerely urge that you lend the resources and influence of your organization toward the carrying out, in detail, community by community, of this general plan.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.

lrl.

cc. W.L. Greene
Harry Jones

March 20, 1956

Superintendent O.R. Johnson
Duplin County Schools
Kenansville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The other day at a meeting here in Atlanta Mr. W.L. Greene asked me to write you. Mr. Greene doubted that he was a person admired by you; but said he respected you, and knew you to be thoughtful about the difficult problems of the day.

I had been urging that the wise course is for representative white and Negro persons to meet, locality by locality, and after spending some sessions in finding the facts, agree upon a wise and workable plan of action for their own community, having in mind the doctrine of the Supreme Court's decision. My view is that the law is an inflexible instrument, and that we have in each State a broad variety of situations, each needing a tailor-made rate of change. And as there is no one endowed with the wisdom, or the right, to tell others when they should come into enjoyment of personal rights assured by the Constitution and the Courts (other than those persons themselves), it is the part of wisdom to call into man-to-man conferences representatives of the various parties of the question.

In such conferences, honorably conducted, there will emerge the various commitments of faith and confidence on which any agreement must be based. Any community having a problem, and having representative citizens accustomed to meeting together to iron out difficulties, is much further along the road to peace, progress and lasting well-being.

My apologies for this instruction, but I undertook to send on my notions.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mcf

Ln.C Stu. o. grgk. file

Copy: Harry S. Jones

March 27, 1956

Mr. James E. Poindexter
501 East 8th Street
Greenville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Poindexter:

Nice to have your letter. I have some Raleigh roots and know something of the Greenville area.

Our view is that considering the differences in the economy and tradition in the various parts of each Southern State it may be expected that change will come at a pace differing for this community or that. 'Tis not rightly the business of any self-styled expert to determine the pace for any individual community. The right thing is for courageous, responsible citizens of the leading points of view in the community (some white and some Negro) to meet with regularity. It will take a number of sessions to agree on facts and some more to decide on a workable course of action. Our experience has been that in such matters both sides have shown responsibility, wisdom and restraint to a remarkable degree.

It is generally a responsibility of some of the ministers, aided perhaps by leading lay persons (many of them Church women) to take the first steps. Be sure that the people are representative.

I myself believe that those communities in the South which first proceed in this spirit will find themselves well ahead in the contest for peace and progress. It is a complicated matter to argue and I don't here take the time. But I am satisfied also that communities that move in this spirit will be rewarded by remarkable change, particularly in the Negro community, in the direction of responsibility and energetic achievement.

You have a considerable help in the availability in Charlotte of the office of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Mr. Harry S. Jones is the Executive Director there (121 East Third Street, Room 209). His telephone number is FRanklin 6-6833. His Associate Director is a long-time Negro teacher - Mr. W.C. Chance, from Parmele. Either Jones or Chance, I'm sure, would be glad to help you.

Sincerely,

GSM:mef

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

March 26, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Here is correspondence out of Greenville.

Poindexter is obviously proceeding cautiously, so that I would regard his letter as in some sense confidential.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

501 East 8th Street
Greenville, North Carolina
March 22, 1956

RECEIVED MAR 24 1956

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

A group of my friends and I are very much interested in trying to set up an interracial council in this locality and perhaps elsewhere in the state of North Carolina. At the moment, the planning is very tentative, and there is considerable reluctance shown by community leaders to touch the problem of racial cooperation because of the political and economic potency of the public school issue. Our argument has been, however, that the school issue is only one, and perhaps not the most important, problem which such a group could handle. Certainly, here the general economic plight of the Negro and his lack of a voice in civic affairs are questions which might be treated constructively by white citizens who are strongly opposed to integration in the schools.

I give this background because I wonder whether your could furnish us with information about the values, in specific terms, of an interracial council, how one could be set up, and the work which it could accomplish. If such information were loaded with specific references to educational integration, I am afraid that it would frighten off some of the people whose aid we would like to enlist. Of course, we anticipate that, once the hazard of getting an organization into operation is weathered, it will get around to a consideration of this crucial problem. But it would probably have to grow into that, we gather.

Perhaps you might even be able to furnish us with a consultant at some later date, if our plans meet with no mishap. What policy do you have about that sort of thing?

Sincerely,

James E. Poindexter

James E. Poindexter

May 2, 1956

Mrs. Dabney White
1110 Madison Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Charlotte:

You were mighty kind to send the clippings, all of which have been helpful. We have asked the President of our Council to write to the Greensboro Daily News and straighten them out on the ~~[illegible]~~ island assumption that SRG is a bunch of reds.

Magnificently for breakfast each morning I slice my Vannoppen corn muffin. Mighty good.

Mighty nice to have supper. Everybody come back to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by GSM/signed in his absence

cc: Mr. Harry S. Jones
FBR

FILE COPY

June 12, 1956

Mr. Walter Spearman
Box 600
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Spearman:

You raise a problem that has never been solved.

Every now and again we encounter a situation in which a local group would wish their local body to affiliate with the Southern Regional Council or one of its state-wide affiliates. You would think that we would jump at the chance. And we do jump with hope. But we give pause because of the fact that the Southern Regional Council is an educational organization, living on tax-exempt money, and cannot engage in any kind of political or propagandist activity. So we have been most chary about letting any group not one hundred per cent individually affiliated with SRC be in a position to commit the Southern Regional Council. What we are afraid of is that somebody here or there will do some talking or some voting in a bunch and thus carry us along willy-nilly.

On this account we have tried to hold to the rule that we not have direct local affiliates of SRC.

But in any case the question is academic as far as SRC is concerned. The Southern Regional Council for the last three years has been merely a Board of Directors. And our affiliated state organizations have their individual members.

An affiliated state organization has some flexibility and could presumably, if it insisted, work out the matter with safeguards for local affiliates whose members were not members of the state organization. We don't like the idea, but with safeguards (never yet devised) we could be persuaded.

So that the matter is for discussion with Harry Jones and his officers. I am satisfied that your Advisory Citizens' School Council is exactly the right thing to do. And John Constable tells us you are an exceptionally good egg.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/cab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

7 June 56

To: GSM

SUBJ: Letter from Chapel Hill

Re: Paragraph 2, thereof---

Some state groups have provided for organizational affiliation as well as membership in their state organization.

When last Iwas in NC they were considering this technique. I do not know, not having been notified by HSJ, what the situation now is; Mr. Spearman (Walter, no relation to Alice, I assume) can find out by writing Jones...which I note he has done.

It would be unwise to let any local group affiliate with SRC directly from a state which has a Council.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

June 5, 1956

RECEIVED JUN 7 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We have an organization here in Chapel Hill called the Inter-racial Fellowship for the Schools, which was set up several years ago by the Chapel Hill Ministerial Association, with representatives from most of the white and Negro churches. It is also open to membership for any individuals who are interested in what we are doing.

Rev. David Yates, rector of the Episcopal ~~Epxxix~~ Chapel of the Cross, who is our new chairman, serving jointly with Samuel Boyd of the Negro community, has asked me to find out whether there is any way for us to affiliate with the Southern Regional Council. I am also writing to Mr. Harry Jones of the N. C. Council on Human Relations for similar information. We can, of course, join the N. C. Council as individuals and receive your "New South" as part of the membership dues. But there are many of our members who are not able to afford annual memberships at $5, so we would like to know whether there is any provision for group membership.

You may be interested in the fact that the Chapel Hill School Board has just recently set up an Advisory Citizens' School Council, with 27 white and Negro members to advise the school board both on matters pertaining to integration and other school problems. Four members of this Council are also members of our Inter-racial Fellowship for the Schools.

Please give my regards to one of my former journalism students, John Constable, who is, I believe, working with the Southern Regional Council now.

Cordially yours,

Walter Spearman

Walter Spearman
Box 600, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Speech to JC

June 29, 1956

Mr. Reed Sarratt
Piedmont Publishing Company
P. O. Box 2509
Winston Salem, North Carolina

Dear Reed:

Grand speech! It hit every one of the big nails right on top of the head! Wise, strong, tolerant. One little nail I think went in wrong or got bent over. Top of page nine. Second line. I would omit the words "if any." And toward the bottom of the page on page ten, I think the sentence "but if the Negro School," overstates the matter. But the general thesis that it is compulsory segregation which hurts, I would certainly agree with.

It encourages us all greatly that you said these good things.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

August 8, 1956

Mr. John R. Larkins
133 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

I write to you as acting Chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

I call to your attention for corrective action some matters described in the July Program Report of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations which border to the suspicious upon political activity.

The last paragraph on page 1 says that the Executive Director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations agreed with his opposite number in the AFSC program "(1) to try to get people to testify at the legislative hearings in Raleigh, and (2) later work together on an educational program prior to the voting on September 8th."

The top paragraph on page 2 says, "Partly as a result of our efforts, several people from Charlotte attended the legislative hearings. Harry Golden, a member of the Charlotte Council Executive Committee, spoke in opposition to the bills. . . ."

Of course I do not know the exact local circumstances, but from this distance and to any practiced observer, this looks mighty close to trying to put pressure on a committee of the legislature, and to an undertaking to try to influence legislation.

The requirement of the income tax people for tax-exemption is (by statute) that "no substantial part" of the activity of a tax-exempt organization be "carrying on propaganda or attempting to influence legislation."

There is no received definition of what constitutes a substantial part. In the absence of such definition the only thing we know to do is to observe the spirit of the law, and accusations of violating the letter will be few.

I request that you:

Inquire closely and quickly into the course of action, past, present, and proposed, of the NC Council on this matter; and countermand any and all legislative or propagandist effort.

It seems agreed that a tax-exempt organization can be for or against some quite general principle; but once it be proposed to implement or circumvent such a principle by actual legislation (or by a bill), vlearly a tax-exempt organization must remain silent as to its views on such a bill or proposal.

On the matter of legislative hearings: I think it is agreed that if representatives of a tax-exempt organization are asked by a legislative body to give their views, they may do so without endangering tax-exempt status. But to shove in, even with some degree of concealment, is impermissible.

Please let me know your views and actions.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P.S. I talked by phone just now with Guy Johnson who tells me he will write Jones at Ashfield, Mass.

cc: Harry Jones
Guy Johnson
Marion A. Wright
John Wheeler

August 21, 1956

Mr. John R. Larkins
Board of Charities and Social Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

We have received your letter of August 16th in which you, like we, express concern about the activities of the North Carolina Council staff bordering on the political.

We have felt in this office a general concern about conditions in North Carolina; in fact, it seems to us from firsthand observation and from reports that have reached us that the Executive Committee and the Board in North Carolina have failed to give adequate direction to program development and staff activities. We recognize that members of the Boards of our state affiliates are busy people, carrying heavy responsibilities in other areas, but we find it hard to understand, as your letter indicates, that you have not had a "real meeting in the past year."

We believe that the Board of the North Carolina Council needs considerable strengthening in its representativeness and needs to begin functioning as a responsible body, giving direction to program and staff. We further believe that there needs to be a general review and evaluation of the work of the staff during this current fiscal year. Furthermore, the financial monthly reports sent by the North Carolina Council to this office indicate the organization is sadly in arrears, both in raising funds and meeting its obligations to its staff and to the Southern Regional Council.

You are taking the proper steps in calling an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee to discuss the problems of the Council. We believe you should plan at this emergency meeting means of correcting the above outlined inadequacies.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

FR

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

August 16, 1956

RECEIVED AUG 16 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Acknowledgement is made of your letter of August 8 concerning the activities of the Executive Secretary. For the past several months we, too, have been concerned about the monthly reports of the Executive and Associate Executive Secretaries. The members of the Executive Committee are busy people carrying heavy responsibilities in other areas. As a result, we have not had a real meeting in the past year. Recently I discussed this situation with Drs. John H. Wheeler, S. E. Duncan and W. L. Greene. It is my sincere belief that we need to completely reorganize the Executive Committee and secure some more active and younger individuals. I am desirous of discussing this with you and Dr. Routh in detail in the near future. If it is necessary, I shall arrange a trip to Atlanta to do so.

Now more specifically, I shall immediately take action on the matters you outlined in your request. I am contacting the other officers and members of the Executive Committee in order to hold an emergency meeting. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss the contents of your letter. A request will be made of the Secretaries to supply an outline of their program for the remainder of the year. It will also be called to their attention that we are concerned about their participation in activities which attempt to influence legislation.

You indicated that you had talked with Guy Johnson by telephone and that he plans to write Harry Jones at Ashfield, Massachusetts. I shall contact Dr. Johnson during the next few days to secure his thinking on this total matter.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Williamsburg. With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins /c.

J. R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:fhc

cc: Dr. Duncan
Dr. Johnson
Dr. Wheeler

THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, N.C.

August 15, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary
N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

In reading your Program Report for July, there were several things which gave me some concern. I discussed some of these with Drs. John Wheeler, S. E. Duncan and W. L. Greene. It is my belief that the time has arrived that we should have some type of Executive Committee meeting in order to discuss the program of the Council and your and Mr. Chance's activities. There is also a pressing need for us to begin planning for a State meeting. This meeting should be held prior to the Executive Board meeting of the Southern Regional Council which is scheduled for Williamsburg on November 14-15.

At one time we were seriously considering the holding of the annual meeting in Charlotte and inviting Dr. Frank P. Graham as the guest speaker. In view of recent developments along several fronts, it is my belief that we would be able to secure a larger attendance if this meeting could be held in Raleigh or Durham. Two other important meetings are scheduled for Raleigh in October. There are possibilities that some of the individuals attending these meetings would be interested enough to come a day earlier or remain a day later to attend our annual meeting.

Please advise me when it will be convenient for you and Mr. Chance to meet with a committee from the Executive Committee to discuss the annual meeting, a program to recruit members and the fund raising campaign. It is imperative that we address our efforts to these three areas immediately. We also need to give serious consideration to the securing of a State Chairman and the replacing of

some of our current Board or Executive Committee members who have not attended since we have been operating under the charter of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

I trust that you are having a most enjoyable summer. With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins /c.
Consultant on Negro Work

JRL:fhs

cc: Dr. Duncan
Dr. Johnson
Dr. Mitchell
Dr. Wheeler

HUGH A. BRIMM
124 HAMILTON ROAD
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED AUG 27 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear ~~George~~:

In the recent issue of the Newsletter I note that there is a pamphlet on the NAACP that is available.

If there is still a copy around I would like very much to have one.

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am,

Cordially,

Hugh

Pamphlet sent 8/27
T HCF

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

1. Fred Routh
2. RHA

C
O
P
Y

RECEIVED OCT 12 1956

October 11, 1956

Mr. John R. Larkins
133 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear John:

The original agreement when I took over this work with the North Carolina Council was that I would receive a minimum salary of $6000 with the understanding that it would be raised to $6600 if and when the additional $600 could be raised. There has never been any change in this agreement. The suggested transaction between the North Carolina Council and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council to which you refer in your recent letter had to do with the payment of back salary due me in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1956. This matter has been taken care of.

Of course, the Executive Committee may alter the salary agreement if it deems it wise to do so. I have made it clear, however, that my minimum salary requirement is $6000. I am sorry that this is so, for no one knows better than I how difficult it is to raise money for the Council. However, I have certain family obligations that I cannot ignore.

I have prepared a budget for the new fiscal year; a copy is enclosed. This budget is based on actual expenses of the past year, but a number of items have been raised to a more reasonable amount. You may recall that we had to cut down expenses for travel, literature, office supplies, etc., because of the lack of funds. I believe the enclosed is a minimum budget for an adequate program.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Acting Secretary

HSJ/s
Enc.

CC: Guy B. Johnson
John H. Wheeler
George S. Mitchell

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

RECEIVED OCT 12 1956

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1957
(October 1, 1956 to September 30, 1956)

To be paid by SRC		
Salaries: Executive Secretary	$5,000.00	
Office Secretary	2,500.00	$7,500.00
To be paid by NCCHR:		
Rent	420.00	
Postage	500.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	400.00	
Office Supplies	700.00	
Publicity and Promotion	350.00	
Travel	1,000.00	
Printing	250.00	
Books, pamphlets, newspapers, etc	250.00	
Office Equipment	250.00	
Miscellaneous	40.00	
Salary Supplements: Executive Secretary	1,600.00	
Office Secretary	140.00	
To SRC for 1,000 New South subscriptions	2,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENSE BUDGET		$15,400.00

INCOME GOAL

From the Southern Regional Council	7,500.00	
From membership fees and contributions	7,900.00	
		$15,400.00

Fred
for your reply
EW

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

October 10, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 11 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED OCT 11 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations September 26, we agreed to continue the services of Mr. W. C. Chance as Assistant Executive Secretary for two months. Mr. Chance believes that he has developed some techniques and methods for increasing the membership of the organization.

Dr. John H. Wheeler contacted you about the possibilities of continuing Mr. Chance's services for two months. He advised me that you believe that it could be arranged to pay Mr. Chance's salary for this period. Please advise us immediately on the decision which you have reached concerning this matter.

As Acting Chairman of the North Carolina Council, I feel some responsibility about employing Mr. Chance and we do not know just how we will be able to pay him. We have given some thought to the possibilities of using Mr. Chance on a part-time basis and paying him from the $2,500 which you allocate for professional services. We would appreciate hearing from you on this matter.

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins
Acting Chairman

JRL:fhc
Enclosures

THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, N.C.

October 10, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary
N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

I have received a copy of your letter of October 9 to Dr. John H. Wheeler in which you advise him that the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations voted to contribute $50 per month, beginning October 1, to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. The $50 contributed by this group is to be earmarked for your salary supplement.

After a careful study of the minutes and an analysis of the decision reached by the members of the Executive Committee, I do not have the understanding that we made any definite decision on a salary supplement for you. It was voted that the suggested transaction between the North Carolina Council, the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council and you be approved subject to the decision by the treasurer as to whether the financial situation permits. After consulting Dr. John H. Wheeler, the treasurer, it seems to me that all we have to pay you at the present time is the $5,000 that we will receive from the Atlanta office. It was also agreed that you should prepare, as soon as possible, a tentative budget for the coming year. You have not submitted the requested budget; therefore, we have been unable to decide just what action to take about the raising of funds.

If you have further questions to raise about this situation, you may contact me or read the minutes prepared by Dr. Guy B. Johnson.

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins
Acting Chairman

JRL:fhc
cc: Dr. Mitchell
Dr. Johnson
Dr. Wheeler

MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA.

October 2, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 4 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This letter is a follow up to our telephone conversation with reference to the project of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Since talking with you, I have received a copy of Mr. Jones' letter to you reporting the amount raised by us during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1956. The figures contained in Mr. Jones' letter are substantially in agreement with my records as Treasurer of the Council.

As stated to you over the telephone, we are now interested in knowing whether or not the North Carolina Council has qualified for receipt of the budget allocation set aside for it for the fiscal year beginning October 1.

We are also interested in knowing whether you can continue Mr. Chance's salary for the months of October and November. In our opinion, Mr. Chance has been very effective, especially in recent months and the Executive Committee would like to find some means of raising the funds necessary to retain him as Associate Director of the Council. Continuance of his salary, exclusive of our allocation for the current fiscal year will assist us greatly in our effort to retain Mr. Chance's services.

With best wishes, we are

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wheeler
Treasurer
N. C. Council on Human Relations

JHW/p
cc: Messrs Larkins & Jones
Dr. Johnson

October 12, 1956

Dr. John R. Larkins
North Carolina Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Larkins:

On August 7, Dr. Mitchell wrote Mr. Wellons outlining the allocations of $7,500 to the North Carolina Council for the third grant period. The letter stipulated that $5,000 was set aside for the salary of the executive director and that the remaining $2,500 might be used for additional professional staff or for clerical help.

Since that time, in a telephone conversation, Dr. Mitchell agreed with Mr. John H. Wheeler that we would pay the salary of Mr. Chance for the months of October and November. One half of the amount paid Mr. Chance will be subtracted from the $2,500 mentioned above. The other half will be absorbed by the SRC.

Regarding the budget of the North Carolina Council, we feel that this is a matter for your executive committee or Board to determine. Your group has qualified for assistance during the fiscal year of 1956-57; terms of which are outlined in the previously mentioned letter of August 7.

Since we have not heard of an official decision from your group we will pay salaries of Mr. Jones, Mr. Chance and Mrs. Stewart. Please advise us of any change in status of your staff if this is not in accordance with the plans of the North Carolina Council.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

cc: Mr. John Wheeler
Mr. Harry Jones
Mr. Guy B. Johnson

Excerpts from letter to G.T. Hamilton from Dr. William H. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Educational Research, North Carolina College at Durham, North Carolina.

Thanks for your note and the materials relating to S.R.C. program. I am not very hopeful about the North Carolina program. So far, we have been asked to react to changes in the constitution of the North Carolina unit -- busy work. I am afraid that all of the funds will be expended for goodwill meetings of the executive committee and no practical program will emerge.

In the meantime, one of the most promising activities in North Carolina is a proposed visit to the Legislature by a group of Negro citizens from over the State. We have had a couple of meetings, and have decided to present desegregation and support of the May 17 decision as the sensible thing for white people to do out of self-interest. We plan a scholarly document containing, among other things, a documented statement of the effects of segregation on the economy of North Carolina. I am very excited about this approach.

In our times, powerful programs are needed to reduce prejudice. The mild interracial approach is likely to be ineffective. One among many sound approaches, from my point of view, is (1) to generate with facts a deep feeling of guilt and concern in people generally, regardless of race, on the assumption that all of us contribute in some degree to the perpetuation of segregation, and (2) to give assurance, with facts also, that we can safely take the steps needed to remove the scourge of segregation. I think it is just as safe to assume that white people are basically against segregation as it is to assume that Negroes or Chinese are against it. Actually, the degree of superficial acceptance depends upon who is in the driver's seat. A greedy person may try to control the food supply until he learns the disadvantages and disastrous effects of fat around his belt, heart and liver. I am firmly convinced that it will be a good investment to apply funds to the factual treatment of prejudice through well established mass media. This is much faster and surer than "tea parties."

Congratulations

FREDERICK L. BROWNLEE
ORCHARD HOUSE
BRASSTOWN, NORTH CAROLINA

Sunday
June 21st

Dear George Mitchell,

I was pleased beyond words to read in the last edition of New South the perfectly splendid tribute to you by Paul Williams — so true, so fine, so well deserved. It made me proud all ones to know you. I felt that way about you all along, but never could have said so that well. It means a lot to have the recognition and citation come from representatives of the Catholic Church. How proud your father and mother would be to read what was said.

We are building our last home here at the Campbell

Folk School of which I've been a trustee since the beginning. Have you ever been here? Drop by sometime.

Mr. Johnson wanted me to stay on at Fisk. He said "What is Brookings compared to Fisk University?" I said "From your standpoint it is looking through the wrong end of the telescope."

Near the end of his life Wm. James wrote "I find myself more and more interested in the little things of life." So do I.

The best of good wishes to you & your wife from my wife and me.

Ever,

Fred Brownlee

Mr. Harry L. Golden,
Editor: Carolina Israelite,
Box 2505,
Charlotte,
NORTH CAROLINA.

December 21st. 1955.

Dear Mr. Golden,

That was kind of you to send me the booklet on Jewish Roots in the Carolinas. I have spent an hour in dipping into it here and there, and have learned a lot, and smiled upon occasion (the six daughters), and been proud with you of so much dignity and probity, and of the standing that has been achieved, deservedly, in these Southern states.

I saw no mention of Mr. August Kohn, of Columbia, S. C. He must have died ten or twenty years ago, but he was a leading figure in finance and in public philosophy in Southern industrial development, and a man deeply respected throughout South Carolina. Perhaps you have long since got together his story.

I look forward to many pleasant associations.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

GSM:rl.

April 30, 1956

Mr. Harry L. Golden
P. O. Box 2505
Charlotte 1, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

If ever there was a piece of country in which the principalities of darkness were contending with the forces of religion, it is in these Southern states today. And so far the powers of darkness are making the most noise. It is time and past time for religion to be heard and seen.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eah

RECEIVED APR 30 1956

P. O. Box 2505 - 1229 Elizabeth Avenue
Charlotte 1, North Carolina
Phone: Franklin 5-6624 - Edison 4-9091

The Carolina Israelite

HARRY L. GOLDEN
Editor

April 28, 1956.

Dear George S. Mitchell:-

I speak to the American Jewish Committee chapter at Kansas City, on May 9.

Was wondering I'd like to "call upon" the Protestant fellowships of the South to speak out and act with greater forthrightness... their duty at this time because of the growing agitation from the professional anti-semites to direct attention to the few Jews who are trying to mongrelize the South.

Am not sure I made it clear but I would appreciate a bit of a lift---sometimes a single sentence from you changes my entire outlook on life.

Devotedly/

Harry

Harry

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

February 15, 1951

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1951
Southern Regional C

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

We held the organization meeting of the North Carolina Division in Raleigh last Monday. The attendance was rather disappointing, but at least we made a start. The enclosed copy of the minutes will give you the details.

I suppose we could have gone ahead with the election of officers at the meeting Monday, but in view of the small attendance it seemed wiser to submit the nominations to the whole membership. It will be sometime before we know who is elected.

I am enclosing a check for NH $10.00 which was sent to me by Dr. J. W. Seabrook. I presume he intended for it to go to Atlanta.

State Teachers College Fayetteville

I hope everything is going along fine there, and that you have been successful in finding people who are willing to part with their money. All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Guy

Guy B. Johnson
Professor of Sociology & Anthropology

am

Enc. Enclosing also copy of Call letter and copy of By-Laws. There was some newspaper publicity before the meeting, but I don't have clippings at present.

Guy

MINUTES OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, RALEIGH, February 12, 1951

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Leon Russell at 2:15 p.m. in a conference room at the United Church in Raleigh. Mr. Russell asked Mr. James W. Ray to open the meeting with prayer.

Mr. Russell welcomed the members and expressed regret that the number present was small. He stated that in view of the low attendance the meeting might not wish to take action on some of the matters which were listed on the agenda. He took note of messages of regret from a number of members who were prevented by conflicting engagements, illness, or unforeseen factors from being present. These included Mr. E. Norfleet Gardner, Henderson; Dr. H.L. Trigg, Raleigh; Miss Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro; Miss Charlotte Rhone, Newbern; Mr. C.C. Spaulding, Durham; Mr. John H. Wheeler, Durham; Bishop Edwin A Penick, Raleigh; Mr. Moses S. Belton, Charlotte; Dr. J.W. Seabrook, Fayetteville; Dr. David D. Jones, Greensboro; Mr. George M. Stephens, Asheville; Dr. Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill; Mr. G.H. Ferguson, Raleigh; and Dr. Edwin McNiell Poteat, Raleigh.

Those present were:

Mr. Leon Russell, Greenville
Mr. Roger H. Crook, Raleigh
Mr. James W. Ray, Raleigh
Mrs. Isabel C. Clark, Raleigh
Mr. L.E.M. Freeman, Raleigh
Mrs. L.E.M. Freeman, Raleigh
Mr. H.D. Cooper, Ahoskie
Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Chapel Hill
Mrs. Guy B. Johnson, Chapel Hill
Miss Diana S. Dent, Durham
Mr. John R. Larkins, Raleigh
Mr. Roy M. Brown, Chapel Hill
Mr. W.C. Chance, Parmelee
Mrs. Julia J. Chance, Parmelee
Mr. C.H. Hamlin, Wilson

1. On motion made and seconded, it was voted that Mr. Leon Russell be elected temporary chairman.

2. On motion made and seconded, it was voted that Mr. Guy B. Johnson serve as temporary secretary.

The chairman asked Mr. Johnson to present a resolution on the formation of the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Johnson reviewed briefly the background of the matter and then presented a resolution.

3. On motion by Mr. Johnson and duly seconded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That we ~~[illegible]~~ approve the actions taken by the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Southern Regional Council looking toward the formation of a North Carolina Division and that those members here present do hereby constitute the organizing body for the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council.

The chairman then pointed out that normally this meeting would proceed to the adoption of by-laws to govern the organization, and he asked for expressions of opinion as to what should be done in view of the small attendance. One member pointed out that due notice of this meeting had gone to all members and that those present at this meeting had a legal right to transact any business necessary to the formation of the organization. It was agreed by common consent that the by-laws should be considered next. Copies of a tentative draft prepared by Mr. Johnson were distributed, and discussion followed.

4. On motion made and seconded, it was voted that Art. IV, Sec. 3, Quorum, in the draft be amended to read as follows: Those members present and voting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

5. On motion made and seconded, it was voted that the draft as amended be adopted as the by-laws of the North Carolina Division of the SRC. (Copy attached)

The chairman then asked for expressions of opinion concerning the election of officers and Executive Committee of the North Carolina Division. There was agreement that, while this meeting had a right to proceed with elections, it would be better to provide for a wider and more democratic method of voting for officers and Executive Committee.

5. On motion made and second, it was voted that the temporary chairman, the temporary secretary, and three others appointed by the chairman constitute a Nominating Committee.

6. On motion made and seconded, it was voted that the Nominating Committee be instructed to nominate two names for each office and each place on the Executive Committee and to send these slates to every member for balloting by mail.

The chairman then appointed Mr. Larkins, Dr. Freeman, and Mr. Chance to serve with him and the secretary as members of the Nominating Committee.

Next there was a brief discussion of the financial relations of the Division to the SRC, the method of paying dues to the Atlanta office, the splitting of dues with the Division, etc. In the absence of Mr. Spaulding, Treasurer of the N.C. Commission, there was no formal report on the financial status of the Division at present.

The chairman stated that more than a year ago the N.C. Commission had obtained a corporation charter from the State, and he presumed that the question would now arise as to whether to surrender this charter or to have it amended to cover the North Carolina Division. Mr. Gurney Hood was mentioned as the key person in this matter, and since he was prevented from attending by urgent business, it was agreed that consideration of the charter would be postponed.

Mr. Johnson was asked to report on the disposition of records and properties of the N.C. Commission which he, Mr. Gurney Hood, and Mr. Cyrus Johnson had been looking after. Mr. Johnson reported that until recently all of the files and equipment had remained in the quarters of the Raleigh Community Chest where the Commission formerly had an office. With the help of Cyrus Johnson, he recently moved as much of the equipment as possible and stored it in his office at Chapel Hill, viz.: all of the records, the membership files, two typewriters, and two chairs. A small table and a bookshelf were given to the Community Chest. There remain at the Community Chest a secretarial desk, an executive desk, and an executive chair, all in nearly new condition and of considerable value. The Chest is using one of the desks and would like to purchase it. It would be helpful to the Chest, Mr. Johnson said, if we could let them know soon whether we wish to sell one of the desks or to keep them both. In the discussion which followed there was considerable sentiment in favor of holding on to this equipment until the Division knows whether it will be able to maintain an office. It was agreed, without formal action, that the question of the disposition of the furniture be postponed for decision by the Executive Committee.

The chairman next raised the question of the annual meeting of the Division. February, March, April, and October were mentioned as good months for holding the annual meeting. Dr. Roy M. Brown pointed out that the Commission had several rather successful meetings in conjunction with the annual meetings of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service which usually take place in the month of April.

7. After further discussion, on motion made and duly seconded, it was voted that the matter of the annual meeting for 1951 be referred to the new Executive Committee with power to act.

The chairman reminded the members of an address by Dr. Liston Pope on "Christianity and the Race Struggle" at 8 p.m. in the Institute of Religion program at the United Church. He expressed appreciation to all those who attended this meeting and to the United Church for the use of the meeting room.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Guy B. Johnson

Box 652
Chapel Hill, N. C.
January 31, 1951

TO MEMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION and
MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
LIVING IN NORTH CAROLINA

Last year the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation voted, after long and thoughtful discussion, to merge the Commission with the North Carolina membership of the Southern Regional Council for the creation of a North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council.

As most of you know, the Southern Regional Council was founded in 1944, absorbing the old Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation which had operated since 1919. The Council headquarters are in Atlanta, and Dr. George S. Mitchell is Executive Director. The Council has won a national reputation for its constructive thinking and action in behalf of equal opportunities for all citizens of the South. In keeping with the trend toward closer integration of the work of the various state interracial agencies with the Council, the North Carolina Commission now wishes to become a state division of the Council. This formal relationship should be mutually beneficial to the North Carolina Division and to the Southern Regional Council.

A meeting for the purpose of setting up this new organization is to be held in Raleigh at 2 p. m. on Monday, February 12, at the United Church. You are urged to attend this meeting and to share in the task of shaping the organization and program of the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council.

The United Church is located on the corner of Hillsboro and Dawson Streets, two blocks west of the Capitol. The meeting room on the second floor is reached most conveniently by using the side entrance on Dawson Street.

The major business of the meeting will be the adoption of a constitution, the election of officers, and a discussion of program activities.

In place of an additional evening program of public addresses which we had thought of arranging, we are happy to call your attention to an address by Dr. Liston Pope that evening at eight o'clock in the Institute of Religion program at the United Church. Dr. Pope, who is a native of North Carolina and now Dean of the Yale Divinity School, will speak on "Christianity and the Race Struggle."

Again let us urge you to attend the meeting at the United Church in Raleigh at 2 p. m. on Monday, February 12. Looking forward to seeing you there, we are,

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Guy B. Johnson
Chapel Hill
Chairman of Organizing Committee

Leon Russell
Leon Russell
Greenville
Chairman, N.C. Commission
on Interracial Cooperation

BYLAWS

of the

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purposes of this organization shall be as follows: to strive to improve educational, economic, and civic conditions in the State of North Carolina, without regard to race, creed or color; to combat the causes of racial friction and misunderstanding and to encourage interracial cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state; and to propose from time to time constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes.

ARTICLE III

Membership and Dues

Sec. 1. Members. The membership of this organization shall consist of the members of the Southern Regional Council who live in the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 2. Dues. The annual dues of members shall be the dues required for membership in the Southern Regional Council, and dues shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Sec. 1. Annual Meetings. The North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council shall hold annually a meeting of members for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing not less than thirty days before the meeting.

Sec. 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Committee. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be sent to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Sec. 3. Quorum. ~~The presence of not less than 25 members shall be necessary to~~ Those members present and voting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members. (as amended)

Sec. 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these bylaws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or to pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Executive Committee

Sec. 1. Election and Powers. The members shall elect an Executive Committee of not more than 12 persons, in addition to the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen, ~~and~~ the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall be ex-officio members of the Committee. The members of the first Executive Committee elected under these bylaws shall be divided by lot so that the terms of four expire in one year, four in two years, and four in three years. At each subsequent meeting, four members shall be elected to the Executive Committee for a term of three years. They shall be eligible for re-election except that they may not serve more than two consecutive full terms. The Chairman of the Division shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee. During the intervals between meetings of members, the Executive Committee may exercise all of the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. The Committee shall keep a full and fair account of its transactions, and its actions shall be reported to the members of the Division at their meetings and shall be subjected to revision and alteration by the members.

Sec. 2. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the Division, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or of any five members of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. Quorum. The presence of seven members, including ex-officio members, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Executive Committee, the remaining members of the Committee may elect a successor to fill the vacancy, or they may authorize the Chairman to fill the vacancy by appointment.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

The officers of this Division shall be a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman, a Second Vice-Chairman, ~~and~~ a Secretary-Treasurer. These officers shall be elected annually by the members and they shall perform the duties usually performed by such officers. Any vacancy may be filled by the Executive Committee for the unexpired portion of the term. The Chairman and the First Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Finances

Sec. 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the Division shall be signed by the ~~Secretary~~ Treasurer.

Sec. 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting and shall send a copy of the report to the Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

These bylaws may be amended at any annual meeting of members, or at any special meeting called for that stated purpose, by a majority vote of the members present.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

RECEIVED
APR 23 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 21, 1954

Dear George:

Thank you for your kind words about my presidential address and particularly for the good news about the grant to the S.R.C. by the Fund for the Republic. I think we can all breathe a little easier now and can feel that the Council will not have to operate on a shoestring. There should be some kind of plaque or monument in your honor because you kept the Council going at great personal sacrifice during the dark financial period.

I would have written sooner but I was leaving on a speech making trip to Kentucky when your letter arrived. I made my Atlanta speech three times plus condensed versions three or four other times.

Very best wishes to you and all of the staff.

Cordially yours,

Guy's

Guy B. Johnson
Professor of Sociology
and Anthropology

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

GBJ:c

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

May 5, 1954

RECEIVED
MAY 6 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear George,

Here is a copy of my SSS presidential address for your files.

It will be published in Social Forces in October. They were willing, in the meantime, for me to have a few copies dittoed so that I could fill some of the requests for copies.

See p 13
Ma. to A. H.

I saw Marion Wright not long ago. He came over to consult on the Equal Penalties study. I had some stuff here on methods and sources of data in connection with the homicide studies which Garfinkal and I did, and I had copies made and sent to him.

I've been on the move a lot since Atlanta. Gave the desegregation speech at Berea, U of K, and Georgetown, later at Duke; also trips to New York and Washington. So I am still up to my ears and see little chance of being otherwise for a long time to come.

Hope everything is moving fast at SRC since the arrival of that nice hunk of cash.

Best wishes to all.

Sincerely,

Guy B. Johnson

Dr. George Mitchell
SRC 63 Auburn
Atlanta

June 16, 1954

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Box 652
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Guy:

Here's a letter Harry Jones wrote to me.

It is up to you up there to do what you want to do. I doubt that you have any plans for deciding the matter within Jones' time limit. I don't want to give him the run around, but I do think somebody ought to convey to him that he is a probable candidate or he is not.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

June 23, 1954

Dear George:

Thanks very much for your note about Harry Jones, and the letter from Jones to you which you enclosed.

I am up to my ears in teaching and writing, but I think we are getting the Executive Committee together next week. At any rate, I hope that before too long we shall have the decision on the question of our State Secretary. I shall let you know as soon as possible.

Cordially yours,

Guy

Guy B. Johnson
Professor of Sociology
and Anthropology

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

GJ:o

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JUN 25 1954
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Southern Regional Council

MEMORANDUM

July 2, 1954

To: Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Box 652
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

From: Grace T. Hamilton
Associate Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. C. H. Parrish has asked us to send you the attached copy of his report on North Carolina. He and we will be grateful for your evaluation -- and any additional information or immediate plans for the organization of North Carolina.

Encl.

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MADE IN U.S.A.

MEMORANDUM

July 2, 1954

To: Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

From: Grace T. Hamilton
Associate Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. C. H. Parrish has asked us to send you the attached copy of his report on North Carolina. He and we will be grateful for your evaluation — and any additional information or immediate plans for the organization of North Carolina.

Encl.

By C. H. Parrish

NORTH CAROLINA REPORT -- IMPRESSIONS-QUESTIONS

From several sources I got the evaluation that North Carolina communities felt self-sufficient, able to handle their own problems, resentful of outside interference. There is also a sort of smugness about the progress in race relations that North Carolina has made. Some observers point out, however, that this progress has been paternalistic in its motivation. Negroes asked for things politely and their requests were graciously considered. The older Negro leadership softened the refusals and kept agitation at a minimum. In recent years there have been a great many lawsuits and the old pattern of race relations has broken down. White people who were supporters of the interracial committees of other days now take their hands off. "You don't need us anymore," they say.

Local self-sufficiency, a new Negro militancy and a growing apathy among white people have combined to defeat the last few efforts to rebuild a functioning SRC state division in North Carolina. Dr. Guy Johnson reported that two state meetings have attracted 17 and 13 persons, respectively. Reverend Leon Russell, the present chairman, feels he has not the time to give to it and is willing to step down and let someone else take the initiative. Mr. Gurney Hood, at Raleigh, nearing seventy, has started a new business which is expanding rapidly and he can no longer play an active part in SRC activities. Nevertheless, all the persons to whom I talked were of the opinion that SRC had a role to play at the present time because the need for adjustive programs was great. Many people are interested in the SRC type program now who would have been indifferent a few weeks ago. The Supreme Court decision has changed the situation. All that is necessary now is that the SRC program be defined in sufficiently concrete terms so as to enlist support from a larger number of people than were active in the old Council.

Talks with Gorman Mattison of the Charlotte Council of Social Agencies and with Russell Branson and David Andrews, staff persons of the American Friends Service Committee, suggest the need for a top level "spelling out" of SRC's program as it relates to the programs of other agencies working in the Southern region. Invited to such a meeting would be Mattison and one other community organization expert, such as William Kaufman of the Mobile, Alabama, United Fund, to serve as consultants to the SRC staff. At my request Mr. Mattison is sending a memo covering our conversation on this matter. American Friends Service Southeastern Regional headquarters at Greensboro has valuable data on the region which can become available to us upon request from Atlanta. It is entirely likely that other organizations would welcome the services of SRC as a coordinating agency.

To get back to the state level, Guy Johnson has agreed to arrange a meeting of a new and larger executive committee, using a few of the old group as a nucleus. It is probable that he will employ the method of Kentucky. That is, select a group of persons who will agree to serve and have them approved by a write-in ballot from the old Council membership; this will provide a much stronger mandate than an election at a meeting to which nobody came. Since Reverend Russell desires to be relieved of responsibility, this committee would select its own chairman and then go right to work on the job of employing staff personnel.

I had a talk with Mr. Harry S. Jones who seems very much interested in the job of Executive Director. He has recently resigned as state director of NCCJ. The reasons for his resignation seem to have grown out of a policy conflict with one of the religious groups of NCCJ. I do not know whether there is sufficient bitterness involved as to impair his usefulness to SRC. This is for the state council to decide. Mr. Jones is well thought of by

the people to whom I talked and apparently had a successful career as fund raiser for NCCJ. He was making around $7000 and cannot wait too long to know what he is to do during the coming year. He is immediately available.

In thinking about the organization of the executive committee the name of Dr. Harold Trigg is frequently mentioned. There seems to be no serious cleavage between Dr. Trigg and some of the more outspoken members of the NAACP, in spite of the criticism which is sometimes directed toward him. All agree that his influence is great and that his counsel should be sought. J. H. Wheeler and Guy Johnson must, of course, bear the responsibility of getting things started. The people to whom I have talked have given me several names of possible executive committee members. On the basis of my direct contacts I would suggest:

*Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler (M.D.), 2845 Hillsdale Ave., Charlotte. American Unitarian Association, Commission on Intergroup Relations. He is willing to work.

*Thomas L. Robinson, 2166 Norton Road, Charlotte (Telephone: 2-5547) President-Publisher, The Charlotte News. Also a Unitarian. A Bostonian, Harvard educated.

*Fred Alexander, Housing manager, civic leader, whose brother, Kelley, is state head of the NAACP -- also the head of the Charlotte NAACP.

*Ben L. Smith, Superintendent of Schools, Greensboro. His board chairman, Mr. D.E. Hudgins, proposed resolution to integrate schools of Greensboro.

Harry L. Golden, Editor -- Carolina Israelite, Box 2505, Charlotte. Has wide contacts in the Carolinas.

Vic Reinemer, On the staff of The Charlotte News. Has collected "Letters to The Editor" on the Supreme Court decision. From Montana, via Washington, D. C. C. A. McKnight, also on this staff, is now in the Nashville Southern Education Service.

*Gorman Mattison, mentioned above, has the skills badly needed at this time. Should be on the Executive Committee of Charlotte.

*Mrs. David D. Jones, wife of the President of Bennett College, Greensboro. Participated in the Williamsburg Conference.

*J. R. Larkin, Consultant, North Carolina Department of Welfare, Vice President of SRC at Raleigh. Has community organization skills.

By C. H. Parrish
North Carolina - 4

Dr. Will Alexander has great hopes for the program of the Institute of Government and its Director might consent to serve as a committee member (Alberts Coats /?/). Jonathan Daniels should be asked to participate; he has great influence. Clarence Poe, Editor of The Progressive Farmer, is also a possibility, although as Dr. Alexander says, "Poe tries to keep controversial issues from becoming controversial." Other names frequently mentioned: Alexander Heard, Chapel Hill; Bishop Penick, Raleigh; Judge Francis O. Clarkson, Charlotte; William H. Barnhardt, Charlotte business man.

Since there is a heavy concentration of Negro population in the Southeastern part of the state, it might be advisable to get one or two persons on the executive committee who are from this area. A decision should be reached, too, on the location of headquarters. Perhaps this would depend upon whether SRC activity is to be directed toward the more conservative or the more liberal sections of the state. Using the county classification cited in the Ashmore Report, there are more Council members in the Uplands and Highlands than in the Old Cotton-Tobacco plantation area, although the percentage of Negroes is much greater in the latter.

It is, perhaps, desirable to select for membership on the executive committee people with diverse interests and connections, but with near unanimity with respect to basic objectives. It should be determined what the proper balance is as between idealism, research, and community organization. Executive committee selections should reflect this decision. My own feeling is that community organization should be emphasized and that a business man, like Robinson, should be asked to accept the chairmanship.

July 1, 1954

C. H. Parrish

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

July 21, 1954

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JUL 22 1954
Southern Regional Council

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Dear George:

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Division had a rather successful meeting on July 9. Of course we did not solve all our problems but we had a long discussion and the Chairman appointed several committies.

The Committee on Employment of an Executive Secretary consists of myself, John Wheeler, H. L. Trigg, and G. H. Ferguson. Unfortunately I shall have to leave here next Sunday on a field trip of four or five weeks duration and I cannot get this committee together before I leave. I am turning over to Wheeler all of the correspondence with and about Harry Jones, plus a small amount of information on other possible employees. I shall urge Wheeler to go ahead with the committee work and try to come to some decision while I am away.

Who is Sam Freeman? I had a call from him this morning from Washington, N.C. saying he was doing some traveling in eastern Carolina for S.R.C. Is he a possibility for our State job? If so, I hope you will send Wheeler some dope about him.

Harry Jones continues to be very eager about the job. I tried to say nothing which would encourage him to think that we are eager to employ him. In fact, I have pointed out the probable delay in our decision and the relatively low salary which we can pay, but he still wants very much to be considered for the job. Incidentally, I had a very nice letter from Rabbi Rypins about him today.

Marion Wright attended our meeting on July 9 and stayed overnight with me so that he could go over the Crime Study with one of our graduate students, Tom Barth who is processing the questionnaires. Frankly, I did not realize how hastily the study had been planned until we had this opportunity to ask Marion a lot of questions. I am afraid that a good deal of the money spent for this study has gone down the rat hole. Many of the questionnaires are useless and the omission of certain vital information in the planning of the questionnaire makes the results less valuable than they should be. Barth is a very bright young man and he is carrying on efficiently and rapidly. I think that within a few days he will be ready to start running the punched cards through the machine. I hope the results will show something worthwhile. With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy

Guy B. Johnson

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

July 22, 1954

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Grace:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the report on North Carolina which Dr. Parrish wrote after his visit to this state. I was glad to have the opportunity of spending a couple of hours with Dr. Parrish at Durham, and I am sure he has done SRC a good turn by making this trip. While there are several minor points of fact or interpretation in the report with which I would disagree, I think it on the whole excellent and very helpful.

As I wrote George Mitchell the other day, we had a meeting of our Executive Committee on July 9. The Committee is composed of the five officers and twelve elected members. Eleven of the seventeen were present, and there were several other people who attended by special invitation. We had nearly three hours of discussion, and we took a number of actions, such as voting to accept the proposal of SRC to set up an office with paid personnel, appointing committees to work on setting up the state program, employing an executive secretary, nominating new officers and members, et cetera. I hope and believe that we have sufficient steam now to get things going. If I were free to devote the next six weeks to this work, I know that I could keep things moving along -- for that matter, almost anyone could if he could work at it-- but I have commitments which will keep me away for the next five or six weeks. We need a good executive secretary, but frankly we do not see one who seems to be suitable. I am the chairman of the committee to select the executive, and I am urging the other three members to proceed as fast as fast as they can while I am away. I leave on Sunday.

Congratulations to the Council on its new staff member! I hope that you are finding the work interesting and challenging. Highest personal regards from Mrs. Johnson and me.

Sincerely,

Guy

Guy B. Johnson

Austin, Texas
Aug. 18, 1954

Dear George,

Dr. Moses S. Belton of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, is on the N.C. Committee on program activities. He would like to have a copy of the mimeographed thing which explains the SRC program, the financial plans for the ~~state~~ Divisions, etc. I used the copy you sent me when we had our ~~state~~ meeting, but I'm on this long trip and can't get my copy to him. His letter was forwarded to me deep in the "hot" of Texas.

We hope to spend two or three days in Atlanta on the way home — probably August 29-30-31 — and if you are there we will be seeing you.

Sincerely,

Guy B. Johnson

December 2, 1954

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Box 652
University of N.C.
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dear Guy:

I was sorry that the sad event of Dr. Odum's death prevented your being with us at the annual meeting.

Among other things I had hoped to talk with you then about a possible New South article pegged on your projected volume on integration in higher education. I don't know what the status of that project is or what the publishing considerations would be, but I submit the idea hopefully.

Anna Holden has lately compiled an up-to-date list of integrated colleges and universities in the South, which we will run in an early issue. It would be perfect if we could accompany it with a summary article cannibalized from your forthcoming book. Any chance of getting permission from you and the UNC press to print the first chapter? If not, any chance of a modified version under your byline? I think either such arrangement would create interest in the book rather than diminish it.

Incidentally, beginning early in 1954, we are expanding and dressing up New South a bit -- a two-color cover and more pages -- thanks to a recent grant from the Field Foundation.

I know you're busy as sin and so will be doubly grateful for your reaction to this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/rnf

January 20, 1955

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Box 652
University of N.C.
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dear Guy:

Enclosed is a condensed version of your article from the summer 1954 issue of the Journal of Negro Education. (The Assistant Editor, in Dean Thompson's absence, very kindly gave permission to reprint.)

Cutting the article was a painful job, for the truth is it shouldn't have been cut at all. But with only twelve pages of New South available, a substantial amount of condensation seemed inevitable. If you feel this version does violence to the spirit of the original or is otherwise unacceptable, please let me know and I will try to rectify.

Thanks, and best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/rmf
encl.
Signed in Mr. Fleming's absence

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL

August 4, 1955

Dear George,

I was just taking off on a rather stremuous trip when your letter came requesting an evaluation of the work of the N.C. Council for the past year.

Just back, tired and hot, I was determined to get something to you in time to be used, so I have kocked off a few thoughts. The enclosed is very short and, frankly, a good deal more sloppy than I usually write. But here's hoping it will help a little.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Guy B. Johnson

Dr. G.S. Mitchell
SRC
Atlanta, Ga.

FBR

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

October 21, 1955

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

While doing some filing I noted with a pang of conscience that I did not even thank you for the good letter you sent me several months back telling me such flattering things as how fast my literature gets out of print! Well, anyway, I really did appreciate it.

Incidentally, did the American Nurses Association send you any copies of the article they wanted to reprint? I'd like to have one for my files. I have accumulated quite an interesting list of reprint jobs. If you could send me a copy or let me know the address of the ANA, I'd appreciate it.

Today I received GSM's memo about Eugene Cook's slobberings. I thought the replies given to the press were very restrained indeed. It takes real character not to say to Mr. Cook, "You're a dirty liar and you know you are." Well, he and worse than he will eventually pass away, but in the meantime the South is going to have to put up with a hell of a lot. To me the most interesting thing lately was the way the Texas Supreme Court and the Florida Supreme Court came through with decisions based on the new law of the land as laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Very best wishes to you and all there.

Sincerely,

Guy

Guy B. Johnson

ack + wrote ANA 11-1-55

July 16, 1956

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Box 652
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Guy:

We have reviewed your letter of July 6th which contained the four proposals. We realize that it is difficult at this time to raise funds for an organization which seeks compliance with the Supreme Court decision. Yet we note that other state organizations have Boards of Directors or Finance Committees which have assumed the responsibility of raising funds -- and have done so. Virginia, which is not unlike North Carolina, is well along the way toward meeting its quota. Georgia, which is a more difficult state in which to work, has all but completed its financial quota for this fiscal year.

It would seem then that the difficulty in North Carolina is due to a considerable degree to the lack of responsibility on the part of the Board in setting up functioning committees.

In point four, you ask that the Southern Regional Council make such waivers and adjustments in its prescribed basis for granting funds to the North Carolina Council as would enable the Council to remain solvent and to continue operations for a third year. We have a commitment with the Fund for the Republic regarding the raising of "matching" sums of money by the Southern Regional Council and by each of its state affiliates. It is this agreement which sets out the raising of such sums as prerequisites for the next year's grant.

We can understand the feelings of the Executive Committee and the anxiety of the staff. Yet it must be said that both understood this arrangement when they undertook the responsibility of developing and maintaining an efficient human relations agency in the state of North Carolina.

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council is going to review financial matters, including how the states stack up and proposed disbursements for next year. The difficulties which certain of the state organizations have fallen into will be discussed at that time.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

Box 652
July 6, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 7 1956

Dear George:

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, considerable attention was given to discussion of the financial condition of the North Carolina Council. By unanimous vote the Executive Committee instructed the Secretary to lay the following considerations before you:

1. That in spite of diligent efforts to raise money in this state, we have met with only limited success. The current conflict over the desegregation issue is undoubtedly causing many potential contributors to be timid about aiding organizations such as the Council.
2. That as of June 1, 1956, we owe nearly $900.00 in unpaid bills, travel expenses, and salary supplements. With our fiscal year two-thirds gone, we have raised a total of $2005.00, which is less than half of our commitment.
3. That we soon face the real prospect of having to curtail some essential operations, or even to cease operations. Even if we get through the present fiscal year, we are greatly concerned over whether we can operate for a third year.
4. That we urgently request the Southern Regional Council to make such waivers or adjustments in its prescribed basis for granting funds to the North Carolina Council as will enable the North Carolina Council to remain solvent and to continue operations for a third year.

As Secretary of the North Carolina Council, I lay these points before you. I have tried to state the feeling of the Executive Committee as accurately as I can.

Knowing that you will give this matter your earnest attention, we look forward with great eagerness to your reply.

With highest personal regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Guy

Guy B. Johnson
Secretary, NCCHR

December 7, 1956

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Box 652
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Guy:

George Mitchell recalls that in that year when the North Carolina Interracial Committee employed a male school teacher as its secretary, SRC supplied to that man white cards containing the name and address of each and every SRC member resident in North Carolina. That was perhaps '46 or '47.

Otherwise no lists of SRC members in North Carolina are believed to have been compiled. The only way of getting at it would be to take the blue cards containing the complete and earliest membership records of SRC, and by making a careful reading of the tick marks for the payments of dues determine which North Carolina persons paid their SRC dues in appropriate years. SRC supplied these blue cards to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations in about October, 1954. By supplied, I mean we physically sent the blue cards, thus divesting SRC of any record here of dues payments — although we did keep here certain white cards listing the names and addresses of such sometime SRC members from North Carolina.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 21, 1958

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Box 652
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Guy:

Sorry I missed a chance to chat with you when you were through Atlanta recently. I hope another opportunity will arise soon.

As you will see from the enclosures, we have over responded to your request. But I thought you might like to see a roundup of the exchanges between the Council and its critics who have been throwing the smears around. Aside from the issue of the Legion's Firing Line (text and rebuttal enclosed) and its secondary uses, I know of nothing that would have directed the crack pots to you. Of course, there may be something in circulation that we haven't seen.

A word of explanation about the enclosed photostat of the House Un-American Activities Committee's report on you. We came by it through the charges that were made against us to the trustees in charge of Wesley Memorial Building. One of the trustees asked Congressman Davis to get the "official" information on the Council and he supplied a number of sheets like the enclosed on board members of the Council. Not

much to them, especially yours, but I thought you would want to see what the House Committee regards as your dossier.

I have been encouraged by the lack of success to date of these attempts to brand the Council and liberal Southerners as communist sympathizers. The charges are so thin and fraudulent that no responsible person who has access to the facts can put any stock in them.

I am glad to have the copies of your two recent speeches, which have just arrived and which I will be reading shortly. I hope you will make it a practice to remember us whenever you do a speech or an article on The Subject.

The very best to you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

cc of THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD * House, Thurs. June 13, '57
Cong. Davis' statement
HCF ltr. to Cong. Davis - June 14, 1957
Info. from files of Committee on Un-American Activities
for J. C. Davis - May 6, 1957
Paul H. Douglas ltr. to HCF - July 27, 1957
Firing Line Analysis
Chatt. Times Reprint - Nov. 13, 1955 "Next to the News"
by Alfred Mynders
Francis E. Walter's ltr. to Geo. Mitchell - Aug. 30, 1956
(Showing SRC to be cleared of charges of subversiveness)
Arthur B. Caldwell, Civil Rights Section - ltr. to Roy Wilkins
N.A.A.C.P. - April, 1957
NEWS AND COURIER editorial and HCF's ltr. to Waring
June 28, 1957
The AUGUSTA COURIER Analysis

N.C.H.R.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Answered 4-21-58

April 18, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I tried to get you by phone from the Atlanta Airport about three weeks ago when I had an hour there en route to Daytona Beach to talk to a Methodist Women's consultation, but you were out for lunch. I just wanted to say hello and chat about things in general.

For some time I have been intending to send you copies of a couple of speeches. One was made at Notre Dame last November, the other at a Civil Liberties Conference in Washington in March. I will send these under separate cover. They are just to let you know some of the things we have been saying lately.

By the way, there has been an increase in the number of nasty letters I receive. Also they come now not only from the South but from other regions. Of course, I attribute most of the increase to good press and radio coverage on the Notre Dame and Washington speeches, but I think that there must be some "hate sheets" circulating which purport to give the dope on me as a "radical." I know of one thing, a circular issued by the American Legion's Americanism Committee, which listed me along with a lot of other innocent people. Do you know of any others, and if you have copies, could I borrow them long enough to have a look? The American Legion thing, as I recall, based many of its charges on the testimony of Manning Johnson. Isn't he the one who invented out of thin air a non-existent "organizer" of the SRC? Did SRC issue some kind of statement about him? It seems to me I have read one. If you have anything by way of reply or rebuke to this or other attacks, could you send me copies? Or, if they have appeared in NEW SOUTH, give me the dates. My copies get loaned and lost so easily that I am never sure of finding the right one, but it will help some to have a "bibliography." It is not that I am interested in wasting time replying to the attacks, but in cases where the inquiry which comes to me seems to made in the spirit of honestly wanting to know the truth I would like to be able to give the facts about such vicious bastards as Manning Johnson, etc.,etc.

All good wishes. Things could be worse. Never forget that!

Sincerely,

Guy

Guy B. Johnson

Edison 3-9355
home phone

September 7, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Yorkmount Road
Route 3
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

I have got an engagement at Asheville this coming Saturday, October 9, and again at Salisbury, Tuesday evening October 12. I thought I would spend some of Sunday in conference with the President of the Council, Marion Wright, at Linville Falls, and be in Charlotte most of Monday, October 11, to talk with you.

I hope it will not inconvenience you to be available that day. Unless I hear from you ahead of time, I will simply arrive in Charlotte in the early afternoon of the 11th and telephone your home.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

10/11/54

Gsm's call

sent each of members to State Chairmen
12 Sec description bklets.
1 each (last issue N.S.)
1 checklist
1 q + a

MEMORANDUM

TO: GSM

FROM: KS

Re: Employment of and salary for Harry Jones -
North Carolina State Organization Executive Secretary

Following your telephone conversation with Mr. Wheeler, Treasurer of the N. C. Organization, and our conversation, the following recommendations is made.

Mr. Jones is to be employed beginning October 1, 1954. For the months of October, November and December he will be paid by the Central Office at the rate of $5,000. per year or $416.66 per month. The central office will be responsible for withholding taxes on that amount and for social security payments. If, as is now proposed, the salary rate for Mr. Jones is $6,000. then the additional amount necessary ($83.34) is to be paid directly to Mr. Jones by the treasurer of the N. C. Org. and either Mr. Jones or Mr. Wheeler will be responsible for reporting and taxes on this additional amount. This extra amount is to be paid out of the funds now in the N. C. treasury or to be raised in N. C. during the coming months.

If the salary scale for Mr. Jones remains at $6,000 or more during 1955 then I would like to recommend that before January 1, the organization have raised the sum necessary. which will be sent to the Central office, this to be used to supplement the $5,000. from the SRC grant. All payments for taxes can then be made from the Central Office.

. . . .

I think that it should be emphasized to Mr. Jones and to Mr. Wheeler that this extra salary puts an extra burden on the money raising efforts of the organization. Since most of the money from the grant is to be used for salary, even at the $5000. rate, it has been necessary to depend on the money raised locally to take care of most of the local expenses - rent, supplies, travel etc. Only about $2,000. will be available for this purpose from the grant. Therefore, unless the money raised to supplement the salary for Mr. Jones is over and above the mimimum $1,800. the organization will find itself without any funds for travel, office rent, etc. and therefore unable to do anything. I think this should be strongly emphasized in order to avoid both a lack of acitivity due to lack of funds, or what might so easily occur - deliquent bills for rent, supplies, printing, telephone, etc.

Re.

October 14, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Yorkmount Road, Route 3
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of October 12th and the enclosed Social Security form.

I agree with the proposal made in your letter that the North Carolina Division should send us the additional amount needed to cover your salary payments for the balance of this year and that the full salary check should go out from this office. I talked by telephone with Mr. Wheeler this morning and he promised to send me the necessary $250.00 immediately. I am, therefore, sending you your first check herewith.

I do not have any record of the amount now in the North Carolina Division treasury, but I am sure that when this $250. is withdrawn, the balance will be small. They have only the accumulation from the dues paid by N. C. members during the past year or so, one half of which has gone to SRC and one half to the state division. So far as I know, there has been no effort (or at least very little effort) on the part of the N. C. members to raise money during that time, any money coming in having been solicited from the Atlanta office. Whatever efforts are made toward raising funds in the state will have to be "new" efforts and not a continuation of what has been done already. Also, if you are planning any sort of drive (as we hope you will be doing soon) then you should write to Dr. Ellen Winston, of the Department of Charities and Public Welfare for a permit to solicit funds. This form will be sent to you for recording information about the personnel, purposes, and amounts to be raised by the organization. Unless you have this permit you will have difficulty and Dr. Winston has been most cooperative

whenever we have worked with her. The Council has filed application for a permit in North Carolina but has not done so for about two years since no activity was planned.

If I seem to stress the matter of raising money unduly it is because I am so concerned about our getting support from the beginning from our local people and because I know how easily we can over-spend our budgets in the beginning months and then be unable to operate for lack of funds later on.

As Dr. Mitchell told you, your total budget for the year, even if you raise all of the $1,800. (and this is a condition of our grant) is only about $15,000. This means that with so large a part of the budget reserved for salaries, the amount left for office rent and supplies, communications and travel is inadequate and that, unless an additional amount is raised, the program will be seriously hampered. Also, if all the time is needed to raise money, then program will suffer as a result. I would hope, therefore, that some effort could be started to get money in hand early in the organization - or as early as possible, so that time and money both may be available for the "real" work of the organization.

In addition to your check, I am enclosing one copy of the finance report form. I will send you additional copies later on. Will you please keep this in duplicate, sending one copy to me as soon as possible after the end of each month, and keeping the other for your records. Also, when you have established a checking account for the organization, will you please let me know the name of the bank in which your account is placed.

I am looking forward to working with you during the coming months and assure you that I want to help in every way I can. You will be coming to Atlanta for the Annual Meeting on Nov. 10th when we can perhaps go over and discuss any problems you may have relating to finance or office management.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

18 Oct 54

Mr. Harry Jones, Exec Dir.
N.C. Div. SRC
Yorkmount Rd. Rt. 3
Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Harry,

Confirming our telephone converation of this morning the staff meeting will be here in Atlanta at the Central Office on Nov. 9-10-11. We will all sit in on the board meeting on the 10th and I hope get a broader picture of the current thinking of the parent organization.

Let me again say how pleased I am that you are with us and that I look forward to working with you in the months ahead.

If you have a state-wide executive committee meeting prior to the 10th of November please let me know and I will try to make it.

Cordially,

F.B.R.

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

GSM
discuss w.
Fred Rauh

Copy

Circulate: HCF ✓
GTH ✓
GSM

Yorkmount Road, Rt. 3
Charlotte, N. C.

November 5, 1954

RECEIVED
11/6/54

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Box 652
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Guy:

I hasten to reply to your letter of the 4th which has just arrived. You know, of course, that I have no SRC stationery. I have not written any letters on SRC stationery, nor have I used SRC as a heading on any letters. My local address, as you see it above, has gone on all my letters of the past several months.

Under date of October 28 I sent a memorandum to my former associates in the NCCJ--regional directors throughout the country--reporting to them as honestly and truthfully as I could a long controversy with national officers which resulted in my resignation from the staff. I felt that it was my duty to do so. This report involved criticism of certain national officers as well as of the structure of the NCCJ. I don't believe it was "bitter criticism" nor do I believe that it was unjust criticism. In this memo I also announced that I had joined the staff of the Southern Regional Council.

About two weeks ago I wrote to three national board members of NCCJ in North Carolina assuring them of my interest in the NCCJ and expressing the hope that some of the problems which now plague the organization would be worked out. I said that the NCCJ was potentially a great organization, and that it was needed in America. I suggested that since they were members of the national board, they would be interested in a situation in Cleveland, Ohio, where the local NCCJ board was protesting a move on the part of the national office to remove the director. I sent them a copy of the enclosed resolution which was passed by the local NCCJ board.

You need not be concerned about my working with people in North Carolina. I had the overwhelming support of the twenty-five to thirty NCCJ leaders who were aware of my contriversy with national officers. The four or five who dissented at least respected my position. As you know, a number of these leaders wrote you in support of my application for the position with SRC. I have the confidence and support of a host of educational, religious and business leaders over the state.

I will be glad to discuss this matter with you and Dr. Mitchell in Atlanta. I will bring along copies of correspondence which you may read if you wish.

Sincerely,

Harry S Jones

Harry S. Jones

cc: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

November 23, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Division of the
Southern Regional Council
121 East Third Street
Room 299
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Sometime back I accepted, with a faint cloud of condition, an invitation to speak to the Unitarian Church group on the evening of December 15th for Miss Harriet Doar. Meanwhile, some earlier plans for a general coordinating meeting of people from a number of agencies in New York shaped up, and I thought it of first importance to be at the New York meeting.

Miss Doar was very kind in allowing me to substitute Fred Routh for my appearance. He has written her that he will be there that evening, staying at the Barringer Hotel. I understand that dinner is at 6:00 p.m. and the speechmaking is at 8:00 p.m.

In my first correspondence with Miss Doar I told her of your appointment with SRC and she said that she would be in touch with you and ask you to be present, and later she will get in touch with you for her group.

I write merely in accordance with policy to let each state director know when one of us will be in his state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Blind copies to:
Mr. C. H. Parrish
HCF
GTH
KS
FBR

November 29, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street - Rm. 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Many thanks for your good letter of the twenty-sixth of November which I received upon returning from the Thanksgiving trek to Miami. I was much impressed with the good write-up you got in the Charlotte Observer for the Council. My only comment on the picture of you is (1) you look a little bit sad and (2) it doesn't do you justice. I enclose a mat in this letter as you requested. My only comments on it are (1) it will shock people who don't like pipe smokers and (2) thank goodness for touch-up artists!

I will be very pleased to have you introduce me to Mrs. Doar's group but don't make the build-up tosmuch or the product which follows will be too much of a let-down for the audience there assembled.

Regarding the brief history of the SRC which George gave in Atlanta, we are now preparing a ten-year history of the Council (I use the term "we" broadly for in reality Harold Fleming is doing the job). I believe this will be a future copy of New South or perhaps a special edition and as quickly as it is available we will rush a copy to you. I have asked Harold to dig out a copy of the Durham statement on what the Negro wants from the white South. Actually it should be remembered that this was done back in 1943 or thereabouts and much of what the Negro leaders asked for has been accomplished. It is an important document, however, to show how much progress has been made in the South over the past ten years and therefore how much more progress can be made in the South in the next few years.

I will notify you in advance of my arrival time in Charlotte and would be very grateful if you could meet me. From what I understand from Mrs. Doar I will be staying at the Barringer Hotel. I will be glad to stay over the extra day -- Thursday, the sixteenth -- and discuss at length anything and everything that needs discussion at this time.

Thanks again for keeping us informed about developments in North Carolina. It is evident from the contents of your letter that you are well experienced in the field and in organizational relationship and, believe me, that is a refreshing situation.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR/rmf
encl.1
cc:CHP

HSM - Para our info - return to Rae FBR

121 East 3rd Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

November 26, 1954

Clippings to HCF

Mr. Frederoel B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I shall look forward to seeing you on December 15th. Harriet Doar had previously telephoned me, and asked me to be present and to introduce Dr. Mitchell. I presume the invitation still stands, and that I will have the pleasure of introducing you. I hope you don't mind! I'll try to give you the proper build-up!

You might put on your calendar the next meeting of our executive committee on December 28th, probably in Durham. You may be on your Christmas leave at that time, but otherwise it would be good to have you at that meeting.

Our steering committee met in Durham last Tuesday. Among other things, they decided to recommend to the executive committee that our state organization be called the North Carolina Committee on Human Relations.

I wonder if the sketch of the history of the Southern Regional Council which Dr. Mitchell gave us at Atlanta is in print or in mimeograph form. If so, I would like to have it. Particularly, I would like to have a copy of the statement drawn up by the Negro leaders in Durham in 1943-- I believe that was the year they met.

I am enclosing a copy -- clipping -- of the story of my appointment which appeared in the Charlotte Observer on Nov. 21st. The same story appeared in the Winston-Salem Journal-Sentinel, and a shorter version in a number of other state papers including the Charlotte News. The same edition of the Charlotte News carried on the editorial page the review of "Schools in Transition" which I am also enclosing.

I have been pleased with the response to this news on the part of a number of people here in Charlotte. They feel that the work of the Council is timely; that it is extremely important; and they have expressed their interest and approval of my association in this work.

Please let me know when and where you will arrive in Charlotte so that I can be on hand to meet you.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

P.S. (1) Please send me your photograph, or a mat - and none of this nonsense about your ugly mug!
(2) Can't you plan to stay over an extra day so we can discuss problems & plans?
(3) My office telephone is: Franklin 6-6833.

N.C.

November 30, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

So glad all is arranged about the appearance you and Fred Routh will be making for the Unitarians.

I have duly noted down the new telephone number and will some day be a'ringing it.

I would be against a motto unless you were extremely lucky in finding one. The times outgrow our mottos. The name of your organization should be explanation enough. But if you think you have a lasting good word and your people want to use it, go ahead.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED
11/29/54
Southern Regional Council

121 East 3rd Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

November 26, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am sorry that you are not going to be in Charlotte on the 15th of December, but we shall of course be glad to have Fred Routh. Harriet Doar telephoned me and asked me to be present at the meeting and to introduce the speaker.

We are making good progress I think but Gorman Mattison has impressed on me the importance of taking the necessary time to get the right people on our state board. I know of course from my own experience the extreme importance of this matter. Mattison is extremely interested in our work and will be a big help in all phases of the work.

After a lengthy discussion last Tuesday, our steering committee decided that we should call our state organization the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. I am sure that this decision will be approved by the full executive committee when it meets on December 28th.

You will be interested, I am sure, in some newspaper clippings which I sent to Fred Routh. Please ask him for them.

Do you have any suggestions for letter heads for state organizations. Would it not be a good idea, for example, to have on our letter head the same statement that you have on yours, i.e. "A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South."

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

P.S. My office telephone is Franklin 6-6833

December 2, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Unknown to Fred, we had this mimeographe substitute for a long out-of-print edition of th Durham statement, so here it is.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

December 3, 1954

Mrs. Chris Crittenden
1537 Caswell Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Janet:

We have a newly employed guy for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Works in Charlotte. His name is Harry Jones. Office address there is 121 East Third Street, Room 209, telephone FRanklin 6-6833. Home Address: Yorkmount Road, Route 3, telephone EDison 3-9155.

I wrote him and told him that this outfit which is preparing for putting them together was going in Raleigh, and asked him to hook on to them if he could. Told him you knew about them.

Eleven thousand thanks for taking care of Charlotte. She had a mighty happy time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

1537 CASWELL STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Dear George.

There is a committee or group here called tentatively The Raleigh Council for Preparation for Integration, representative and ecumenical. I represent United Council of Church Women, and have only been to one meeting, appointed by or constituted. (Again ex) At that meeting the membership seemed large students and clergy. I gather they want to go at a swift pace, but one should be

some starry eyed and impatient with ones world to have it look until one is fifty or so. You may have heard of them I know you could help them. The group needs new solid membership, but you have met all this before. Chris went but said constitution had no chance for him. Then the other meetings have been better, there a lot of dull routine to life.

We so enjoyed Charlotte. Our Lane is all for our boy. We had his parents to tea Sunday "mutual problems". Most cooperative!

Janet.

Circulate:

HCF ✓
GTH ✓
FBR ✓

December 3, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Friends of mine in Raleigh wrote me a couple of weeks ago that a group called "The Raleigh Council for Preparation for Integration," has been meeting for some time. Mostly students and clergymen. They are said to be without much steering, and would welcome a link with you.

Suggest on some early trip to Raleigh that you hunt them up. My contact is Mrs. Janet Crittenden, 1537 Caswell Street, Raleigh.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES

RECEIVED
12/8/54
Southern Regional Council

December 6, 1954

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

Thanks for sending me the information about the group in Raleigh.

I will be over that way the latter part of this week and will look them up.

HSJ.

P.S. Thanks also for sending me the mimeographed account of the origin of SRC.

December 13, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

A couple of weeks ago we had a note in from Ethel Troy, 114 South Mendenhall Street, Greensboro, North Carolina. She said that the Greensboro Interracial Committee is growing and needed help. I daresay you have already met her and given the help desired. But if not, do be in touch with her next time you can be in Greensboro.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 17, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

It was a real pleasure to visit with you and talk through some of the problems that are facing the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. I enjoyed meeting the director of United Appeal and think that you have a real resource there. He seemed to be not only interested in the field but to have keen insight into the possibilities of program and strategy. I believe you are doing a good job in North Carolina and wish you real success in seeking to strengthen your Board of Directors.

Thanks so very much for having me out to the house for supper and a very pleasant evening. I very much enjoyed getting to know your family. You have a very lovely wife and two fine children and I found your father to be interesting in his descriptions of the old days.

Gadsen Shand of whom we spoke is a good friend of George Mitchell's, is sincerely interested in this field and has a quite thoughtful approach.

Rabbi Mantinband, the state president out in Mississippi, suggested two names in the North Carolina area both of whom you mentioned but I will pass them on again anyway -- Dick Blumenthal and Maurice Wienstein, both of Charlotte.

I will forward to you a copy of what we have on integration and desegregation in recreation in the next day or so when our research assistant gets back to the office. Your buddy at the United Appeal asked for this. Best regards to the family, Merry Christmas, Happy Chanukah.

Your friend,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/rnf

December 21, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Division, SRC
Room 209, 121 East 3rd, Street
Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Harry:

Thank you kindly for Memo Number One which is going out to the members of the North Carolina Division. While it stresses heavily the monetary aspects of the operation it does far more and I believe will create renewed interest in the organization. Would you please send us three more copies of the memo.

Thanks, too, for your kind words about my talk with the Unitarian group.

I have just been talking with George Mitchell about your proposed membership drive in the Spring and we agree that this is a good time to undertake this particular phase of the program. We believe that the actual planning and operation of the organization whould be in the hands of the Board of Directors, but that a large membership to whom are made reports and who are given inspiration will help underwrite, both financially and in interest, the work of the state organization.

Once more, it was good to be with you even for so brief a period and I so very much enjoyed the opportunity of getting to know your family. A very Merry Christmas to all of you.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/rnf

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES

December 18, 1954

TO: Fred Routh

Thanks for your extended visit, and the chance to talk over our set-up here. I shall look forward to your periodic visits, and shall appreciate your counsel and advice.

Your talk to the Unitarian group was excellent. The only thing--it puts me on the spot Sunday after next!

The enclosed memo was sent to our members more for information than fund-raising. It is the first in a series of memos to cultivate their interest and support.

We have only about 125 members in the state. As I mentioned to you, we are planning a very extensive membership campaign in the spring.

HSJ.

N. C. Division

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

December 17, 1954

TO: Members and Friends

As you probably know, a grand new opportunity--and a new responsibility --has fallen on our state organization. It came about as a result of a grant to the Southern Regional Council from the Ford Foundation. This money is being used to revive the state organizations affiliated with the Council, and to help them over a period of three years to develop more effective programs.

During the summer and fall, your executive committee has met from time to time and has taken the following actions:

(1) Set up an office for our state in Charlotte. The address is: Room 209, 121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

(2) Employed Mr. Harry S. Jones as our executive secretary. Mr. Jones has had many years' experience in intergroup work in the South, and is well acquainted with problems in North Carolina.

(3) Proposed a revision of our bylaws in line with recommendations made by the Southern Regional Council. These bylaws will be submitted to the membership for approval in the near future.

Henceforth, membership in the SRC is actually membership in your state division. Therefore, we are calling on all members or former members to renew their membership this month, and to send us the names of prospective members. The Ford Foundation grant is conditional on our increasing our membership from year to year. We are sure that members and friends will respond to this call.

Our general membership has been fixed at $5.00. Contributing membership is $10.00 and sustaining membership $25.00. We hope that many of you will be inspired to renew your membership in the latter categories.

Please make your check payable to the N. C. Div. - Southern Regional Council, and mail it to Room 209, 121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

We will look forward to your reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Russell, Chairman

Guy B. Johnson, Secretary

December 23, 1954

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Somebody among my Episcopal friends in New York told me that George D. Penick, M. D., at the University of North Carolina, is a good egg, interested in local action. I don't know whether he is kin to the Bishop, but if your inquiry confirms the account that he is a good egg, you might want to try to get him into the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES

Clip to A. H.

JAN 10 1955

January 7, 1955

To: Mr. George S. Mitchell

I am sorry I was not in the office when you came by on Wednesday. I have been working in Greensboro and went on to Durham to attend the meeting of our Executive Committee on Thursday.

I have talked with Ethel Troy and a number of other people about the interracial committee in Greensboro. It had not been very active until the past year, and some people feel that it is not yet an effective committee. However, it has enough recognition to receive $100.00 from the Community Chest each year. It will probably be the best plan to try to strenghten this committee and work with it.

I have your correspondence with Bishop Penick in Raleigh. I have not made his acquaintance as yet, but will make it a point to do so in the near future.

Gadsen Shand has been in the office a couple of times. He spends part of his time in Charlotte working with the Small Business Administration. The last time he was here he left the enclosed clipping from the Charlotte News which he asked me to send to you. It is taken from an article in the Reporter Magazine.

HSJ

Harry S. Jones

HSJ:s
Enclosure

January 11, 1957

Driteria sent to:

Dr. R.D. Wellons, Pres.
Pembroke College
Pembroke, N.C.

Mr. J.R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work, N.C. State
Board of Charities and Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. W.L. Greene
North Carolina Teachers Assoc.
125 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dean Moses S. Belton
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

January 18, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Dir.
Room 209, 121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for the opportunity of meeting with the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council and for the opportunity to chat with you about the plans for the organization.

It seems to me that several very sound steps were taken by the group, namely the creation of a Program Committee to help develop plans for the organization and, secondly, authorizing the Nominating Committee to proceed with suggestions for enlarging the present Executive Committee. Both of these steps offer possibilities for reinforcing your efforts in ways which I am sure you will welcome.

Upon my return to Atlanta I have reread reports by Dr. Parrish of his work for the SRC in North Carolina last summer. I am enclosing a copy of excerpts because they may be useful to you and to other members of your Executive Committee. We are also sending copies of the criteria for state programs to the members of the Program Committee and to Dr. William H. Brown with whom you've been talking about the development of the North Carolina Council (it will be fine if it becomes possible for him to be invited to serve the North Carolina Council as a major consultant).

1/11 - 54

We will be glad to have copies of the proposed program which was adopted by the Board meeting as soon as it is convenient.

Thanks again for your hospitality.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/vmf
encl.

cc:FER,GTH,CHP
2 EXTRA

EXCERPTS FROM REPORT BY C.M. PARRISH - July 1954

North Carolina Report -- Impressions -- Questions

From several sources I got the evaluation that North Carolina communities felt self-sufficient, able to handle their own problems, resentful of outside interference. There is also a sort of smugness about the progress in race relations that North Carolina has made. Some observers point out, however, that this progress has been paternalistic in its motivation. Negroes asked for things politely and their requests were graciously considered. The elder Negro leadership softened the refusals and kept agitation at a minimum. In recent years there have been a great many lawsuits and the old pattern of race relations has broken down. White people who were supporters of the interracial committees of other days now take their hands off. "You don't need us anymore," they say.

Local self-sufficiency, a new Negro militancy and a growing apathy among white people have combined to defeat the last few efforts to rebuild a functioning SRC state division in North Carolina. Dr. Guy Johnson reported that two state meetings have attracted 17 and 13 persons, respectively. * * * Nevertheless, all the persons to whom I talked were of the opinion that SRC had a role to play at the present time because the need for adjustive programs was great. Many people are interested in the SRC type program now who would have been indifferent a few weeks ago. The Supreme Court decision has changed the situation. All that is necessary now is that the SRC program be defined in sufficiently concrete terms so as to enlist support from a larger number of people than were active in the old Council.

* * *

To get back to the state level, Guy Johnson has agreed to arrange a meeting of a new and larger executive committee, using a few of the old group as a nucleus. It is probably that he will employ the method of Kentucky. That is, select a group of persons who will agree to serve and have them approved by a write-in ballot from the old Council membership; this will provide a much stronger mandate than an election at a meeting to which nobody came. * * *

* * *

* * * The people to whom I have talked have given me several names of possible executive committee members. On the basis of my direct contacts I would suggest:

* Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler (M.D.) 2845 Hillsdale Ave., Charlotte, American Unitarian Asso. Commission on Intergroup Relations. He is willing to work.

* Thomas L. Robinson, 2166 Norton Rd., Charlotte, Telephone 2-5547. President-Publisher, The Charlotte News. Also a Unitarian. A Bostonian, Harvard educated.

* Mr. Fred. Alexander, Housing manager, civic leader, whose brother, Kelly, is state head of NAACP. Also Charlotte.

* Ben L. Smith, Superintendent of Schools, Greensboro. His board chairman, Mr. Hodgins(?) proposed resolution to integrate schools of Greensboro.

Harry L. Golden, Editor, Carolina Israelite, Box 2505, Charlotte. His wide contacts in the Carolinas.

[illegible], [illegible]

Vic Reinemer, on the staff of The Charlotte News. Has collected Letters to the Editor on Supreme Court decision. From Montana via Washington, D.C. C.A. MCKnight also on this staff is now in Nashville Sou. Educ. Service.

* German Mattison, mentioned above, has the skills badly needed at this time. Should be on Executive Committee. Charlotte.

* Mrs. David L. Jones, wife of president of Bennett College, Greensboro. Participated in Williamsburg Conference.

* J.R. Larkin, Consultant, N.C. Dept. of Welfare, V.Pres. SRC. At Raleigh. Has community organization skills.

Dr. Will Alexander has great hopes for the program of the Institute of Government and its Director might consent to serve as a committee member (Albert Coats(?)). Johnathan Daniels should be asked to participate; he has great influence. Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer, is also a possibility, although as Dr. Alexander says, "Poe tries to keep controversial issues from becoming controversial." Other names frequently mentioned: Alexander Heard, Chapel Hill; Rev. Poteat, Raleigh; Rev. Charles Jones, Chapel Hill; Bishop Penick, Raleigh; Judge Francis O. Clarkson, Charlotte; William H. Barnhardt, Charlotte business man.

Since there is a heavy concentration of Negro population in the southeastern part of the state, it might be advisable to get one or two persons on the executive committee who are from this area. A decision should be reached too on the location of headquarters. Perhaps this would depend upon whether SRC activity is to be directed toward the more conservative or the more liberal sections of the state. Using the county classification cited in the Ashmore report, there are more Council members in the Uplands and Highlands than in the Old Cotton-Tobacco plantation area, although the percentage of Negroes is much greater in the latter.

It is perhaps desirable to select for membership on the executive committee people with diverse interests and connections but with near unanimity with respect to basic objectives. It should be determined what the proper balance is as between idealism, research, and community organization. Executive Committee selections should reflect this decision. My own feeling is that community organization should be emphasized and that a business man, like Robinson, should be asked to accept the chairmanship.

January 12, 1955

TO: Mr. Harry S. Jones

To save copying, we send you the original. Please send it back for our files.

Ht. from Robert L. Barrus
Celo, North Carolina
died Jan. 8. '55

January 13, 1955

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Fred asked me to drop you a note in answer to your request on materials.

The history of SRC is still on the agenda, but has had to take a back seat to New South at the moment. I hope to get a draft done fairly soon, and then it will be a question of finding the money to print it. It won't be an issue of New South.

The idea of a pamphlet on local interracial committees has never been more than an idea. You received, I believe, an excerpt from Earl Brewer's manuscript, which is all we had ever planned to circulate up to now. It's possible that later on we will give some attention to local communications between the races in New South articles.

On a more positive note, in the next couple of weeks we will have ready a small book (December-January New South) reprinting a selection of New South articles during the last nine years. This should be a useful background document for all individuals and groups interested in race relations. We hope you will find it useful and will help us promote its sale.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/rnf

Memorandum from—

HCF

HARRY S. JONES

Jan. 7, 1955

Dear Fred:

Two things (1) When are we going to have a history of SRC. I understood that this was being done, perhaps as an issue of the New South. I feel that I need it — need particularly to know more about the various projects the SRC has carried out during the past ten years.

(2) What about the pamphlet, brochure or whatever it is on suggestions for local inter-racial committees, who to do first — short term & long term projects, etc. When will we have it?

H.S.J.

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES

JAN 17 1955

January 14, 1955

Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks for sending me the letter from Robert Barnes together with a copy of your reply. I am returning the letter as you requested, and a copy of a letter I have written to Mr. Barnes.

HSJ.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
affiliated with
Southern Regional Council

January 14, 1955

Mr. Robert L. Barrus
Celo, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Barrus:

Dr. George Mitchell sent me your letter to him dated January 8, together with a copy of his reply. I was very much interested to read both.

For the past several years I have participated in Conference at Wildacres, near Little Switzerland, and I have a limited acquaintance in that general area. If the Negro pupils in your community can be admitted to the local schools, that certainly would represent substantial progress.

With reference to the application from a Negro teacher, I have nothing to add to Dr. Mitchell's comment except to say that many communities will probably be facing the same situation in the next few years. There will probably be a scarcity of qualified white teachers, and plenty of well qualified Negro teachers. It should not be difficult for the South to adjust to Negro teachers, since it has long been a custom to place white children in the care of Negroes.

This is a matter which needs some "talking about", and I hope you will stop in to see us when you are down this way. In the meantime, we would be glad to have you enroll as a member of our state organization.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES

January 17, 1955

Dear Fred:

I have lost or misplaced the mimeographed copy of the Durham statement, Atlanta statement + etc out of which grew the SRC. Do you have another copy you could send me?

1/18/55 mf

Will appreciate it very much.

Best wishes!

H.S.J.

January 18, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

A reduced version of the speech-making at the Herald-Tribune Forum last Fall was reprinted at the request of the U. S. Information Agency for use abroad.

A few copies have been made available to the Southern Regional Council and I send one on to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

January 18, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

I am trying to get together a full set of the forms testifying that all personnel are loyal Americans.

We have one on file for you signed by Mr. Russell, but have as yet not received one for your secretary. Please, at your earliest convenience, ask Mr. Russell to sign one for her and send it back to us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

19 January 55

Dear Harry,

Just a note to pass on a complement we received about your work from Mayes Behrman, director of Merit Employment Program of the Friends:

"Last night the Greensboro and Guilford County Interracial Commission enjoyed an informative and inspiring talk by Harry S. Jones."

This is the sort of thing we like to hear from the kind of people we like to hear it from.

CONGRATULATIONS !

yer fren'

January 25, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

At any convenient opportunity when you are driving near Tryon you would do well to make the acquaintance of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, who lives there. You just 'phone her, and ask for directions -- edge of town.

She is a Texas lady, a Methodist, who for a dozen years or so worked with the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and in the later part of her stay conducted as an adjunct to the CIC the Association of Southern Women for the prevention of Lynching. That outfit did a magnificent job. Mrs. Ames is a lady of consuming energy, and she imparted it in many states, with great success. At the disbandment of the CIC she was near to the center of the effort to establish SRC. But when they came finally to set up SRC it had no place in it for Mrs. Ames (an event which overtook another devoted official of the CIC, Mr. Eleazer). Mrs. Ames has been perhaps a skeptical friend for most years since SRC began, but lately with the return to strong state organization she has liked what she has heard.

She can be helpful to you in North Carolina. Also she could be less than helpful! I think you would find an afternoon in her home enlightening as to history, and rewarding as to the job in hand.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

January 25, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Mr. Russell duly sent in the form for Mrs. Stewart. Many thanks.

I haven't but two or three more copies of the Herald-Tribune Forum publication. But if you will write to Mrs. Helen Waller, at 230 West Forty-First Street, New York, I feel sure she would be glad to send you a couple of dozen.

We will be grateful for your help with Answers for Action. We don't want to carry over a bunch of them unsold, and right now they are still invaluable. After the Court's final decrees some of their value will flit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES

January 21, 1955

JAN 24 1955

To: Dr. George Mitchell

(1) We'll do our best to get the pamphlets "Answers for Action" distributed. They are excellent for church, school and civic groups.

(2) Will look up Dr. George Penick the next time I'm in Chapel Hill.

(3) I wrote Leon Russell and sent him the loyalty form to sign and send on to you. (for Mrs. Stewart)

(4) Thanks very much for sending me the excerpts from the Herald Tribune Forum. It is very interesting and profitable reading.

Your statement is excellent. I wish I had copies of it, for I think it would be helpful in persuading some important people here in North Carolina to accept membership on our state board. Do you, by chance, have any copies? If so, I would like to have two dozen.

HSJ

Harry S. Jones

HSJ:s

January 28, 1955

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Dr. Mitchell has suggested that as you and the North Carolina Council plan ways to encourage integration in North Carolina schools you might find excerpts from the detailed reports of Mr. Menefee's contacts in the Appalachian areas of North Carolina helpful. Please find enclosed such excerpts. It is agreed that effort should be made to induce certain of the Appalachian counties to terminate segregation at the beginning of the 1955-56 school term. We will be interested to hear to what extent the North Carolina Council is, or plans to become, involved in this effort.

I am also enclosing a list of people in North Carolina with whom Mr. Menefee talked this summer during the time he was working for the SRC. The people on the list marked "I" are those who Mr. Menefee thought would surely be hopeful prospects to recruit for any program in the state concerned with implementation of the school decision. In many cases he probably did not talk about organizational relationships but it is our impression that these would very likely be interested in a relationship to the North Carolina Council. The people on the second list, marked "II", are those Mr. Menefee thought might probably be interested and helpful. In any case, they should be sent materials of interpretation and given an opportunity to relate to the North Carolina Council's program.

As you will remember, Mr. Menefee's report was carried in the October 1954 issue of New South. He made some suggestions about approach to community on the basis of his summer's experience which we have prepared for staff use. In case you have not had a copy of this, it is also enclosed for your information.

As you may know, the NAACP has several community consultants. The person working in North Carolina is Mr. Loftus C. Carson, Box 62, Bennett College, Greensborough, N.C. When you have an opportunity to talk with him it may be that an exchange of information about the various communities of North Carolina might be mutually helpful.

We do hope that all is moving along well with the North Carolina development. We hope that you will keep us in touch with developments in the North Carolina legislature on matters involving the schools.

With cordial good wishes,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director for Program

GTH/rmf
encl. 4

EXCERPTS OF REPORTS RE NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITIES FOR SRC
Robert F. Mansfee
Summer 1954

Summary Comments

1. Key spots for future work by a state organization of the Council seem to me to be Yancey County (Burnsville) and Ashe County.

2. Yancey and Mitchell Counties are those where integration immediately would have the greatest economic benefit.

3. In this area the problem among the leaders of the area is one of indifference rather than opposition.

4. A major factor in the North Carolina situation is the fact that schools are largely state financed and administered. Local financing and control are at a minimum. The policy adopted by the Legislature and the State Board will therefore be much more conclusive than may be true in other states.

5. In the selection of teachers, the local committee apparently has full power. This complicates the question of the status of Negro teachers in an integrated system. It is further complicated in the areas I have visited by a surplus of qualified applicants, even for elementary schools.

Re Burnsville, N.C.

As to the situation in general here I think it may very well be somewhat unique in terms of the need for integration and perhaps even the opportunity for it, and it may even be unique in its indifference and inertia. As yet I have not talked with enough people in enough communities to know how unique the situation here is, but I would like to explain why I think there are some unusual factors. In the first place the county schools are apparently lagging behind those even in adjacent counties. There is one Negro elementary school which is admittedly inferior and overdue for replacement. There is no Negro high school at all. The twelve to eighteen high school pupils are transported daily 40 miles to Asheville. It is generally agreed in Burnsville at least that the county is overdue for consolidation. All of this makes the time right for integration.

In the second place I have been considerably impressed with the possibility for action in this town and county. This is due to a good many situations. There have already been an unusual number of bi-racial events and a few beginnings on real interracial activity. To list a few of these:

a. The public library here is open to all without discrimination.
b. A hospital has recently been built and is operating on a non-discriminatory basis so far as I could find out. At least a Negro can get any room in the hospital for which he can pay.
c. One of the best music teachers in the town has several Negro pupils and holds her student recitals on an entirely non-segregated basis.
d. The annual World Day of Prayer includes a luncheon here and this year the invitation to the church women was sent to the Negro church as well as others, and several Negro ladies came to the luncheon and the service and there was no comment or concern.

It is probably also significant that the Negroes in this community, while fairly few (about one per cent) are unusually self reliant and economically independent. Most

of them own their own homes. When the city was unable or unwilling to install a water system for the main Negro settlement, the Negroes themselves put in running water using springs on some of their property, laying the pipes, buying the fixtures, etc., themselves. This kind of thing has won them considerable respect among the whites. There was in fact, complete agreement among all those with whom I talked that integration would take place in this county whenever it became state policy and that there would be no problem of any serious nature when that happened. Only one person said flatly that he favored separate schools. This significantly enough was the county school superintendent, but his term of office will end this year and several people intimated that the new administration would probably be a better one.

Offsetting these several favorable factors there is an almost complete indifference and inertia, and I cannot say I succeeded in starting many fires. Among those with whom I talked, most feel that there is no race problem in Burnsville and that there will not be a problem when integration comes and that there is no reason to get stirred up. The few who are concerned feel that there is little use in trying to get others concerned and are displaying a general apathy which I must admit has some justification.

All in all, I would describe this as an extremely fertile field for future work. But it will take some strong pushing to get action.

<u>Specifically Good Prospects for SRC</u>

<u>Ingalls</u>	Mrs. Frank Phillips, housewife, leader of young people's work, Methodist.
<u>West Jefferson</u>	Rev. Wilson Nesbitt, Methodist minister, Executive Secretary for Town and Country Comm'n. in Western Conference of North Carolina.
<u>Warrensville</u>	Mrs. Claudia Johnson, leader in Methodist W.S.C.S.
<u>Glendale Springs</u>	Thomas S. Boyd, Presbyterian elder, civic leader.

I -- PERSONS SEEN BY ROBERT MEHRTER -- July and August 1954 -- NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Rupert Crowell, 23 Crowell Road, Asheville, Enka 41 N
Housewife, Methodist women's leader.

Mr. Don Shoemaker, Citizen-Times Bldg., Asheville, 5611
Editor of Asheville Citizen, Affiliated SRC.

Mr. D. Hiden Ramsey, 60 Woodward Road, Asheville, 3-3305
General Manager Citizen-Times, 14 O'Henry Ave., 5611
Affiliated SRC.

Mr. George M. Stephens, 4 Hilltop Road, Asheville, 2-2850
Runs printing company, 50 W. Walnut Street, The Stephens Press, 2-2726
Affiliated SRC

Louise Ballard, Lake Junaluska
Disctict Office of Methodist W.C.S.

Dr. Cameron F. McRae, Box 155, Burnsville, 168
Public Health Officer, 3 counties, Affiliated SRC

Rev. D.B. Alderman, Academy Street, Burnsville
Minister, Methodist.

R.H. Wilson, Burnsville
Lawyer, office across from Court House.

Mrs. Tilly Brooks, Cole
Rural work for Methodist Church, Yancey Methodist Council

Rev. Joe Petree, Newdale Methodist Church, Newdale
Pastor

Jason B. Dayton, County Office Building, Bakersville
Superintendent of Schools, Mitchell County

Mrs. Aileen Von Cannon, Avery County News, Newland
Editor, Active in Banner Elk women's club.

Mrs. William Brinkley, Elk Park
Supervisor of Elementary Schools, County, Husband has business in Elk Park

Mr. Marion Wright, Linville Falls
Retired lawyer, President SRC

W.K. Anderson, County Court House, Newland
County School Supt., Democrat, State appointee in strongly Republican county

Mrs. Sloop, Crossmore
Operates boarding home for children (mostly from western N.C.) who attend Crossmore public school - app. 200.

Sam Heaton, Ingalls, Brushy Creek Road
Probably farms some, Has usually held county office. Commissioner many years. Republican.

Mrs. Frank Phillips, near Ingalls, (ask at Shell Station at intersection of Routes 194 and 19E)
Housewife, Methodist, leader in group young peoples work in church.

Mrs. Brooks Shell, Elk Park
American Red Cross, Newland
R.C. representative in county, Case worker, Welfare Dept (part time)

Miss Geraldine Surratt, Route 2, Boone
Methodist, Rural worker under auspices of Meth. W.S.C.S.

Pres. H.B. Dougherty, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone
College President, Member, N.C. State Board of Education

Rev. J.T. Shackford, Boone
Minister Methodist Church

Rev. Wilson Nesbitt, West Jefferson
Methodist Parsonage, minister, Ex. Sec., Town & Country Comm'n.
Western N.C. Conf. of Methodist Church

Rev. Rexford Campbell, First Baptist Church, West Jefferson
Minister, Baptist.

Mrs. Stella Anderson, The Skyland Post, West Jefferson
Editor, The Skyland Post, husband is publisher of this and other papers.
Methodist, Active in woman's clubs, former state president.
Member of Board, University of North Carolina

Mrs. Claudia Johnson, Box 23, Warrensville
Cuma Georgianna Beauty Shop, West Jefferson, widow of mining engineer
Warrensville Methodist Church, Zone leader in W.S.C.S.

Thomas S. Boyd, Mr. & Mrs., Blue Ridge Parkway, Glendale Springs
Manufacturer's representative, electrical heating equipment
Elder, Presbyterian Church, leader in Glendale Springs Advance Club (member of N.W. North Carolina Development Assoc.)

Miss Patricia Rothrock, 334 W. Pine Street, Mount Airy
S.R.C. member.

Erling Toness, % The Yancey Record, Burnsville
Reporter and part editor of Yancey Record.

Mrs. Joe Young, Academy Street, Burnsville
Housewife, Presbyterian (Methodist before marriage)

Mrs. Troy Ray, Burnsville (near Mrs. Young)
Housewife, Methodist (husband is Baptist)

Dr. Fletcher Nelson, Banner Elk
Pres. Lees-McRae College (E.L. Lafferty, Dean)
Formerly Methodist minister

Mrs. Austin E. South, Water Street, Boone
Probably housewife, Active in Methodist Church

R.A. Farthing, Valle Crucis
Postmaster, Methodist layman

Oddie J. Cox, Nathan's Creek (Jefferson)
Principal and teacher at the Bristol School (Negro)

Rev. John Luke, Glendale Springs
Minister, Presbyterian, also leader in community development program

Dr. Arthur Sanderman, Warren Wilson College, Swannanoa
President of college
Presbyterian Church, Chrm. Swannanoa Community Council

II -- PEOPLE SEEN BY ROBERT MENEFEE -- Summer 1954 -- NORTH CAROLINA

I.W. Byers, 708 City Hall, Asheville, 3-0551
Asheville Supt. of Schools

William Medford, 205 N. Main Street, Waynesville, Glendale 6-4071
Lawyer, just elected to State Senate, has served in legislature before.

B. Lamar Lunsford, Jr., 4 Gibson, Ottom, 3-4041
Asst. Supervisor of Veterans Farmer Training Program
State Dept. of Education (supervises 29 counties in western end of state)

H.D. Justice, County Court House, Burnsville
Supt. of Schools, Yancey County

Oscar Dayton, Burnsville, Operator Dayton Farm Supplies Store

Mack Ray, Academy Street, Burnsville,
District Supervisor, F.H.A., U.S. Dept. of Agri., probably Methodist

Howard Collins, H & T Restaurant, Newland
Restaurant owner, formerly principal of Newland School, Republican

George, Bowman, Mr. and Mrs., Elk Park
Long time school superintendent, retired. Wife is teaching

Dean Hanson, Boone, Appalachian State Teachers College

W.H. Walker, County Office Building, Boone , County Supt. of Schools

J.G. Barden, Boone, 417 Howard Street
Prof. at Appl. State Teachers, wife teaches in elem. sch., missionaries to Africa for many years.

Wade Vanney, Jr., Upstairs over Ferguson Tractor Co., W. Jefferson, Lawyer

A.B. Hunt, County Court House, Jefferson, County school supt., Rotary Club

Austin, W.B., Jefferson, Lawyer, Methodist, District Lay Leader, Meth. County Council

Frank James, Lansing, Principal Lansing School, Supt. Sun. School, Warrensville Meth. Ch.

C
O
P
Y

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, N.C.

GSM

February 4, 1955

Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Assistant Director for Program
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

Many thanks for your letter of January 28. We had a meeting of our Program Planning Committee in Chapel Hill yesterday, and we discussed the suggestion that efforts should be made to induce certain of the Appalachian counties to terminate segregation at the beginning of the 1955-1956 term.

Here are some of the ideas and comments that came out of this discussion:

(1) The State Board of Education has ruled that no changes will be made in the school set-up until after the final decree of the Supreme Court. While the laws in reference to segregation are, in reality, nullified by the Supreme Court's decision, still it is very doubtful whether any school board would be willing to go ahead with integration in opposition to the stand that has been taken by the State Board. You may recall that Mr. Menefee's report says that one Appalachian county had made plans for last fall, but cancelled them after the State Board made its decision. Menefee also reported that a good many superintendents said simply, "We will do whatever the state calls for."

(2) Both Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Green were of the opinion that the integration of the schools in one or two Appalachian counties would have little significance for the rest of the state. The attitude of many people would be that the Appalachian counties have a totally different problem. I am not sure that I agree with this opinion.

(3) Since a great deal of time would be involved in working in one or two of these Appalachian counties, some feel that the time and effort could more profitably be spent in working in one of the larger cities in the Piedmont area where success would be much more significant. While it was felt that there would perhaps be a small chance in getting the job done by the next fall term, much valuable work could be done in preparing the community for the change.

(4) In any case, it was decided that our immediate effort would be concentrated on points three and six of our proposed program.

We are planning an Annual Meeting some time in March. Much work still has to be done in lining up nominees for our state board. We have a Nominating Committee working on this problem.

I would like very much to have your comments on the points brought out above. We will have another meeting of our Program Planning Committee next month, and will discuss this topic again. Your advice and counsel is needed.

Sincerely,

/s/

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s
Encl.

rnf

Thursday, Feb. 9, 1955

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
Room 209, 121 E. 3rd Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Persuant to your telephone conversation of this morning with Miss Holden, I am enclosing a list of SRC Board members.

Glad to be of assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Rae Fiszman
Secretary

encl.

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

GSM
GTH
HCF
MET
return to
FBR

February 22, 1955

Dear Fred:

You have undoubtedly read the recent Saturday Evening Post article entitled: "Southerners Will Like Segregation." I think it is an excellent article, and I hope that SRC has officially congratulated the Post for running it.

Lets Do!

What do you think about obtaining reprints of the article. It seems to me that they would be valuable to have on hand in our offices. Would like to know whether you in Atlanta plan to obtain reprints.

I know that you are on the road, but hope that your mail catches up with you. You haven't answered my letter of Feb. 10th. Harry Ashmore turned us down, so we are still looking for a speaker for our annual meeting in March.

Sincerely,

Harry

GTH
~~HCF~~ to inquire about reprints
GM

HCF ✓
FBR ✓

Copy for
G.S.M.

FEB 21 1955

February 17, 1955

Mr. Gil Stamper
Station WBTV
Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Mr. Stamper:

I was greatly impressed with your Community Affairs program which discussed the method by which integration of the public schools might be accomplished with a minimum of friction or loss of time. It is particularly encouraging to note that this is the first of a series of scheduled programs on that topic.

If you will pardon a suggestion, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, a biracial group, has its headquarters in Charlotte at 121 East Third Street, Room 209. Mr. Harry S. Jones, whose telephone number is FRanklin 6-6833, is Executive Director of the North Carolina Council. I am confident that Mr. Jones will take pleasure in assisting you in any possible way in producing these programs. My suggestion would be that you might find it of value to yourself to enlist his aid.

Yours very truly,

M.A. Wright

M.A.W./rnf
bc:H.S. Jones

February 25, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I am just back from a day at one of the schools currently going in the South; the Southern Police Institute at Louisville, Kentucky. This is an excellent agency, cordially disposed toward us and established with the advice of many of our friends. It trains police officials, mainly Southern, in normal police skills with good dashes of human relations put in. The head of it is Colonel David A. McCandless, and they are quartered at the University of Louisville. Mr. C. H. Parrish of our staff is in close touch with the Southern Police Institute.

I am the more encouraged from the conversations with the various police officials to write you and ask that you make it your business and the business of your agency to build a cordial working relationship with senior police officials in the principal cities in your state.

The notion of a working relationship between police officials and human relations agencies is in some spots novel. One of the things we all agreed on was that it is wise for friendships to be made before trouble comes.

Also, we agreed that whoever, being private citizen or police official, first perceives a problem coming up has the duty to be in touch with the other.

I think in most states we are the ones who will first perceive opportunities and needs coming ahead, so the bee is on us to go and see some Chiefs in our areas and simply tell them who and what we are and swap telephone numbers and make friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 10, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

It seems to me that you lag a little on memberships and money taken in? You have been running five months, total reported in $203. Six or seven months to go. Must be $1800 plus.

I am sure that you have got plans, but I also want to be sure that you know that we are concerned.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. John H. Wheeler

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

MAR 13 1955

March 11, 1955

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FBR
HCF
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AH
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MET
RNF
CAB

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Confirming our telephone conversation this morning, I will arrange for facilities at Camp New Hope from Thursday afternoon, June 2, to Saturday morning, June 4. The first meal will be 6:00 P. M. supper on Thursday and the last meal breakfast on Saturday morning. Charges vary with the size of the group. The cost to us will probably be 50¢ per bed per night and 75¢ per meal.

There is one building with a lobby large enough for our meetings. It has a fireplace in case the weather is chilly. There are, I believe, sixteen beds in this building so that all the men could stay there. The women could stay in one of the cabins. The dining hall is a separate building.

This is a rustic camp but is comfortable enough and has all necessary facilities. It is in a wooded section, quiet, and we can have the place all to ourselves. I wouldn't want to be there in the middle of July, but the weather should not be too hot the first week in June. The camp does run all summer.

There is a lake with fish in it. Bring your rod and reel if you want to try your luck!

The session with Mr. Alexander should be very interesting. It will be helpful too for the staff to get together and compare notes.

Our schedule at the camp could be shifted one day forward if this would be any advantage. From our conversation however, I take it that the above schedule will suit you best.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

March 11, 1955

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EAB

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are painfully aware of the lag - more than a little lag - in our memberships and money taken in. There are two reasons for this: (1) The change in name necessitated a delay in our solicitation permit from the Department of Public Welfare. Our application is now pending and will, we hope, be granted within the next few days. (2) We believe that our membership drive will be more successful after we have a more representative list of names on our State Executive Committee.

Here in Charlotte, after consultation with the Mayor and the Social Planning Council, we have decided that it will be best to delay our setting up a local human relations committee until May. Also, in May, we are scheduling a one-day institute in cooperation with the Ministerial Associations of the city and county. Our membership campaign in Charlotte will therefore be more effective in June. However, we will begin our campaign in other sections of the state as soon as our permit is granted.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

MAR 13 1955

HSJ:s

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

March 14, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 15 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I want to acknowledge several recent communications from you, all of which are very much appreciated:

(1) "Changing Patterns in the New South" is an excellent publication, will try to get it distributed.

(2) I sent in my membership to N A I R O last December.

(3) Will make it a point to see Mrs. J. P. Ames when I am in that area.

(4) Will make it a point to get acquainted with police chiefs, as you have suggested.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s

March 15, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209 - 121 E. Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for the copy of your letter about the plans for the annual meeting and the institute to be held in April by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. My only suggestion in regard to the proposed program is that somewhat more time might be allotted for consideration of the state of affairs in North Carolina and the ways in which the North Carolina Council might be effective in meeting the challenge of the situation prevailing.

It would seem to me that this might very well come either in the second part (from 3:00 to 4:00 p.m.) and that Dr. Brown and Mr. Routh would be excellent resources for the discussion period. Another possibility of time would be, of course, the 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. meeting. Would it be possible for the Program Planning Committee, with your help and that of Dr. Brown, to prepare before the meeting some proposals for the groups affiliated with the Council to consider as a part of the year's program?

We have all been so interested in the presentation before the Joint Legislative Committee by the statewide group of Negro leadership (its contents will be noted in a forthcoming issue of New South). We believe that all efforts to point out the disadvantage to all the people of the state of some of the proposals to evade the Supreme Court decision are always useful.

Thank you for your earlier note in reply to Dr. Mitchell's suggestion that intensive efforts be spent in the mountain counties of North Carolina. We believe that the judgment of the Program Planning Committee was a useful one in view of the personnel resources of the North Carolina Council.

Yours Cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH:rnf

Copy

March 10, 1955

Dr. Fred B. Routh
Assistant Director for State Organizations
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

With the help of Dr. W. H. Brown of North Carolina College at Durham, who has been appointed as Consultant on our staff, I have sketched out some plans for our Annual Meeting and Institute, which will be held at Shaw University on April 26. This is the earliest date, after Easter, that we could clear for the meeting. I believe I had previously told you that the tentative date was April 22.

We will be glad to have your comments and suggestions as to the topic selection, the wording of the topics, etc. The idea is to devote the afternoon session to the appraisal of the present situation and the evening session to proposals for meeting the situation, including the program plans of our organization.

We had previously discussed this in a general way with our Porgram Planning Committee. These tentative plans are being sent to the members of the committee for comments and suggestions.

Since you might be away from the office again, I am sending a copy of this letter also to Mrs. Hamilton.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s
CC: Mrs. Grace Hamilton

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Tentative Plans for the Annual Meeting and Institute

Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

April 26, 1955

2:00 to 3:00 P. M. Meeting Called to Order; Invocation

Preliminary Statement by Chairman, Rev. Leon Russell (Explaining how the North CarolinaCouncil on Human Relations came into beign)

Two addresses: Intergroup Relations in the South Eleven Months After the May 17 Supreme Court Decision - an appraisal of the present situation

(Possible speakers: (Negro) L. Austin, Editor of the Carolina Times; R. Harris, City Councilman of Durham; A. Rivera, Correspondent for the Pittsburg Courier; (white) Horace Carter, Editor of the Tabor City Tribune; Spencer Murphy, Editor of the Salisbury Post, or some other newspaper man)

3:00 to 4:00 P. M. Panel Discussion (Two Negro and two white)

Moderator _____

(Possible panel members: C. H. Parish, University of Louisville; George Mitchell or Fred Routh, Southern Regional Council; two North Carolina school men or civic leaders)

4:00 to 5:00 P. M. Business Meeting for N C C H R Members

Reports from Executive Committee, Treasurer, and the Nominating Committee

Election of Committee Members and Officers

8:00 to 10:00 P. M. Two addresses: Current Proposals for Easing Tension and Promoting Better Intergroup Relations (We need suggestions for speakers, one white and one Negro)

Panel Discussion: (Two Negro and two white)

(Suggestions: Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Southern Regional Council; George Mitchell or Fred Routh, Southern Regional Council; two North Carolina civic or religious leaders)

Suggestions for this have to be made to discussion group of N.C.C.H.R.

Could be chosen by members of N.C.C.

March 15, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now in retirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Harry Jones has arranged for accomodation for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Program is being worked out, and you will be notified.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NOTE: This is the letter which is being sent to all state staff

March 16, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Please take some time over this one.

I send you with the letter a pamphlet called, How to Organize a Freedom Agenda Project. We will send you separately the six related study pamphlets.

One of our good friends is working hard to get the Freedom Agenda Project going. I would like us to help. That really means finding some people in this or that community who would be a discussion group and go through the program.

Admitted that it is not exactly our business. Admitted that we have got our hands full. Still, it is good freedom-loving material, and all of us have some friends who would know ways of putting this sound underpinning beneath local freedom.

I carefully do not urge that helping with this be in any way an official project of your group. But I do ask that you try privately to find ways to spread the project -- if you agree.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/cab
Encl.

March 17, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
121 E. 3rd St., Rm. 209
Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Harry:

I think some of the confusion has resulted from the fact that Changing Patterns in the New South was sent out as the December-January issue of New South -- a telescoping that is easily overlooked. So I judge that you now have a complete file, and I hope you will receive New South without further lapses.

I am looking forward to seeing you at the projected get-together at Chapel Hill in June.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF;rnf

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES

March 14, 1955

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your letter of March 10th. I now have all recent issues of the New South with the exception of the January, 1955, issue. Would appreciate having several copies of this one.

Sincerely,

HSJ.

April 11, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The man at the head of the Department of the Rural Church at Drew Seminary in Madison, New Jersey, is a devoted and informed person, of Southern background. He has put out three excellent pamphlets, copies of which I am sending to you.

We can play a part in strengthening the rural churches, and in firming their purposes. I hope that reading the booklets will strike sparks in your mind, and give you hints as to helpful things to do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover
These My Brethren
Go Down, Moses
A New Gospel of the Soil

cc: FBR
CHP
KS

April 11, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Katherine Stoney and I have been looking over your money-reports.

North Carolina has the unusual arrangement of a supplement (from funds raised in the state) to the Director's salary. It was agreed all around that the state would have to raise that. True, you have had available for meeting this supplement nearly a thousand dollars, and you've only spent five hundred of it (with another 250 just sent us for this quarter). So you've got another 250 left.

But, this thousand is more than the state has itself raised since October 1, 1954 (by a lot). And as all the money available to you seems to be going into the supplement, what that is raised supplements the general budget of the NCCHR?

Which is to say that you seem to us to be backing up a dangerously large load of money-raising in your later months of this fiscal year (before September 30, 1955).

Have you plans to accomplish this? We would like to hear what you and the others in the group plan.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 12, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We have a good many useful links with the National Council of Negro Women.

In your state we have the following members of its National Committee and Board: Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia; and Mrs. Grace Connell Lewis, Greensboro.

When opportunity offers, I think you will find it helpful to be in touch with these ladies.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: CHP

April 12, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
N.C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for the copy of your letter to George of April 4th telling us about the annual meeting which will be held on Tuesday, April 26th, from 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., at Shaw University in Raleigh.

I will be pleased to attend the meeting for George has commitments elsewhere that day. In looking over the proposed program I think you have done a very fine job of covering the various areas of interest and concern, and I will be glad to do anything you want me to to help make the program a success.

I will be up in Washington the weekend prior to the conference for a NAIRO meeting and will drive, in all probability, down from Washington for the meeting. I might stop over Monday in Virginia to talk with our folks there and will be in Raleigh before 2:00 p.m. on the 26th.

By-the-by, thanks very much for all the work you have done in securing Camp New Hope for our staff conference. Announcements of that meeting will come out of this office in the next few days.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rnf

COPY

April 4, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Our Annual Meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 26, from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M., at Shaw University in Raleigh. The program is shaping up as follows:

In the afternoon two addresses will be given on the present status of race relations in the South and in North Carolina. Dr. S. E. Duncan (Negro) of the State Department of Education will speak on the subject with special reference to changing patterns and attitudes in race relations in recent years. Dr. James N. Paul (white) of the Institute of Government of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will speak on the same subject with special reference to proposals for evading or delaying action of the Supreme Court on desegregation. Following this discussion we will have comments from Dr. C. H. Parrish and one other person, and then the meeting will be open for general discussion. The business meeting will be held at 4 P. M.

At the evening session, beginning at eight o'clock, a panel of four (two Negroes and two whites) will discuss the program of the Southern Regional Council and the North Carolina Council. In the beginning each panel member will be given ten minutes to make a statement, then there will be a discussion by panel members, followed by a general discussion.

COPY

We would like for you or some member of your staff in Atlanta to speak on the program of the Southern Regional Council. We will be pleased to have as many of you as can come to our meeting, but please let me know which one of you will take part in the panel discussion. Someone from our organization will speak on the program of the North Carolina Council.

We are going to ask Marion Wright to moderate one of the discussions, probably in the afternoon, and Dr. Carl Devane at Shaw University to preside over the other.

I believe we are going to have a good meeting, and hope that it will be well attended.

Sincerely yours,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s

CC: Dr. Frederick B. Routh

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

FR
GTH
CHP

from GSM

will either of you go to NC's annual meeting, April 26, in Raleigh? I can't. Am elsewhere that day. I told HJ over 'phone that I would ask each of you, and whoever's going, if anybody, would write him. FR in charge of finding out whether anybody's going, and of writing Jones <u>if</u> nobody's going. Otherwise whoever's going should write to HJ saying is a'going.

GSM

Afr. 7

Air Mail April 18, 1955

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
Room 209, 121 E. Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I will arrive at the conference, probably driving though that is not certain, but I will be there on time -- fear not.

Dr. C.H. Parrish is arriving at Durham at 12:30 a.m., Tuesday, April 26th, on a flight from Richmond to the Raleigh-Durham Airport. Please advise him immediately (c/o Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky) as to where he is to go to sleep that night.

Thanks for taking care of this. We all like the news release you sent Harold.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
for
State Organization

FBR;rmf

File

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

April 28, 1955

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Just a note of thanks for the fine contribution you made to our Annual Meeting and Institute on Tuesday. I am sorry you had to be called on for the extra duties of taking notes, and writing the newspaper report.

Will look forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

Green copy

April 28, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third St.
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I think the enclosed correspondence is self-explanatory.

I would like to note that Rev. Everline held a state-wide planning meeting of about twenty leaders from the Emanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church in February "to study the present state of the Supreme Court decision and proposals being made to bring the spirit of the decision into practical reality." From his letter of April 13, I gather that this statewide conference has been followed by a seriesof meetings throughout the state.

I trust that you will get in touch with Rev. Everline at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Information Assistant

cc Fred Routh
C. H. Parrish

May 9, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thanks a lot for the program report of the North Carolina Council. I note in it that the Charlotte Medical Society and the State Medical Association are not in rapport regarding their by-laws. I wonder if it would not help if you offered your services to the local group since the action which they have taken is in line with the policy of the North Carolina Council and SRC.

Thank you too for the minutes of the annual meeting and on going through them I note that you still list Dr. R.D. Wellons of Pembroke College as Chairman. Did he formally accept his election to this post?

I believe that you should work toward the creation of a more active Program Planning Committee with probably a majority of the members coming from the Charlotte area so that they may meet with you regularly in planning over-all and certain details of same. The more participation that folks have in a movement such as this, the more dedication they have to it. In the times that lie ahead all of us who work in this field will need all of the support we can muster for its obvious that there are those who are interested in seeing our work fail, and if it is to succeed we must have deeply committed people working together.

Looking forward to seeing you at the New Hope meeting and will advise you in the near future as to the number of people which may be expected for that session so that a proper number of sheets, towels, etc., may be ordered in advance.

Nothing else new here, life goes on its merry treadmill way.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh

FBR:rmf

Air Mail
Special Delivery

May 10, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Please draw me a small map indicating the location of Camp New Hope and place on the map Chapel Hill, Durham and Raleigh. Sketch in the roads that lead between the various points; indicate whether they are state highways, Federal highways and their numbers, e.g., US-1 and/or NC-32.

Please get this off by return mail for I want to send it out in the memo to the state people so that those who drive may know how to get there.

In haste,

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rn

7R

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

GTH

May 12, 1955

MAY 13 1955

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

I would like to suggest that whenever you receive inquiries from people in North Carolina regarding materials and services that you send this information along to me. I would like very much to have known about the Institute held in February by the Evangelical and Reformed Church. The Reverend Mr. Everline stated in his letter to you of April 13, that he was approached by someone regarding a local group in Charlotte, but I have no idea who this individual was.

I have written to Mr. Everline, giving him full information in regard to our state organization and program, and have invited him to our Seminar in Charlotte on May 17.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

May 17, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
N.C. Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry,

We have sent you under separate cover the material which has been sent to all the people who are being invited to the Camp New Hope meeting.

As it turns out there will be between 22 and 25 people there. We have not had confirmations from state people yet and this figure may be erronious but at the present time it is the only one available. We had a nice note from John Ensign with an enclosed map. This we simplified and mimeographed for those who are driving.

Looking forward to seeing you at the camp. I am going to drive up and will come a day early as things now stand.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rnf

May 26, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
N.C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street -- Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

You did quite right by inviting members of the Executive Committee to visit Camp New Hope while our staff is in session.

I think any and all of the meetings would be of help to them and all of the meetings are open. GSM and I talked this over and we agree on this position.

With kindest regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rnf

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

May 25, 1955

MAY 26 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Some time ago, just as a matter of information, I sent a memo to the members of our Executive Committee telling them about the staff meeting at Camp New Hope June 1-3. I suggested that some of our members who live in the Chapel Hill-Durham area might wish to attend some of the sessions. I promised to send further information at a later date.

Did I speak out of turn? If not, would you suggest particular sessions to which these people might be especially invited?

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

CC: Dr. Frederick B. Routh

June 8, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We are all deeply grateful to you for the time and travel and friendship and care which went into arrangements for the New Hope Camp gathering.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

June 9, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The following are the members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council residing in your state.

Guy B. Johnson
Univ. of N. C.
Chapel Hill

Clyde Milner
Guilford College
Guilford College, N.C.

~~Rev. [illegible]*~~
~~First [illegible] Church~~
~~Rocky Mount~~

M. A. Wright
Top Knot
Linville Falls

E. A. McDowell
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary
Wake Forrest

Bishop E. A. Penick
802 Hillsboro Street
Raleigh

John H. Wheeler
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham

R. D. Wellons*
Pembroke college
Pembroke

We are dependent upon you and all connected with your state movement to bring these people into full knowledge and participation in the general program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

*Ex-officio

December 9, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

At the recent staff conference at Camp New Hope various of you asked to be enlighted on the matter of Fellows of the Southern Regional Council. The appointment of Fellows began in 1945 and 1946 and has been little altered since then. It fulfilled a purpose of Dr. Howard W. Odum's to give recognition to and stimulate interest from young persons likely to increase in stature in this field. Under the by-laws these were to be honorary Fellows not exceeding 100 in number "to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership." The Fellows were to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents and special representatives. They were to receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Council might direct. The terms were to be for two years unless otherwise provided by the Council and were renewable or withdrawable at the discretion of the Council. This language continues as Article III in our present by-laws.

Some few of the Fellows have faithfully all these years sent us clippings and an occasional letter telling about special circumstances in their areas. But for most of them the honor, if remembered, has been empty.

Technically, as the fellowships were not specifically renewed they may be thought of as having lapsed. But it should be said that they have not been specifically withdrawn.

The matter of having Fellows is a program from which we have not as yet contrived to extract anything like a full benefit.

One practical result has been that Fellows were exempt from dues and except as a matter of courtesy I think few of the Fellows have in practice paid dues to SRC. I know no reason why they should not be billed for dues in the appropriate state organizations.

Inactivity in this office does not signify failure to appreciate the possibilities of a live program with Fellows.

The Fellows still carried on our rolls and believed when last the list was compiled to be resident in your state are:

S. E. Duncan
1010 Piedmont Street
Reidsville, N.C.

Howard J. Kester
Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
Route One
Black Mountain

John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare
Raleigh

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

JUN 17 1955

North Carolina Council On Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

June 16, 1955

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

We had a very good meeting of our Executive Committee on June 14. Nine members were present. In a discussion on materials the Committee felt the need of a kind of "Primer on Integration" which would summarize in a brief pamphlet the experiences of the school systems that have gone through this process in recent years. I wonder if you plan to write a pamphlet on this line. Perhaps you are going to rewrite the pamphlet entitled "Answers for Action" in order to bring it up to date. Please let me know right away what plans you have along this line.

Our Committee felt that one of our main functions should be to provide information and materials to local school boards and local communities as they make plans for the integration of schools. Do you have a bibliography of materials on this subject?

With reference to the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, I do not feel that it would be wise for me at this time to be away from my office for a full two weeks. John R. Larkins, First Vice-Chairman of our Executive Committee, is willing to attend also for one week. If it is satisfactory with you, Larkins will attend the first week of the conference, and I will attend the second week. I assume that we should make our own application for admission to the Institute, and I am sending today for an application form. Will you pay the tuition direct, or should we pay it and get a reimbursement from you?

KCF

KS

A committee consisting of John Wheeler, Chairman; Guy Johnson and myself was named to recommend the appointment of an Associate Secretary. This recommendation will be made first to you and then to our Executive Committee.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

June 23, 1955.

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thanks for the good clippings which just arrived. It looks as though some good things are stirring in North Carolina, and it helps us enormously to get the newspapers accounts thus promptly.

Congratulations too on the attractive promotion leaflet, copy of which arrived in this morning's mail.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

June 28, 1955.

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

You may recall that both at Camp New Hope and in Fred Routh's last newsletter the matter of interracial ministerial associations was mentioned. We have had the suggestion from several quarters that a listing of such associations in the South would be helpful.

I would greatly appreciate if if you would write me what you know, or can readily find out, about fully inclusive ministerial associations in your state. Not all instances are clear-cut, of course; some groups will be partly integrated, some will be planning it, others will have committees that meet jointly, and so on. We would be as interested in these qualifications as in the open-and-shut cases.

I don't want to add an undue burden to your already heavy schedule, and I make this request on the assumption that you will not find it necessary to do more than check with one or two strategically situated persons in your state — for example, the president or executive director of the state council of churches. If it turns out to be a big, time-consuming project, let me know and we will consider other channels of information.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

July 25, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
1212 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thanks a lot for the promptness with which you sent in the list of the North Carolina board. Such promptness makes more simple the administration of this phase of SRC work.

Best personal regards to you and the family,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

Copy

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

August 2, 1955

Mr. Howard D. Roberts
1626 Ezra Church Drive, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Many thanks for your letter of July 25th. We shall be glad to consider your application for the position of Associate Director of the North Carolina Council.

Since you are in Atlanta, my first suggestion is that you go the the Southern Regional Council office at 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432, and see Dr. Fred Routh and Dr. George Mitchell. Since they must give final approval to our choice of an associate director, you may as well talk with them first.

We will hold your application pending word from Dr. Routh and Dr. Mitchell.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Jones

Fred - This reverses the process - Only persons recommended by state's could be presented to us -

from the desk of

Harry S. Jones

Aug. 9, 1955

Dear Fred:

We must have had eight or ten letters going to Gov. Hodges from rather prominent people — mostly ministers — over the state, but it didn't seem to do much good!

The Governor's speech was disgusting. He (intuits) is advising colored people to cooperate with his voluntary segregation program for their own good! Egad!

H.S.J.

P.S. (over)

My address until Aug 26th:
c/o Rev. John Paul Jones
Ashfield, Mass.

Am leaving Friday afternoon. Have written Mitchell that I would appreciate having my pay check on Friday if that is possible.

Wheeler
Jackson
Williams
Jones

Fred:

For your information

HSJ.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Affiliated with

Southern Regional Council

HARRY S. JONES

Executive Secretary

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Telephone:
FRanklin 6-6833

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, N. C.

August 10, 1955

TO: Executive Committee Members

FROM: Harry S. Jones

Before I leave for my vacation at the end of this week, I would like to summarize for you our financial situation, and make some recommendations in regard to it.

You will recall that a year ago the Southern Regional Council, having received a grant from the Fund for the Republic, offered to underwrite our state organization to the extent of $13,200 provided we would agree to raise $1800 in North Carolina. The Executive Committee accepted this proposition.

Later, the Executive Committee agreed to pay the executive secretary a salary supplement of at least $1000. Added to the $1800 this made a total of $2800 to be raised in North Carolina. However, since we had $700 in our treasury when we started the year, a minimum of $2100 would satisfy the requirement of the Southern Regional Council.

To date we have raised approximately $1000. This has come from renewals of 54 former members, and 91 new members. As some of you know, we were handicapped in our efforts by the fact that we were unable to solicit funds and memberships prior to June 1st. The change in the name of the organization and the difficulties we had in ammending our charter caused the delay in getting our permit to solicit funds from the Department of Public Welfare.

I have had a great deal of experience, and considerable success, in fund-raising by direct mail. One condition of success is that prominent local people write the solicitation letters. At the present time, it is extremely difficult to find people who will do this job for us. Our organization is comparatively new and little known, and we are dealing with a problem that most civic leaders want to avoid as long as possible.

In Charlotte a promotion and solicitation letter, on our stationery though signed by a prominent minister, was sent to about 1000 business men and 600 attorneys and physicians. We did not expect this letter to bring in many returns, and it didn't. However, when a follow-up letter by a local physician, on his own stationery, was sent to all the physicians on the list, the response was about one in ten--which is good. We are working now on a letter by an attorney to go to all the attorneys in town, and this letter should bring some good results. We have not yet found a business man who is willing to write a letter for us.

I have a list of a few people from whom I expect to obtain substantial contributions. So far I have made calls on three people on this list, and obtained two contributions; one for $100 and one for $50.

Now, we simply must raise a minimum of $1100 by September 30th. We will need the help of all members of our Executive Committee in order to do this. Here are some suggestions as to how you can help:

1). If at all possible, make a few calls on people or organizations who could give $50 to $100. We will, I think, need to raise about half the $1100 in larger contributions.

2). We have raised about half of our 91 new members from the prospect lists sent in by our own members. (About 300 names yielded about 40 members). So, if you have not sent in a prospect list, may I urge you to do so at once? Your list should contain from 10 to 25 names and addresses of people whom you think should be good prospects.

While I am on vacation, my secretary is going to write follow-up letters to the lists we already have, and first letters to new lists received. These letters will be dated and mailed on Sept. 6th.

Now your part in this plan is this: we will send back the list you sent us, and during the week of the 6th, you can telephone or write these people urging them to send in their membership contributions. This would help tremendously to get a good response from our letters.

* * * * *

After this first year, fund-raising and membership development will be less difficult for the reason that we will be better known, and we will have some local councils which will be a great help. We shall also be able to work along with membership development for twelve months instead of the four to which we were limited this year.

In conclusion, I want to say that while this has been a difficult year in organizing and establishing our Council, it has been a very stimulating one, and I have enjoyed working with all of you.

Harry S Jones

from the desk of

Harry S. Jones

Aug. 11, 1955

Dear Harold:

So far as I know Paul Green is the first prominent citizen in the state who has come out publically with a strong statement in opposition to the Governor's position.

Maybe there will be more!

H.S.J.

August 29, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I had a letter from a man named Harold Bock, 2311 Forest Drive, Charlotte, dated August 21st. Letterhead shows him to be manager of something called Childcraft, which is an enterprise connected with Marshall Field. Charlie Jones at Chapel Hill had stirred up Bock on some prospect of working with SRC in Florida.

I had no job for Bock, but told him that he and you should be in communication. Quite probably someone who could be useful with the North Carolina Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 30, 1955

Mr. Harry Jones, Executive Director
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Several weeks ago, a Negro minister from Hamlet, North Carolina, came by the office for materials. He was planning a leadership school for Christian workers. I gave him some material and asked him to contact you in Charlotte. I hope he did.

In any event, I pass his name and address along to you in order that you may contact him if you have not already heard from him.

Name and address is:

The Reverend Marshall McCallum
St. Peters Methodist Church
Hamlet, North Carolina

With best regards,

Sincerely,

John Constable
Editorial Assistant

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I spent the week of September 11-16 at a CIO Leadership Training School for the upper South held at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina. There were a number of CIO members from North Carolina who were present. Most of them are officers of their local unions.

Not all of them by any means were taken with what I had to say, but they were all thoughtful people, active in their local communities. I believe that if you would write each of the North Carolina ones a letter alluding to the fact that I was up there at Junaluska with the group, you would be pretty apt to get most of them in as members of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Here is a list of those who were present from North Carolina:

Boyce Bolick
56 22 Avenue, S. E.
Hickory

Otis Broadnax
Box 24
Leaksville

Roscoe Chance
New London

Harry H. Cox
2580 Clifton St
Spray

Rufus J. Dix
44 Church Street
Spray

Willard Lee Dowdle
913 Central Street
Paw Creek

Fred Frasier
Route 6, Box 720E
Charlotte

Preston Jones
RFD 4, Box 37C
Hickory

William R. Jones
608 Haire Street
Leaksville

Mamie Lee Kendrick
301 Kemp Street
Leaksville

Willie Logan
715 South 15th Street
Wilmington,

Leroy Smith
1256 Wendover Street
Albermarle

John C. Smith
Deleware Avenue
Draper

Earnest W. Teague
225 Winget Circle
Gastonia

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
(Dictated September 19th)

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

Mr. Harry Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

When I was in Junaluska, I fell again into conversation with an old friend, Boyd Payton, who is now Southern Director for Textile Workers Union, CIO, with offices at 110 West Sixth Street in Charlotte. Payton is an exceedingly fine fellow. Brought up in Cumberland, Maryland. Devoid of racial prejudice. Constructive and statesmanlike in his approach. It would be well for you to make his acquaintance.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
(Dictated September 19th)

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

A good young guy teaching at Guilford is Ed Burrows. Did a thesis on the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation. I wrote him and asked him how we got hold of honorable thesis, and he said about that, and then said:

> . . . I'm sure that by now you have heard of the goings on up here. In summary, a group of local citizens, appalled by the increasing signs that the state was totally opposed to any integration (Gov's speech, Patriots, etc.) wrote a letter to the local school committee and suggested that they thought it would be wise to accept Negroes if they applied, and that they would be willing to support the board if it took such action. This got to the papers, was greatly distorted, and stirred up considerable heat and some violence. The community has been in a state of shock now for over a week. Further, it has already been suggested that what has happened here is ample proof that nothing can possibly be done in N. C.
>
> I'd like to suggest that some competent outsider be secured to make a complete analysis of what has happened here: study the community make-up, interview the signers of the letter and determine their backgrounds (especially birthplace), analyze the role of the press, especially the disparity between their headlines and editorials; go into the nature of the reaction, the leaders of it, the petition that was gotten up and the signatures on it; finally, make an attempt to relate other indirectly related incidents -- earlier bombing when Mrs. Roosevelt spoke, etc.
>
> The entire picture here is already greatly distorted and I fear that it will be even more so in any attempt to use it as a weapon. There really should be some way to get a clear factual report of what did take place so that such knowledge can be used elsewhere. If you are not in any position to do this, rather have it done, can you suggest who might?

I told him you were the man to get a worry about it, and that I would pass it on to you. Maybe you could get something done there that would help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Edward F. Burrows

FILE COPY

September 26, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We will be getting out in a very few days an official budget letter, but I hasten to get you the not-final and only-informally-conferred-upon word, so as to have approximately the story for your meeting (to which, unfortunately, I can't come because I've promised to be in New York that day).

The resolution of the Executive Committee was "that any state which, at September 30, 1955, has not raised its agreed pro rata quota would have its assistance cut off until it meets its first year and current requirements."

Yes, that means that we can issue no checks to you after October 1, 1955, until you shall have evidenced raising the $2800 in full. As soon as that is evidenced, we will send out the checks. Let's hope you can get it all together by October 15th, so that there would be no interruption. We will send out your checks as usual in time for October 1st.

We certainly did hope early in the game that we could add $500 to each top salary after October 1, 1955, and mentioned the hope in Memorandum #1, page 3. But arithmetic defeats us. We are obligated to provide each of twelve states with $10,500, which is $126,000, which is a thousand more than we will have for the purpose. We are obligated, also, to add to each state with an associate, $2,500 on top of the $10,500, and that we can do. But any rises in salaries must for the time being come out of state-raised money. Just possibly later on we could help; no promises, and small hopes.

Congratulations on all North Carolina has raised. I know it has been a tough job for you and for the Board people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: RA
FBR

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the Southern [redacted], Inc.

SEP 26 1955

An organization of forward-looking citizens for a fuller realization of our American ideals of democracy and freedom.

Executive Committee:

Chairman:
R. D. WELLONS

Vice Chairman:
JOHN R. LARKINS

Vice Chairman:
C. H. HAMLIN

Secretary:
GUY B. JOHNSON

Treasurer:
JOHN H. WHEELER

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES

Consultant:
W. H. BROWN

Members:
MRS. ROSE D. AGGREY
WALDO BEACH
MOSES S. BELTON
S. E. DUNCAN
G. H. FERGUSON
W. L. GREENE
MRS. MARY C. HOLIDAY
CAMERON McRAE
LORIMER MIDGETT
LEON RUSSELL
J. W. SEABROOK
GERTRUDE WEIL

September 24, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Our State Executive Committee will meet in Chapel Hill next Thursday, Sept. 29th. Before I go to this meeting I would like to have answers to two or three questions:

(1) What happens to us if we have not raised our pro rate quota by Sept. 30th? Your memo of Aug. 22nd said that we would have our assistance cut off until we meet our first year and current requirements. Does this mean that when we have met the requirements, say sometime in October, that our assistance will be continued?

To date we have raised $475 this month, making a total of $1634.50 for the year. We started the year with a balance of $659.02. This amount added to what we have raised makes a total of $2293.52. Thus, to date we are short $506.48 on our minimum goal of $2800.

(2) What will be allowed for salaries in the new budget for the coming year. It was my understanding, from my first discussion with you, that $5500 would be allowed for the salary of the state director the second year. Is this correct? And will allowance be made for an increase in my secretary's salary?

Our meeting will be held in Room 407, Alumni Building, Chapel Hill. We would be glad to have you attend and discuss these and other matters with us.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

FILE COPY

October 11, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thanks for your confirmation of the dates in December.

I will be glad to stay over until Saturday, December 10th; the meeting of the local interracial councils sounds like a most interesting one. Will you let me know as soon as the place is confirmed? If the meeting is in High Point, I will probably combine the trip with a visit to Greensboro.

Let me know if you develop further detail on what I will be doing there through the week. I am looking forward to my visit there.

Sincerely,

Irene Osborne

IO/ys

FILE COPY

October 18, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

This is in reply to your recent letter about Miss Shirley Strickland of Charlotte. Our records show that Miss Strickland has been a simple subscriber to NEW SOUTH having sent in the subscription cost some months ago. She has evidently moved recently, since the last issue was returned to us marked " no forwarding address." I am glad that she has joined the North Carolina Council.

I have passed on to Ruth Alexander your suggestion that our mailing list be checked against your membership list. She will undertake to do this when the clerical work permits.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/ys

RA Pls Advise

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the Southern [redacted], Inc.

An organization of forward-looking citizens for a fuller realization of our American ideals of democracy and freedom.

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Secretary:
GUY B. JOHNSON

Treasurer:
JOHN H. WHEELER

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES

Consultant:
W. H. BROWN

Members:
MRS. ROSE D. AGGREY
WALDO BEACH
MOSES S. BELTON
S. E. DUNCAN
G. H. FERGUSON
W. L. GREENE
MRS. MARY C. HOLIDAY
CAMERON McRAE
LORIMER MIDGETT
LEON RUSSELL
J. W. SEABROOK
GERTRUDE WEIL

October 10, 1955

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Your New South mailing list for North Carolina apparently does not correspond completely with our list. We received membership dues this morning from Shirley Strickland, 2711 Hampton Avenue, Charlotte, who reported that she has been getting the New South but missed the last issue. However, she is new to us; her name was included on a prospect list sent in by one of our members.

It might be a good idea if you would have someone in your office check your mailing list with the names and addresses which we have sent in to you each month since last December. There might be other people receiving the New South who are not on our membership list.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

FILE COPY

October 20, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Mrs. W. F. Brown* is the Chairman for the Presbyterians in North Carolina of their intergroup work, and came lately to a Conference in Atlanta, which I had a chance to talk to briefly.

If she is not already related to the North Carolina Council, you might perhaps hunt her up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
*Mrs. W. F. Brown
Lexington, North Carolina

Mr. Harry S. Jones,
121, E. Third Street,
Room 209,
Charlotte,
N.C.

December 2nd., 1955.

Dear Harry,

HCF picked this up. I see the IRC did register, which would make it natural for the NCCHR to move on to the register. Not our business; yours in .NC., and do what seems right there.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director).

GSM:rl.
Encl.

Mr. Harry S. Jones,
North Carolina Council on Human Relations,
121 East Third Street,
Room 209,
Charlotte, N. C.

December 5th, 1955.

Dear Mr. Jones,

A couple of years ago we had an idea knocking around that our State people in each one could set up a body of distinguished citizens in some rough parallel to the State School Board, only ours would honestly represent all the people of the State. Then you fine paid executives would do the hard work of digging out the facts for the unofficial Board, about the schools and what to do. Thereafter on each occasion that the sure enough State School Board came out with some wickedness-inspired plan to avoid doing what was lawful and educationally right, the unofficial Board would call in the Press and give really helpful advice. That was thought of as a powerfully educational device, anent public opinion. I still think it would be. And it could also be done locally.

Last month our Virginia group fired to the idea, and spoke the truth in a way that was listened to. Here 'tis.

I think when the history of the ultimate desegregation of the schools in that state is written the book will say that the thing began to turn toward achievement when the lesson of this newspaper story had had time (sorry to say it takes that in the Old Dominion) to sink in.

We've told the Board people about this.

Mr. Harry S. Jones,
North Carolina Council on Human Relations. December 5th, 1955.

I hope you will like the idea staffwise, and do so much of it, in such and such a modified way, as may seem suitable in your situation.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director).

P.S.
Observe that the Virginia Council nowhere presumes to advise people in any local community as to the rate at which desegregation should occur; it just says that if citizens, white and Negro, work together on the matter we have faith that they can reach wise and workable agreement.

GSM:rl.
2 encls.

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fullrate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	x
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	Pd		Southern Regional Council	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 27, 1955

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Exec. Dir.
NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third St.
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Arriving EAL Flight 568 Thursday morning 10:30. Could Dr. Wellons meet with us?

Fred Routh

Stole 7

January 3, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
N. C. Council on
Human Relations
121 East 3rd, St.
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I think your idea of collecting and issuing under one cover the editorials and your statement on the action of the Advisory Committee was excellent. I am glad to say that your statement was carried in part by the Asheville Citizen which, a day or two before, had a very good editorial in condemnation of the Committee's action. I wish it were possible to give much wider distribution to the brochure.

You are entitled to some satisfaction in the report in the current issue of Southern School News showing that North Carolina far exceeds any one other Southern state in local committees who are studying the desegregation problem.

Can you tell me if any progress is being made on the idea advanced in correspondence between us some weeks ago by which a statement somewhat in the nature of the statement of the Virginia Council on Human Relations would be issued in North Carolina, and a special concentration of effort to be made on certain mountain counties? I have considerable faith in these two ideas and feel, in regard to them, that time

is important.

With the Governor apparently waivering on the matter of calling a special session of the legislature, it seems to me to be highly desirable for an authoritative statement to be issued by a group of North Carolinians tending to establish in advance that there is no necessity for such a session.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAW:ejg

c c to George Mitchell

January 4, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Exec. Dir.
NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Greetings on my return to the office in the midst of getting back to work. I am more than sorry that I was unable to carry out the arrangements we had made for my work in North Carolina in December. Up to the week before the planned trip, I had hopes that I would make it and was really disappointed not to be at the December 10 Conference.

You will note from the corrected schedule that I am now planning to be there March 5-9. I hope you can plan whatever seems useful for me to do at that time and let me know whenever it is convenient. I have also written to Tartt Bell at the American Friends Service Committee office; you may want to confer with him and do some joint planning, but I leave that up to the two of you.

I will be out of the office for the rest of January. Much of my mail will be forwarded to me but it may be that I will necessarily be somewhat slow in making replies. I will be here most of February so that will be a good time for carrying on correspondence.

All of us here are extremely interested in North Carolina at this time. I was extremely impressed with the job you did in summarizing editorial accounts and commenting on recent action of the state Advisory Committees. That is an excellent piece of work. I will be looking forward to seeing and hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Irene Osborne.

IO:mf

January 4, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Mr. Routh has informed me that you have a compilation of the local interracial advisory committees that have been appointed by school boards in North Carolina. I would appreciate your sending me the present list and supplements to it as you learn of additional boards. If you have knowledge of non-interracial local committees that have been established to advise the school boards, please give us this information also. Any information on presentation, acceptance or rejection of reports would be helpful.

We have asked the other state organizations to contact the superintendents in their states in order to collect the same information which your office has. The enclosed forms may be used for reporting the results of your project to us.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosures

LETTER ADDRESSED TO HARRY S. JONES (NCCHR) RE: SALARY INCREASES

January 13, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Our deal with all the states is that we pay salaries up to the SRC-contributed figure. Also, it is our deal that any state which cares to pay salaries at a rate higher than what we put up is perfectly welcome to do so. We think it is the proper responsibility of the state to make its own supplementary salary payments. We are perfectly willing, for convenience sake, to assume the lumping of the payments and to make them into a single check coming periodically from this office.

But in such a case, it clearly becomes the responsibility of the state organization to keep sufficient credit balance with this office. Where such a credit balance is not kept, it seems to me that we can only make the check for the sum which we ourselves put up. That complicates matters in withholding tax and so on. And more than likely the resulting clerical work will have to be unravelled and duplicated in a subsequent salary supplement payment. Still that seems to me the right way to do business.

So in reply to your letter of January 7, we will pay Mrs. Sarah Stewart from January 1 forward, at a rate of $2,5000 per annum, and as soon as six months extra money (being $40.00) or twelve months extra money (being $80.00) has been put into our hands, we will make her check carry the supplement retroactively to January 1.

Identical arrangement for check for Harry S. Jones.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 20, 1956

To each State Director:

Three years ago when this booklet came out we mailed a copy to a goodish number of Church leaders over the South. So far as I know each copy found its way to the waste paper basket or dead files.

Now the subject is, to say the least, timely.

By great good fortune a tiny stack was discovered in a neighboring office. Here is one for you.

I have only four left, but I have ordered some more from South Africa.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

THIS SHOULD BE GREEN.

Mr. Harry S. Jones,
North Carolina Council on Human Relations,
121, East Third Street,
Room 209,
Cgarlotte, N.C.

20th February, 1956.

Dear Harry,

Enclosed is a copy of some material put out by Americanism Lecture Services in Asheville. The one entitled "Segregation ?" has a reference to the Council. That portion is enclosed in the material.

Marion Wright suggests that you might be able to find out who is financing this little venture. Let us know what you can discover.

Sincerely,

(John Constable,
Information Service).

JC:rl.
Encls.

February 21, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

I've a note from Tartt Bell that he has arranged for me to see the governor on Friday morning, March 9, and to meet later with the Winston-Salem papers. He did not say where we are seeing the governor, but I have written to ask him. Can you arrange things so that I can arrive wherever it is on Thursday night?

I'm planning to arrive by plane from Chattanooga in the afternoon of Monday, March 5. If that is too late for something you have planned, let me know and I will arrange to come on Sunday.

I'll be in the Atlanta office from now until March 2, so we can be in touch if need be.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Irene Osborne

IO/rha

February 27, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

A good many evidences have appeared in the national press that the Communist Party would like to worm its way into the current civil rights issue in the South.

That being the case it may be expected that here and there they will try to gain a foothold in our State organizations.

This is an alert to be watchful. And to exclude from any influence in our organizations people not primarily devoted to the protection of American freedoms.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 1, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Recently in Washington I went to see the man who runs the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice.

I wanted to tie us and you into his work.

He gave me copies of a talk he made a year or so ago, which tells just what his show can and cannot do. You should read it. And thereafter feel free (and invited) to let us or him know of suitable occasions for the concern of his Department and Section.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

HCF ✓

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

An organization of forward-looking citizens for a fuller realization of our American ideals of democracy and freedom.

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ROCKY MOUNT

GERTRUDE WEIL
GOLDSBORO

March 16, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Irene Osborne did a good job in North Carolina last week. Her talks and conferences in Charlotte, Salisbury and Raleigh were very helpful in creating interest and establishing confidence in our approach to race problems.

Irene had a session with Governor Hodges which is going to be followed up by visits of delegations of prominent ministers and laymen from various parts of the state. Many of us think that the Governor may be won over to a more sensible view point, especially after elections.

Is there going to be a staff conference this spring? I hope so.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

CC: Dr. Frederick B. Routh

March 22, 1956

Mr. Harry Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I like the people who do this Southern Project of NSSFNS. They could only send us six copies of the report. GSM would like each State office to look through. Harry Jones is asked to send the booklet on to Jack Marion when he is through with it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

Copy: Jack Marion

MEMORANDUM

April 11, 1956

TO: Mr. Harry S. Jones, N. C. Council on Human Relations, Charlotte, N.C.

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

Attached is a brief outline of five progressive steps which might be taken by groups of persons who consider themselves "moderates" but are not yet prepared to commit themselves to positive program of desegregation. It resulted from discussions with staff members of ADL's Southeastern Office and is intended as an aid to key people working with such groups rather than as a document for general distribution. It is also applicable mainly to the larger towns and cities.

I pass this outline along to you not as an official program suggestion but as a matter of interest and possible usefulness to you.

HCF:o
enc.

April 18, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Harry:

We have done a check of Miss Shirley Strickland's address-o-plate. It was unaccountably mislayed, but all is in order now. Sorry for the mix-up.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:o

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the Southern [redacted]ll, Inc.

An organization of forward-looking citizens for a fuller realization of our American ideals of democracy and freedom.

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ELIZABETH CITY

LEON RUSSELL
ROCKY MOUNT

GERTRUDE WEIL
GOLDSBORO

April 16, 1956

4-17-56

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

This is in reference to my letter of October 10, and your reply of October 18, 1955 in regard to Miss Shirley Strickland. She telephoned us a few days ago and said that she had not received a copy of the New South since October. We are sending her the issues she has missed. Please check your records again. Her correct name and address is as follows:

Miss Shirley Strickland
2711 Hampton Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

AIRMAIL

May 1, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Harry:

Enclosed are two letters (with enclosures) which I have drafted and sent to Marion Wright for his consideration. On further reflection, it seemed to us that he was the logical person to sign.

In the event that he feels otherwise or chooses to revise either or both of the letters, I will let you know.

If, from your point of view, there is anything egregiously wrong with the proposed communication, give me a call.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:e
encs.

May 3, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I am to take some part in this Institute on June 6, 7, and 8. Mr. Lantz who got it up is anxious for maximum attendance.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Under separate cover:
20 copies of Ecumenical Institute program

GSM/eab

May 14, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

In case you haven't seen it, here is the published version of our letter to the Greensboro Daily News plus a letter of transmittal from Mr. H. W. Kendall.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbc
encs.

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

May 8, 1956

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 3 and enclosures.

We were already relatively familiar with Dr. George S. Mitchell, the Southern Regional Council and its aims and objectives. We published your letter to the editor in our Public Pulse, and I am attaching herewith a copy of same.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. Kendall
Editor

HWK/ds

Enclosure

May 8, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Harry:

I have had word from Marion Wright that he has signed and mailed the letters to the Greensboro News in the exact form in which you received them.

None of us thinks that this is a major affair, but we thought it worth handling and wanted to do it in full communication with you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:o

FILE COPY

June 15, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I went to a meeting at Junaluska, in early June, of an Ecumenical Institute for the Southeast, organized by the National Council of Churches. Among those present were:

Rev. John L. Bryan
Bennett College
Greensboro

Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Perry
Sky Valley Farm
Zirconia

Rev. & Mrs. W. W. Sloan
Elon College
Elon College

Mrs. M. B. Smith
Bennett College
Greensboro

If they don't belong to your show, maybe they will join.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/ab

Copy - Irene Osborne
John Alexander

June 21, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The American Friends Service Committee has decided to go ahead with its North Carolina program and Dr. Will's son, John Alexander, has been appointed Director. He is located at the Greensboro office - 617 West Market Street. He will probably be getting in touch with you before long, or perhaps already has.

We in SRC like the AFSC and of course have great respect for any of Dr. Will's kin. I am sure it will be possible to work out some cooperative effort with John. I still like that idea of the three mountain counties and also the Charlotte plan, but you know best what can be done by the North Carolina Council.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mmf

July 16, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Harry:

We are sending you separately, twenty-five copies of Three Views.

Considerations of time and space prohibit my explaining in full why the pamphlet is only now in print. But, since you are interested, I can give you some idea briefly.

1. Faulkner first gave permission, then reversed himself, then remained undecided for many weeks, then reversed himself again and agreed.

2. The President of the Southern Historical Association negotiated a Foundation grant to make the printing possible. This took some time.

3. The text of the pamphlet and the various proofs had to be read and approved by a variety of people - Southern Historical Association, SRC, and the Foundation.

4. The mechanics of printing and binding took several weeks.

We think it is a pretty good job. It had better be to justify all this trouble.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCFmbo
P. S. Incidentally every subscriber of New South is receiving a copy in a separate mailing.

from the desk of

Harry S. Jones

July 10, 1956

TO: Harold Fleming

I would like to have twenty-five copies of Three Views of the Segregation Decisions. If you cannot send me this number, please send as many as you can spare.

Incidentally, I wonder why this pamphlet was so long delayed, either in publication or in distribution. The speeches were made in November of last year, and it is now July.

HSJ.

July 17, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Not long since, I was at some meeting where Unitarians were in evidence. A couple of the Unitarians spoke to me about the fine qualities of one J. Ray Shute, of Monroe. Said to be a lawyer, sometime Mayor, and a good egg.

I daresay you have him as a member, but I send in his name.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

from the desk of

MO - Please handle + record. HCF

Harry S. Jones

June 29, 1956

TO: Mr. Harold C. Fleming

Please send us free material as indicated below:

25 each - Fact Sheets on The Fund For the Republic, issues one, two and three. mho

100 - Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools.

HSJ

Harry S. Jones

HSJ/s

from the desk of

Harry S. Jones

July 6, 1956

Dept 7/9 wbo

TO: Mr. Harold C. Fleming

We did not receive "Three Views of the Segregation Decision" to which you referred in your memorandum of June 28.

HSJ.

Harry S. Jones

HSJ/s

July 24, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The Executive Committee met a couple of days last week at the spot described in the enclosed. Nice place. You are within reach, and might consider it for this or that meeting at some time or other, or for some appropriate group. Point is, they like to be used for interracial conferences.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Rem. Comm. Sec. folder

RECEIVED AUG 3 1956

FR good advice
HCF ✓
JC —
MET

August 1, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd St.
Room 209
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I sincerely hope that a strong effort will be made to defeat the proposed constitutional amendment. I know where your sympathies lie; and what your disposition will be.

Since neither SRC nor any of the state affiliates may engage in political activity without jeopardizing their tax exemption, it is my firm opinion that you should get the advice of competent counsel as to every step which the NCCHR may take. I believe that Mr. Irving Carlyle, Wachovia Bank Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. may steer you wisely unless you have some better man in mind.

Officially, I doubt that NCCHR may do anything without incurring serious risk. You might consider formation of a temporary committee consisting largely of members of NCCHR but which committee would act without any suggestion or aid from your organization. I would doubt seriously wisdom of your becoming an officer of such committee since it might be difficult to distinquish whether you were acting in behalf of the committee or in behalf of the North Carolina Council.

The purpose of this letter is merely to get you to thinking seriously about a safe and proper course of action for you and the North Carolina Council to follow.

I am sorry I did not get to meet with you, Tartt Bell, and others recently. I was out of the state at the time.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAWejg

c c to George Mitchell

from the desk of

RECEIVED AUG 3 1956

Harry S. Jones

Aug. 2, 1954

Dear Fred:

I will be on vacation from Aug 6 to 20, spending most of the time in Massachusetts.

My address will be
c/o Dr. John Paul Jones
Ashfield, Mass.

My secretary will be on vacation part of the time, but will keep in touch with the office — take care of mail + necessary correspondence.

Best regards.

H.S.J.

1. 1st V-C - Larkins
133 E Hargett

RECEIVED Aug 28 1956

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the

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LORIMER MIDGETT
ELIZABETH CITY

LEON RUSSELL
ROCKY MOUNT

GERTRUDE WEIL
GOLDSBORO

August 27, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am sorry we appeared to be so stupid on the matter of tax-exemption. You must remember, however, that things look different to different people in different places. I had discussed this matter with several of our Charlotte leaders and all were of the opinion that since the Charlotte Council was a purely local and independent organization, no question of tax-exemption status was involved.

When I talked to Dr. Raymond Wheeler, chairman of the Charlotte Council, shortly after your telephone call on Saturday, he felt that you were leaning over backwards to be in the clear on the matter, but he and the other officers of the Council readily agreed to call off the meeting.

I am enclosing an editorial from the Charlotte Observer which states the points in opposition to the proposed constitutional amendments very much the way the local council had planned to do. Please pass this along to Harold Fleming.

clip to Hdf

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

cc: Fred Routh

September 17, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

On September 4th, at the invitation of and by arrangement of Father Schenk, I drove to and through Sylva, North Carolina, and stopped for a meeting of the Rotary Club at its dinner meeting. Father Schenk had been a few days before transferred to Spruce Pine from St. Mary's by Bishop Waters, and Father Schenk's place was temporarily being taken by Father McMahon.

All went well at the talk with the Rotary Club. Nobody got mad and at least a few were interested. After the Rotary meeting, there was a gathering in the Episcopal church of local citizens. Prominent among these was a local doctor named DeWees. John Alexander or Tartt Bell would know his initials and address. A Haverford man from the Haverford Meeting. He is a honey, and he will help you up yonder.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 2, 1956

RHA:

If check has not been received on this by October 30, I suggest we write Harry Jones that unless it has been received by November 12th, the amount involved will be withheld from Mr. Jones' salary for the period November 1-15, '56.

cab/

October 2, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Congratulations on the splendid finish! From the point of view of the Southern Regional Council we were required to set you a quota of $3500 that you had to raise independently in this fiscal year. Actually in order to cover that sum plus the 1954-55 shortfall of $456 (which you raised October, 1955), you had to raise in this fiscal year $3956. And you raised $4032. So you are in the clear with us.

We do not concern ourselves with more than a friendly interest in the expenditure of revenues that a state organization raises itself. There is, however, one matter hung over which must be attended to, and that with some promptness. Our salary payment to you for the period January 1-15, 1956, included a supplement to you (being the supplement covenanted by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations) of $41.67. This particular supplementary payment to you was unsupported by cash in hand from the NCCHR deposited with SRC.

Our purpose no longer to make such supplementary payments unless supported by cash in hand from the NCCHR was explained to you by my letter in late January, 1956.

Our Secretary-Treasurer tell me that she is confident that the fact of this payment has been known to the NCCHR. Assuming your records agree, we would be grateful for dispatch to us, at an early date, of the NCCHR's check for $41.67 to make us whole for the January 1-15 salary supplementary payment.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mr. Wheeler

bc: FBR
RHA

- + incoming dld 9/29/56

October 12, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We have written the New York Times Magazine requesting permission to reprint Dr. Charles Johnson's article. Assuming permission will be granted we haven't yet decided whether to run it in New South or as a separate pamphlet. But we will do one or the other. If you have any strong feelings about which treatment would be best for your purposes, drop me a note.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

-from the desk of

Harry S. Jones

October 10, 1956

TO: Dr. Harold Fleming

Are you by any chance planning to use the article in the New York Times Magazine of September 23, by Charles S. Johnson, in the NEW SOUTH? If not, are you planning to run any reprints of this article?

If neither is the case, I want to have reprints to be used for distribution in North Carolina. Please advise me at your earliest convenience.

HSJ.

Harry S. Jones

HSJ/s

November 6, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I received your note this morning with the enclosed program from your annual meeting. Upon looking over the program, I would say that you had an excellent group of leaders present. I think the type of program outlined is most helpful to a group such as the Board and general members of the North Carolina Council

I will be glad to come up to North Carolina on Monday, December 10 to participate in a workshop for leaders of local Councils.

You recently wrote Dr. Mitchell asking for advice on some special program items. In the next few days, we hope to get out a memo which will out-line the criteria by which we evaluate the programs of state organizations, in which you will find program items which we consider to be most important.

I am pleased that Dr. Wheeler was elected state chairman, for I remember him as an able, intelligent and well-balanced individual.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsd

CC: RHA
JC

November 14, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Our policy is to drop people from the New South mailing list when State groups report that they are being dropped from membership rolls for delinquency. If State groups don't make such reports, the delinquents would ultimately be dropped by review of the New South cards here. But it greatly simplifies matters if we get a request-to-drop from the State group concerned; otherwise we may drop somebody prematurely or we may carry somebody much too long.

Once you have given a final deadline to the members you mentioned, send us the names and we will remove them from our mailing list.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

from the desk of

RECEIVED NOV 8 1956

Harry S. Jones

November 7, 1956

Dear Harold:

What is your policy with reference to delinquent subscriptions to the NEW SOUTH? How many months do you carry these people on your subscriber's list after their membership expires?

We have quite a few members who have not responded to several renewal letters. We want to write them a final letter informing them that their names will be taken off of your list and ours by a certain date.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

HSJ/s

RECEIVED DEC 18 1956

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the
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PINEHURST
SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

December 17, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks for sending me a copy of Bontemps "Story of the Negro." It is a good book, and I will get it for our library.

Your copy is being put in the mail for you today.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/eb

December 27, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Harry:

I am sure I dropped you a note in answer to your letter of December 14. It is possible that it got lost in the mail, for it has not come back here. The question you asked about the Consultant Service Program should be directed to John Hope, for he is in charge of it. It will be possible for me to attend the workshop at St. Luke's in Salisbury on January 12. Is this the workshop proposed for the Consultant Service Program? If so, I trust you have cleared the date with John Hope.

I was fortunate in getting home for Christmas, even for a brief four days. I trust that you and your family had an enjoyable Christmas day. Best of luck in the new year to you and to the Council.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

January 2, 1957

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Harry:

Indeed the mails are fouled up. I just received a letter postmarked December 20 from Miami.

I will be up for the January 12 workshop, but cannot make it the day before. My plane leaves here at 8:00 in the morning and arrives in Charlotte at 9:20, as I recall. C.H. has informed me that he too will attend.

The best of everything in the New Year.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

January 22, 1957

Rev. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The February 9th date is convenient for all of us here and I look forward to seeing you at the workshop.

I would like to suggest two other people whom I wish you would invite (if you agree) to the Consultant Workshop. They are McLeod Bryan, who is at Wake Forest College, and Dr. Waldo Beach, Duke Divinity School.

You know Waldo, for he is on your Board. Mac is an old friend of ours from Macon - taught at Mercer, and is a good, level-headed liberal.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

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February 14, 1957

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I want to go on record as favoring a staff conference of SRC and affiliated state organizations as soon as possible. This conference was suggested by Mrs. Spearman in a letter to you on February 4.

Such a conference probably would not be possible unless SRC underwrote most of the cost. I hope it may be possible for SRC to find the money somewhere.

We have not been together since the spring of 1955 when we met at Chapel Hill. We need to get together, I think, at least once a year. I hope it can be arranged.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/eb

cc: Mrs. Alice N. Spearman

Shown to FBR

February 20, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

This is in reply to your letter of February 18th concerning the financial problems of the North Carolina Council.

The staff has no authority to lend money, to the state affiliates or otherwise. The reason for this is that all the funds available for state organizations are committed, and, should a loan not be repaid, the liability would have to be met out of SRC's general operating funds. Therefore this makes it a budgetary matter, and in the present state of our own finances I doubt that our policy group would approve such a budget contingency. In any case, decision would have to await the next meeting of our Executive Committee, which is a couple of months off.

Let me suggest a more promising alternative. In the case of one state group similarly situated, we have made an advance against the last month's (i.e. September, '57) payment to the state organization from SRC. In other words, the state group in question authorized us to withhold its September allocation if the amount advanced is not replaced by that time. This, of course, leaves the state organizations holding the responsibility for bailing itself out in the meantime. If your group has considerable confidence that it can raise the money within the next few months, perhaps it would be willing to take this risk.

I am about to leave the office for about ten days. If you and your officers want to work out an advance of the sort described, write Fred Routh so stating and he will work it out.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Dictated but not read

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SARA BAIN WARD
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February 18, 1957

RECEIVED FEB 19 1957

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

The North Carolina Council has bills amounting to about $500 and no money to pay them. Last year at this time we were in a similar situation and we struggled along, paying the most urgent bills as the money came in. Our program was severely handicapped for eight months. We finally overcame this deficit at the end of the year, and will do so again this year, I am sure.

I have discussed the matter with the officers of the Council and they have agreed that we ought to borrow money to get us through this period. Dr. Raymond Wheeler, our Chairman, has asked that I write you to find out whether SRC could advance us funds for six or eight months. We could probably get by on $300 for we are making a special effort to raise some extra funds now.

Please let us know what the possibility is of obtaining a loan from SRC.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/eb

from the desk of—

Harry S. Jones

Feb. 25, 1957

Fred:

As soon as we get this money we'll be sending back $100 due on the salary supplement for Jan — March. $150 was sent earlier.

Mrs. Alexander won't have quite enough money for the full salary check for Feb. 28 but I hope she can send it anyway.

H.S.J.

February 26, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Harry:

Here is a letter to Ray Wheeler and a check to the North Carolina Council for $350.00.

Good luck on the remainder of your fund raising campaign.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm
Enc.

State-NC

April 9, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your letter of March 25 regarding the up-coming state staff conference. Glad you will be able to attend.

Regarding Mr. Chance's attending, this is a matter for your Executive Committee to decide. This is a meeting for professional staff people employed by state organizations affiliated with SRC. If Mr. Chance fits that description in the eyes of your state organization, then he should come. If he does not, then he shouldn't come. I suggest you show a copy of the original memo on the staff conference to the Executive Committee or whatever officer of the N.C. Council makes the decision.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Dictated but not read by Mr. Routh.
Signed in his absence.

April 15, 1957

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Exec. Dir.,
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry,

Yes, we can let you have some back copies of NEW SOUTH for distribution. We can let you have these at 5¢ each which is 1/2 of the cost of printing. We would want to do this since there is a good chance that it might help expand our subscription list as well as help you in your Drive.

Shall I send them right away?

Sincerely yours,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:cj

from the desk of—

NC. Council

Harry S. Jones

RECEIVED APR 15 1957

April 12, 1957

TO: Southern Regional Council

I wonder if you have some back issues of the New South that you would be willing to let me have at a discount. I want some of these for distribution in a financial campaign and it does not matter too much whether they are late issues or not. I could use up to 200 now and perhaps more later.

HSJ.

Harry S. Jones

HSJ/eb

May 31, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thanks a lot for your quick compliance with our request for any extra copies of the January issue of New South.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

June 3, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thanks for the note about getting two good applicants for the Encampment for Citizenship. They both sound like good students and I am sure they will benefit from their experience this coming summer.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

N.C. CHR

18 July '57

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Exec.Dir.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Harry:

Your two letters came in this morning's mail and I hasten to answer.

In the first you ask where you can rent a copy of Edward R. Murrow's "Clinton and the Law." Usually these commercial films are not available for public use; however, I suggest you write Mr. Murrow directly, explaining what use you intend to make of the film. Or, you might write Arthur Morse, his assistant. Either one can be reached at the Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Ave., New York.

In the second letter you ask about SRC paying the expenses of Carmichael to speak at the Unitarian Forum in Charlotte. The Consultant Program is not a speakers' bureau, therefore SRC could not pay his expenses for the purposes you suggest. It might be possible, however, to obtain his services for consultation with school authorities in Charlotte. As you know, John Hope II is in charge of the Consultant Service Program.

You and people living in Charlotte would be in a better position than we to judge whether this is a propitious time for using Carmichael.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/s

from the desk of—

Harry S. Jones

July 17, 1957

TO: Fred Routh

If you know where we can obtain--on a rental basis--a print of the film "Clinton and the Law", Ed Murrow's See It Now program, please write this information in the space below and rush it back to me in the enclosed envelope. If you don't know, can you tell us where to inquire?

Harry

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SARA BAIN WARD
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July 17, 1957

Dear Fred:

The person in charge of the Unitarium Forem--at which you spoke a year or so ago--called to ask me if there would be any possibility of getting SRC to help pay the expenses of getting Dr. Carmichael from Louisville to speak at the forem on Sept. 13th. I told her I didn't know but would find out. Would this come under the Consultant Service Program?

One drawback about this is that the Unitarium Forem reaches a rather small group. Of course, if they got someone down here like Carmichael (I'm not sure of the spelling) our Charlotte Council might use him at the same time and thus make it worth the expense.

I don't know that it would be a good time to have Carmichael. If we have some Negro studetns in "white" schools at the time--and I think we will--and everything is going alright I don't see much point in having Carmichael. If things are not going alright, it would be good or not good to have him here, depending on the problem.

At any rate, let me know what you think so that I can give the Forem chairman an answer.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

PS. I'll be away from my office from July 25 to Aug. 2nd. Will be in Ashfield, Massachusetts.

August 20, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Director
The North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

This is to supplement Fred's reply to your letter of August 6.

We are perfectly agreeable to crediting the amount you are saving on the secretarial services against the $350.00 loan. I suggest that you let us know when you propose to go back to a full-time secretary, so that we can compute the amount saved up to that time and accredit it against the $350.00.

Like Fred, I wish we could allow a reduced subscription fee for New South. But as of now we simply don't have the means to do so. If such possibility develops later on, you can be sure we will take proper advantage of it.

I haven't yet heard from all the states about their decision on New South. I will suggest to Fred that he get out a memorandum soon summarizing the arrangments that have been elected.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

August 7, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Director
The North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Harry:

Harold is out of the office so it has fallen my lot to answer your letter of August 6th.

In your letter you raise two questions. Regarding the first, about the money saved from having a part-time secretary this summer; this could be used for secretarial help or for consultant fees during the current fiscal year. Any decision for other use would have to wait Harold's return. Concerning the matter of reducing the loan, I would want to discuss this with Harold before giving any definite answer.

As to the other question, about the arrangements being made by other state organizations to handle New South subscriptions after September 30th; all of the state organization's have not indicated how they will handle this matter. Of those who have, several will include subscriptions to New South as a part of the regular membership fee. Others are putting it on a voluntary basis of $2.00 in addition to membership. New South costs us slightly more than $2.00 per subscription to produce and distribute. We could not, therefore, undertake to supply it for $1.00. No special grants for such financing are in sight.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/pa

RECEIVED AUG 7 1957

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August 6, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Two questions: First, what about the money we are saving by using a part-time secretary this summer? Can we be credited with this against the $350 which we borrowed earlier? We may want to go back to the full-time secretary in September, but anyway the saving will be between $250 and $350. We won't quarrel with you, whichever way you decide, but we just want to know. (We didn't do so well financially this last month.)

Second, what are other states thinking about the New South arrangement after Sept. 30? At our board meeting in July, tentative approval was given to the optional plan whereby regular ($5.00) members would add $2 if they wanted a New South subscription. However, several board members were very reluctant to take this step, and asked that we explore the possibility of finding some way of continuing New South subscriptions to all members. The only suggestion that came out was that we might make a deal with SRC to pay half the cost--or $1--toward the subscriptions. The thought was that SRC might be able to get a special grant to finance the New South on this basis.

Even if this arrangement were made, we would be hard put to pay the $600 to $800 necessary out of our budget, particularly since we will get $4,000 and not $5,000 which we figured we would need over and above what we might reasonably be expected to raise in North Carolina.

At any rate, we would be interested in knowing what other states are thinking about the matter, and whether you have any new ideas on the subject.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
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			SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

SEPTEMBER 4, 1957

MR. HARRY S. JONES
YORKMOUNT ROAD, ROUTE 3
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

ARRIVING CHARLOTTE E.A.L. - FLIGHT 580 AT 9:00 AM THURSDAY.

FRED

COPY TO: HCF
FBR

PA

Clearcopy Onion Skin

MADE IN U.S.A.

September 16, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of September 13. I had just pulled a copy of Harold's letter to you of August 20, so that I could write you concerning the balances due SRC through September 30, 1957.

I thought I understood your note concerning the secretary's salary, but Paul Anthony thought differently, therefore, the check for $100.00 was sent. Of the total $2,500.00 allocation for secretaries' salaries for the year ending September 30, 1957, we will have paid a total of $2,168.82, leaving a credit balance of $331.18 toward payment on the $350.00 loan. You will only owe us a balance of $18.82.

If we have not received the balance of $150.00 salary supplement by September 27, we will deduct same from your September 30 salary check. However, we hope that we will not have to do this.

The New South check has not been received for the August list sent.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Starr, Mrs. Nina

SUBJECT:

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Lampee
3034 Hampden Avenue
Charlotte, N. C.

(Friends of Mrs. Starr's interested in becoming affiliated with N. C. H. R.)

DATE:

September 17, 1957

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Folder marked "ST" - General"

States - NC

October 7, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209, 121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your letter of October 4 with the PS and the PPS. I enjoyed them both and you will be getting a news letter in the not too distant (I hope) future. You didn't miss any in spite of the fact that the February issue said that the news letter would make a monthly appearance.

With malice towards some.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the
Southern [redacted], Inc.

An organization of forward-looking citizens for a fuller realization of our American ideals of democracy and freedom.

Officers

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RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

Secretary:
GUY B. JOHNSON
CHAPEL HILL

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JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Associate Secretary:
W. C. CHANCE
PARMELE

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CHARLOTTE
MRS. EDNA B. TAYLOR
PINEHURST
SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

October 4, 1957

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thanks for your letter of the 1st. I can truthfully say "same here." Have enjoyed and appreciated you friendship, cooperation and counsel.

I don't see that the change to unofficial affiliation will make much difference. We're all in this thing together. Will continue to count on your help.

I hope for one thing: that in our unofficial status we will get more news letters than we have in the past!

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

PS: I think I must have missed some news letters. The last one I can find was dated February 1957. In that issue was the statement: "It will make a monthly appearance henceforth." (Underlining mine).

PPS: If this appears to be "rubbing it in" let me explain that it is strictly intentional!

With malice toward none

HSJ.

October 31, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

After writing you yesterday the enclosed article from the Journal and Guide of November 2nd came to my attention. You probably have seen it. If not, I am sure you would like to. Seems like a mighty good comment.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure: 1 Article from Journal and Guide, November 2, 1957

Copy

NC file

Fred: Don't believe a word of it — about the new letter!

November 12, 1957

Mr. Stanley Leibner
American Jewish Committee
1208 Congress Building
Miami, Florida.

Dear Mr. Leibner:

Fred Routh sent me a copy of your letter to him inquiring about the bi-racial council in Durham.

I do not believe this council is actually in existence yet but the city council did decide to call it into being. I don't know too much about it, but I understand that the initiative came from two sources: One was a quaker lady of liberal persuasion who wrote the first draft of a petition to the city council, then got a few members of the power structure interested in it. The other source was a prominent Negro leader who called a group of people together, white and Negro, to discuss the matter.

Other factors: The mayor is liberal minded, and would not have been elected, I understand, without a big majority of the Negro vote. There is one Negro on the city council. Several members of the North Carolina Council in Durham, including an officer of the N. C. Council, had a hand in it.

There it is--for what it is worth. We'll follow the fortunes of this Durham council closely. And if a movement here in Charlotte, gathering speed all the time, comes to maturity, I will be able to write you in a month or two and say: "You ain't heart nothin' yet!"

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

cc: Fred Routh

NC file

December 19, 1957

Dear Fred:

Nothing you ever do is lousey, Fred! It was a good Newsletter. Many thanks.

It's what you don't do that's lousey--like not writing a newsletter every month--or at least every other month!

No kidding, I think a monthly newsletter would help immensely in promoting cooperation between SRC and its former affiliates. I'm thinking of a newsletter that goes to the staff. One that goes to board members [redacted] has to be on a different level.

The best Christmas ever to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Harry

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

file

DECEMBER 1957

A YEAR-END REPORT TO MEMBERS

The past years have been difficult ones for constructive work in race relations. The atmosphere has been such that few people have been willing to participate in interracial activities. We have witnessed what an editor of the CHARLOTTE NEWS recently referred to as a "flight from responsibility" on the part of civic leaders.

There are signs that this situation is changing. More people are speaking up for law and order, and for decency in race relations. There is an increasing recognition of the fact that the South will have to live up to its responsibilities in connection with the Supreme Court decisions. There are signs of the revival of interest in interracial cooperation.

During the year exploratory contacts were made in Asheville and in Monroe in an effort to find the leadership for establishing local interracial councils. In both cases there was some local interest as a starting point. So far these efforts have been unsuccessful, but they may bear fruit in the future. Follow-up visits will be made after the first of the year.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council has been able to enlist several influential civic leaders, and has carried on an effective program in the community. Representatives from this Council have appeared before the school board, the Chamber of Commerce, the Ministerial Association and several civic and church groups. Several public statements on the problem of school desegregation have been made. A series of public meetings has promoted intelligent public discussion on different phases of the problem. A series of private luncheons with business men has stimulated interest in the employment of qualified Negroes in non-traditional jobs.

At the beginning of the school year, the Charlotte Council invited civic and community leaders to view the Edward R. Murrow film on "Clinton and the Law" and to consider the possible consequences of the admission of Negro pupils to previously all-white schools. When the Dorothy Counts incident occured at Harding High School, members of the Council spent many hours in an effort to get students and community leaders to see the far-reaching consequences of the acts of a few misguided students.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council is now actively cooperating with a number of local civic groups in an effort to attain for Charlotte the advantages of a broad-based top-level interracial council first suggested by Attorney Fred Helms. Such a council could well become a model for other communities in the state.

The executive secretary has kept in touch with other interracial communities over the state. In January, a one-day institute for the leaders of these local groups was held in Salisbury. All members of these groups receive our Human Relations Bulletin. It is hoped that in the future a closer working relationship can be established among these, and other similar groups that may be formed. At the present time interracial committees exist in Charlotte, Salisbury, High Point, Raleigh, Chapel Hill and Kinston. The City Council of Durham recently voted to set up an interracial advisory committee in that city.

In addition to the Human Relations Bulletin, the North Carolina Council distributes important articles, studies and reports dealing with human relations. These go to educators and civic leaders in key communities throughout the state. Thirty-six school superintendents have asked that their names be put on this mailing list. Mailings average about one per month. It is hoped that this service of information and

education can be expanded. At the present time, approximately one thousand names are on this mailing list.

A continuous effort has been made throughout the year to enlist new members. Present members have been asked periodically to send in prospect lists of names and addresses. A series of letters has gone to these prospects. Largely as a result of this continuous effort, two hundred and fifty new members have been recruited. Our total membership roll now approaches six hundred. Plans are now underway for a special membership drive in February. Members will be asked to help in this drive. The goal is to double our membership in the coming year.

The executive secretary has kept in touch with national and regional organizations and leaders in the field of intergroup relations. He is a Consultant for the Department of Race and Cultural Relations for the National Council of Churches, and he attended a meeting of this group in Nashville in April. Other out-of-state conferences attended were: the Conference on the Christian Faith and Human Relations in Nashville in April; the staff meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta in June, and the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University in July.

Conferences within the state in which Council members or staff participated were: the Methodist Training Institute in Charlotte, the Adult Education Association in Charlotte; the Peace Education Institute of the American Friends Service Committee in Asheville; a special meeting with staff members of the Race Relations project of the Evangelical and Reformed and the Congregational-Christian Churches at Franklinton; and several meetings of staff members of intergroup agencies in North Carolina.

The financial support of the North Carolina Council is derived from three sources: memberships, special contributions from individuals and business firms, and the Southern Regional Council. Last year members contributed $3,833; special contributions amounted to $600; and the Southern Regional Council contributed $7,500. In the coming year, the Southern Regional Council will contribute $4,000, leaving approximately $8,000 to come from members and special contributors.

The annual meeting of the Council was held in Charlotte on December 5th. Prior to the business session, eighty members and friends of the Council gathered at a delightful luncheon at the Church of the Holy Comforter (Episcopal) and heard Dr. Frank P. Graham speak on the problem of human relations from an historical perspective. Dr. Graham stated that the two principles on which all North Carolinians can unite are: obediance to the law and the preservation of the public schools.

Dr. Graham also spoke at an evening meeting sponsored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council, and on Friday morning he addressed the students and faculty of Harding High School. At the conclusion of the latter address, Dr. Graham stated that it would be a wonderful thing for the school, the city, the state and the country if Dorothy Counts "could walk back into Harding High School at your invitation." Members of the Charlotte Council will encourage the faculty and students to act on this suggestion.

At the business session of the annual meeting, approval was given to some changes in the by-laws necessitated by a new relationship with the Southern Regional Council. All state councils formerly affiliated with SRC are now independent organizations, but will continue to work in close cooperation with SRC.

New members elected to the executive committee of the North Carolina Council are: Mrs. P. Hunter Dalton of High Point, Mrs. Chas. F. Goldthwait of Raleigh, Mrs. T. S. Newbold of Rocky Mount and Dr. Willa Player of Greensboro.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

On December 2nd, I met with a dozen ministers in Cooleemee for a discussion of the church and race relations. It was a regular meeting of the Davie County Ministerial Association. The Rev. William Price, pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in High Point, conducted the discussion. One result of this meeting is that I have been asked to talk to the men's club of the First Baptist Church in Mocksville on Jan. 21st.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Council was held at the Church of the Holy Comforter (Episcopal) in Charlotte on December 5th. First scheduled at the Woman's Club, it was moved when we were informed by the manager of the Woman's Club that no more than five Negroes were allowed to attend any event at the club!

An account of the annual meeting was given in the year-end report mailed to all members of the Council, and will not be repeated here.

On December 9th I met with staff members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Conference of Christians & Jews, and the race relations project of the Congregation-Christian and Evengelical Reformed churches, to discuss the problem of the resurgence of the Klan in North Carolina. Murray Friedman of the ADL presented a paper on Klan activities during the past year and pointed out a tendency toward violence on the part of this group. (This report will be mailed to members of the executive committee in the near future.)

This problem of the Klan was discussed by the executive committee of the Charlotte Council on December 30th. It was decided that the chairman and I should take the matter up with the local chiefs of police--city and county--and that we should get their advice about distributing this report to other police chiefs in the state or to other law enforcement agencies.

The chairman of the special committee of the ministerial association of Charlotte and Mecklenburg has agreed to try to get the ministers to appoint laymen to work with the Council on race relations programs and projects. So far, four

ministers have submitted the names of twelve lay people. A briefing session for these twelve and any others who may be appointed in the meantime will be held in the early part of January.

The Charlotte Council is launching two new projects in January. One is an interracial youth panel to be available for programs for youth groups in local churches. The other is an adult panel to be available for programs for adult groups in local churches. The adult panel will discuss science, religion and race at the monthly forem conducted by the Council in January.

Because of the urgent need for funds in January, the Chairman of the Council, Dr. Wheeler, sent a memo to members on the 16th asking for special Christmas or year-end gifts of from one to ten dollars. By the 31st, we had received 62 contributions amounting to $269.43.

Contributions of $100 each were received from the Mechanics & Farmers Bank in Durham, the North Carolina Teachers Association, and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. Altogether we received $765.43 in membership fees and contributions. This enabled us to end the quarter with salaries and all but about $100 worth of bills paid. Special contributions which have continued to come in during the first days of January will probably be in excess of $100, so that we will be able to begin the new quarter without any unpaid bills. This is quite an achievement!

The December issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was prepared and will be mailed early in January. It is a six-page bulletin and will be mailed to approximately 1500 people.

New Council stationery has been printed. The letter-head includes the major portion of the statement of purpose contained in the revised bylaws. A sample will be attached to this report.

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The City Council of Charlotte has appointed a five-man Urban Renewal Commission to plan and carry out a slum removal program. Attention will be contered

on the "Brooklyn" section of Charlotte. Of special interest is the fact that three of the five members appointed have been actively associated with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations.

According to a report in the Charlotte Observer, a Klan meeting at Mint Hill, just outside Charlotte, fizzled when the "featured speaker" for the occasion failed to show up. County police estimated that a curious crowd of around 50 persons turned out to watch the doings of nine robed klansmen in a vacant lot near the center of this small town.

News of Dr. Frank Graham's talks in Charlotte and his appeal to the students of Harding High to "invite Dorothy back" has already been reported. Other than this, there was not much in the news regarding race relations in December.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Sec'ry

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

2nd Vice-Chairman:
W. W. FINLATER
RALEIGH

Secretary:
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Treasurer:
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Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
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Associate Secretary:
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A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

MRS. EDNA B. TAYLOR
PINEHURST

SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

January 7, 1958

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for your nice letter of December 31st and for the check for one thousand dollars from the Southern Regional Council.

We put on quite a spurt in December and took in a total of $765.43 in memberships and contributions. Finally shook a hundred dollars from the N. C. Teachers Association. Mr. John Wheeler sent a hundred dollars from the Mechanics & Farmers Bank, and we recived an additional hundred from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council.

We are planning a big push in memberships in February, and hope this will help us get through the next quarter without running in the red.

This is being witten on our new stationery which was just delivered this morning.

Hope the new year is starting off well with you.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

North Carolina Council on Human Relations File January 1958

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

The December issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was mailed to 1500 people the first days of the month. The response to this issue has been unusually good.

Letters have been mailed to all North Carolina school superintendents except those already on our mailing list. We have offered to send them our bulletins and materials bearing on the problem of school desegregation. Responses have been good. At the rate they have been coming in, we will soon have close to half of the superintendents of the state on our mailing list by request. In most cases too, the superintendents have sent the name of the school board chairman, or the chairman of the desegregation study committee. This response seems to indicate more of a disposition to face the problem of school desegregation than was true a year ago.

The executive committee met in Asheboro on January 30th. Minutes of the meeting will be put in the mail in a few days. Of major importance was the decision to launch an all-out membership drive during the month of February. The goal of this drive is six hundred new members. We have approximately six hundred members now.

John Hope, Consultant for the Southern Regional Council, was in Charlotte on January 17th. His main interest was in the merit employment project of the Charlotte Council. We hope to set up a one-day workshop on this subject this spring.

I spoke to the Men's Club of the Baptist Church of Mocksville on Jan. 21st. About 45 men were present. Although facts and fears about race were discussed very frankly, no one got excited, and the questions afterward indicated a willingness to accept the fact of change. It was an encouraging response.

The public forum sponsored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Jan. 28th was attended by about 80 people. Illness prevented Dr. McDonald from participating but the other panelists were equal to the occasion, and the meeting was one of the best in the current series. A copy of the announcement is attached.

The Youth Panel project of the Charlotte Council is progressing satisfactorily. The white and the colored youth met seperately for briefing sessions, then met together on January 31st. Enthusiasm for the project is running high. After two more meetings, the group will be ready to begin presenting programs to youth groups in churches, and to other organizations that may be interested.

The church lay group, being organized by the Charlotte Council, was asked to attend the forum on the 28th, and to meet early in February.

Letters of congratulation were sent to the nine members of the interracial advisory committee recently set up in Durham. Severgl cordial replies have been received. I hope to be able to visit the chairman of the committee soon.

Year-end contributions continued to come in during January; they amounted to $195. Other special contributions amounted to $65. From membership dues we received $75; from the sale of literature $16.30; from the Southern Regional Council $1,000 (quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid of $4,000). The total receipts for the month were $1,336.05. The total disbursements were $1,220.46. The balance at the end of the month was $179.27.

For the remaining two months of this quarter our income from membership fees and contributions is estimated at $800. This, added to our present balance, makes about $1,000, or roughly half of our estimated expenses for the remainder of the quarter. This is the reason why executive committee members are urgently requested to do what they can on finance this month. We will do our best to push the membership campaign from the office.

- - - - - - - - -

As everyone knows, the KKK made an unsuccessful attempt to hold a rally and cross-burning near Maxton on Saturday, the 18th. Previously, on the 13th, klansmen had burned a cross at St.Pauls, paraded to Lumberton, then burned another cross in East Lumberton. This activity was reported to be a warning to the Indians "not to integrate."

What happened at Maxton on the 18th has been fully reported in the press. It has been feared by some that, as a result of this episode, the Klan may be met with armed resistance elsewhere at future meetings. The right of peaceful assembly must not be denied to any group. However, when klansmen arrive at a meeting place displaying arms, peaceful intention may be questioned. Klansmen have been armed at a number of recent meetings in North Carolina.

Some good results of the Maxton episode have been: (1) the exposure of Klan leader Cole as a phony minister with a criminal record; (2) editorial warnings of the potential danger of the klan--no less than three editorials in the Charlotte Observer; and (3) the forceful statement of Governor Hodges urging citizens to shun the klan and "beware of false and fradulent leadership." He added: "No one and no group has the right to impose his views on another by intimidation, by night-riding excursions, cross-burnings and other overt acts designed to intimidate individual citizens."

The State Supreme Court has upheld the action of the Greensboro City Board of Education in assigning Negro children to previously all-white schools last fall. This action of the board had been challenged by white parents.

A Virginia law requiring racially segregated seating at public meetings was ruled unconstitutional on Jan. 13th by Circuit Court Judge Walter McCarthy in Arlington. Also, in Virginia, the so-called "NAACP laws" have been declared unconstitutional. These laws, passed by the 1956 special session of the General Assembly, required the NAACP to list its membership.

Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem were praised by the North Carolina Council of Churches for making a start toward school desegregation. The Council, meeting at High Point on January 29th, unanimously adopted a report saying that these cities had "done much to redeem North Carolina's good name as a progressive state."

Morse Grant, editor of "Charity and Children" published by the Baptist Children's Home in Thomasville, has criticized the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention for withdrawing a book from a home study course because it deals with race.

Mr. Grant said that the action borders on censorship. The book, "The Long Bridge", deals with the history of the Baptist Home Missionary Board's work among Negroes. It was written by Mrs. J. D. Sapp.

The Holt case in Raleigh, considered as the first real test of the Pupil Assignment Act, is nearing final judgment. Judge Don Gilliam, while refusing to make a summary judgment on the 28th, agreed that the case should be settled soon.

The NAACP in Charlotte has gone on record as opposing a bond issue and a 2-cent levy for Charlotte and Carver colleges--if the money is to be used "to maintain a segregated system of education." A prepared statement reads in part: "We recognize the need for funds to expand the program and facilities of junior college education in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, but to use the funds for the maintenance of two colleges is wasteful and unnecessary."

Dr. E. H. Garinger, superintendent of schools in Charlotte, said that the city is growing at such a rate that it could use both community colleges. The CHARLOTTE NEWS, in an editorial entitled "The Issue Is Not Race--It Is Education" said that thoughtful citizens "will not permit racial issues of dubious validity to sabotage their better instincts." The charge that two colleges are wasteful and unnecessary went unanswered.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

(Please Post)

THE CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

announces a panel discussion on

FACTS, FANCIES AND FEARS ABOUT RACE

at the

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Tuesday, January 28 - 8:00 PM

SPEAKERS:

J. Kingsley McDonald, M. D.
Obstetrician and Gynecologist
Fellow of the American College of Surgeons

Winson Coleman, Ph. D.
Professor of Philosophy
Johnson C. Smith University

Stuart D. Currie, B.A., B.D.
Associate Professor of Bible and Religion
Queens College

Joseph Drake, Ph. D.
Professor of Sociology
Davidson College

- - - - - -

What is the meaning of race? Are there superior and inferior races? Can racial "purity" be maintained? What does the Bible say about race? Is segregation un-Christian?

Come and hear these and related questions discussed by authorities in the fields of science, religion and sociology. The public is invited.

Same ltr. sent to:

Harry Golden
Dr. Raymond Wheeler
C. A. McKnight

February 6, 1958

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Rm. 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Vernon Eagle, executive director of the New World Foundation, has written me that he plans to be in Charlotte the afternoon and evening of February 26 and perhaps for a while on the 27. I took the liberty of suggesting that he should, if at all possible, see you while he is there.

The New World Foundation has given financial assistance to the SRC during the last two years. Accordingly, Vernon is interested both in the work of SRC and in Southern race relations generally. This will be his first trip to the South. I will be most grateful for any help you can give him while he is in Charlotte.

With all best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Rcd 2/13/58

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—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

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RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

1st Vice-Chairman:
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RALEIGH

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CHARLOTTE

MRS. EDNA B. TAYLOR
PINEHURST

SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

February 12, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your note about Vernon Eagle. We'll be on the lookout for him here on February 26 and 27.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

February 19, 1958

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Rm. 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your letter and the list of interracial facilities in the Charlotte area.

I have written Harry Golden expressing our deep regret of the loss of his house, his papers, books, and writings. Thanks for letting us know about this.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

Material sent:

Desegregation in the Baltimore Schools
Ralph McGill's article
N. Y. Times article on The Louisville Story
N. Y. Times reprint, The Southern Negro
Wall St. Journal Reprint, Religion and Race
" " " " , Segregation Costs
Three Views
Next Steps
The Louisville Story
The Negro and the Schools (Ashmore)
Feb. New South (56)
March " " (56)
Religion Statement 2-20-58

March 25, 1958

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The portion of your report asking about suggestions for material for superintendents has been referred to me.

I am sending you, under separate cover, a sample copy of some of the things we have in quantity. Let me know which ones you think might be of particular use and I will write you concerning availability.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Publications sent:

100 - The Southern Negro: Change and Paradox
(New York Times Magazine Article by John Popham)

150 - Religion & Race (The Wall Street Journal Article
by Ed Cony)

April 9, 1958

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The two publications are on the way.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

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SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

April 8, 1958

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

For mailing to superintendents and school board chairman in North Carolina, I would like to have the following materials:

100 The Southern Negeo: Change and Paradox
(New York Times Magazine Article by John Popham)

150 Religion & Race (The Wall Street Journal article by Ed Cony, Feb. 14, 1958)

I now have 50 copies of the first article, and that is the reason I need only 100 copies. I hope you can send these right away.

The second article I can obtain direct from the A D L if that would be the best way to get it. Please advise.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

(26 — 19

April 21, 1958

Rev. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209, 121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter of April 18th arrived in the office this morning. Unfortunately Fred Routh is out of town for the whole of this week so we are unable to answer your query at the moment. However, I will bring the letter to his attention when he returns and I am sure he will reply as soon as he is able.

Sincerely,

Faith C. Lawson
Secretary to Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FCL:s

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WILSON

April 18, 1958

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Do you know anything about a Christian Freedom Foundation, 250 West 57th Street, New York City?

A pro-segregation Episcopal Minister here, a rare bird in these parts, reportedly was invited to go to New York to make a speech for this outfit. I've never heard of it.

I and several interested ministers here would like to know what the Christian Freedom Foundation is. Can you tell us?

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/hn

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS MEETING AT FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, ASHEBORO, NORTH CAROLINA
April 24, 1958

MEMBERS PRESENT

Dr. Raymond Wheeler
Mr. Harry S. Jones
Mr. J. H. Wheeler
Mr. W. M. Boyce, Jr.
Dr. W. L. Greene
Mr. John Larkins
Mr. W. C. Chance
Dr. W. W. Finlator
Mr. A. E. Spears
Mrs. C. F. Goldthwaite

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations met at the Friends' Meeting House, Asheboro, N. C., on the above date. The meeting was called to order and presided over by Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Chairman. The minutes of the preceding meeting were approved as submitted previously by mail.

Mr. J. H. Wheeler, Treasurer, made the Financial Report which was adopted. (See attached sheet) This report was explained in detail by the Executive Secretary.

The Executive Secretary reported on his activities for the quarter. He told of the membership campaign, which occupied most of his time and energy during this period. He also reported on his studies of literature which might be appropriate to mail to Superintendents of Schools in the state at least once a month. He asked for comment from the Committee on the advisability of a statement from the Council taking a stand on the matter of School Desegregation. The Council never has made such a statement. The consensus was that the Council should issue statements of a factual nature only. It was felt that once a month a report relating facts about segregation and its effect upon all parts of the local community might be issued to newspapers and other channels of communication. The facts are available, and a committee is to be appointed to gather and publicize them.

The suggestion was made and approved that the Council contact the Southern Regional Council asking for help for industrial relations, especially in the area of merit employment, in the form of a full time consultant for the state of North Carolina.

The Executive Secretary told of the proposed Institute on Human Relations to be held in April of 1959 at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte. The motion passed that this Council cooperate with Johnson C. Smith in the holding of the institute.

A motion passed that the Chairman appoint a Nominating Committee for the purpose of naming six persons to fill existing vacancies on the Executive Committee.

Mr. Chance reported on his campaign in the East to get Negroes registered to vote.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at Asheboro either on the 17th or 24th of July. The Executive Secretary will arrange the final date at least two weeks ahead of time.

Respectfully submitted,

William M. Boyce, Jr.
Secretary

Executive Secretary's Monthly Report

At the beginning of the month, we completed the mailing of the March issue of our Human Relations Bulletin. It went to over two thousand people, including seven hundred prospective members.

An article on "Interracial Advisory Committees" was prepared and mailed to our list of school superintendents and school board chairmen (140). The material for the article was obtained from a back issue of the NEW SOUTH.

A search is being made for other articles and materials which would be appropriate to send to these school people. We hope to be able to send something worthy of their attention and potentially helpful at least once each month. Suggestions from executive committee members would be most welcome.

The executive committee of the Council met in Asheboro on April 24th. The minutes of this meeting are enclosed with this report. Perhaps the most significant part of our discussion had to do with the nature of our work. It was again reaffirmed that the Council would not press directly, by public statements or otherwise, for public school desegregation or other needed changes. Rather, the Council will direct its efforts to providing the kind of information, communication and education that will set the stage for the changes that we desire.

Some contacts have been made in the interest of the Encampment for Citizenship, a five-week interracial and international conference held in New York each summer under the sponsorship of the American Ethical Union and about fifty cooperating organizations including the Southern Regional Council. Scholarships of $350 each are available for qualified young people between the ages of 18 and 23. We hope that three or four may attend from North Carolina. Two went last summer.

Some contacts have also been made in the interest of a youth camp in Celo, North Carolina, which takes children, ages 6 - 10, without regard to race or religion. The camp is not promoted as an interracial camp, and little attention is given to the fact that different races are represented. The camp is operated by Mr. & Mrs. Robert

Barrus, Route 2, Burnsville, N. C. Anyone interested may contact them for further information.

The Charlotte Council's forem on April 10th was a repetition of topic used in February when attendance was cut down by bad weather. The topic was: What Segregation Means To People." Speakers were: Dr. W. G. Workman of Davidson College and Dr. James T. Taylor of North Carolina College. Both are psychologists. It was an excellent program, and was attended by sixty to seventy people.

The Charlotte Youth Panel held one meeting during the month to discuss future plans and programs. Another scheduled program, planned by a church youth group, was postponed because of opposition on the part of officials of the church. The matter is being handled constructively, however, by members of the church, staff, and it is felt that progress is being made and that attitudes are changing for the better as a result of this event.

We have continued sending out letters to prospective members, and have recruited 20 new members during the month. These, together with 41 renewals and 5 contributions brought in a total of $500.50 in addition to our quarterly allotment of $1,000.00 from the Southern Regional Council.

The bank balance at the beginning of the month was $34.44 so that we had a total of $1,534.94 in cash available for the month. Disbursements during the month, including $868.63 in accounts payable held over from March, amounted to $1,433.00, leaving a balance of $101.94. Accounts payable at the end of the month amounted to $332.56 including $250 in salary.

May is a good income month, but if we get through May without difficulty, there is still trouble ahead in June.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

Six Greensboro Negroes have appealed to the State Supreme Court their 15-day jail sentence for trespassing on a golf course reserved for white people.

They argue that their conviction is contrary to a federal court injunction ordering an end to segregation on the golf club.

In Greensboro, also, a group of Negroes charged in middle district court on April 8th that city officials sought to evade the 14th Amendment as well as their duty to the sixth article of the Constitution in offering Lindley Park Pool for sale at public auction. They argued that the City Council is not contemplating a bona fide sale of excess property but evading its responsibility to operate the pool on an integrated basis.

The State Board of Conservation and Development has approved the creation of a costal park "for Negroes" on Bear Island, off Swansboro, in Onslow County.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has held that a literacy test for voters is constitutional, saying that the test applies "alike to all persons."

In a brief filed in the Montgomery County school case, attorneys argue that desegregation should first be ordered in the county and that, thereafter, a pupil with a complaint could seek relief under the Pupil Assignment Act. It is asserted that the Pupil Assignment Act does not afford Negroes the relief of desegregation through administrative remedies, and that the federal court offers the only relief.

A 2-cent levy in support of Charlotte and Carver Colleges was passed in a light vote in Mecklenburg County on April 26th. The NAACP opposed the levy on the grounds that it was a vote to perpetuate segregation. Two predominately Negro wards went against the levy.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South), meeting in Charlotte the last week in April, reaffirmed by a vote of about 2 to 1 its position in opposition to segregation. Delegates from Mississippi had sought a reversal of this position. The assembly also went on record as opposing the use of churches for private schools as a means of evading the Supreme Court decision against segregation.

Harry S. Jones

April 30, 1958

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte 1, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I have just returned to the office after an extensive trip in the field. This will serve as a reply - if not an answer - to your two letters dated April 18th and 29th.

You asked about The Christian Freedom Foundation in New York. Apostles of Discord, a book about "Protestant fringe groups promoting hate and disruption," has much to say about the Christian Freedom Foundation. In brief, it is an extremely conservative organization which equates liberal theology or thought with socialism or communism. Its director is Howard E. Kershner who was once active with the Quakers, but he has repudiated pacifism. Percy Greaves is the Foundation's "Consulting Economist" and once assisted the "Constitution Party" which proposed General MacArthur for President. In spite of the Foundation's somewhat unsavory reputation, "more than fifty clergymen - many of them distinguished - served on the Foundation's board of directors," according to Apostles of Discord.

I read your letter to Thelma Babbitt with some interest since it was I who suggested she

write you. While I recognize that $15 seems high, I really believe that I get much more than that from NAIRO - that is why I have urged all State organization professional staff to join.

Finally, I agree that we need to get State staff together more often. We are giving consideration to how this may best be done.

All good regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

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April 29, 1958

Dear Fred:

I thought you might be interested in this letter which I have just written Thelma Babbitt.

I was disappointed in not getting to attend the NAIRO conference in Kansas City but even if I had had the money, I'm not sure it would have been worth the cost.

Maybe we could have a sub -section of NAIRO in the South, with a lower fee and a sectional meeting. We do need to get together once in a while.

If SRC does not have the money for a conference of state directors once a year, maybe it would be possible to go 50-50 on the cost.

Maybe this meeting could be held at Fisk University in connection with the annual race relations institute there.

These are just some random thoughts. What do you think about the matter?

Sincerely,

Harry

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Copy

April 29, 1958

Miss Thelma W. Babbitt
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Miss Babbitt:

I have your letter which came several weeks ago in regard to membership in NAIRO. Let me give you some of the reasons why I have not joined.

In the first place, fifteen dollars is a lot of money for those of us who work in human relations in this part of the country. This fee may be justified for the majority of the members who work on much higher salaries than we do. It was voted, I believe, by a majority of the members.

I might be willing to pay the $15 fee if I felt that NAIRO was truly a national organization, and would be helpful to me in my work. But it isn't truly national; its membership is concentrated in the north central and northeastern part of the country. Look at the home addresses of the officers and board of directors as they are listed on the letterhead. Here is how they read: New York, Chicago, Chicago, Atlanta, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, New York, New York, New York, New York, Washington, Detroit, New York.

This is inevitable, of course, because this is the area that has most of the public and private agencies dealing in human relations. We have no public agencies in the South, and the private ones are small and struggling with inadequate funds and the staff members do not have money to travel to the annual meeting of NAIRO.

Even if we did get to the annual meeting, we would find the proceedings dealing with problems quite different from ours. This is inevitable too because the meeting must deal with problems that are the concern of the large majority of its members.

I don't think that anything can be done about this, but I just thought I would let you know how I feel about it. I see no chance of your getting any substantial members in NAIRO from the Southern states.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Jones

CC: Fred Routh

May 9, 1958

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Exec. Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry,

I have discussed your letter of May 6th with Harold and Emory; here are our reactions:

(1) We see no conflict of interest in the N. C. Council's approaching the New Worl Foundation in the manner proposed. When the time comes, the proposal should come from the N. C. Council.

(2) We think merit employment should be an important part of your program but feel the question of school desegregation - just begun in North Carolina - should have top priority.

We are sure you feel as we do that

(3) Any project in merit employment in North Carolina should be done in cooperation with the AFSC which has a well established program in this area; and with such other organizations as have merit employment interests, (i.e.) N.A.A.C.P., Urban League etc.

(4) There is not enough meat on the skeleton proposal for us to chew on together at this time. It needs further thought and spelling out.

(5) I'll see John Hope this week-end and ask him to react.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bcs

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WILSON

May 6, 1958

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

At our last executive committee meeting John Wheeler made the motion that we check into the possibility of getting a full-time industrial employment consultant who might operate in several cities in North Carolina. The idea was prompted by two facts: (1) In Charlotte we are on the verge of getting the Chamber of Commerce to set up a committee on fair employment (they won't call it that) and (2) Mr. Wheeler has talked and corresponded with Vernon Eagle and has the impression that the foundation he represents would like to put some money in North Carolina.

Since SRC is already getting some money from this foundation, we thought it best that the approach in this matter be made through SRC.

This will require some more talking and perhaps a visit to North Carolina on your part. I suggest you discuss the matter with Harold Flemming and John Hope, and let us know what you think.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/hn

May 19, 1958

Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 E. Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Friend:

Thanks for sharing with us your thinking with regard to membership in NAIRO. I am very sympathetic to the point of view you expressed in this letter and realize only too well how large may loom the fifteen dollar dues for NAIRO when ones budget is low. You have of course asked and answered your own questions in your letter.

We realize that there are not nearly so many Intergroup Relations agencies operating in the south and in some parts of the west and north for that matter, as in some of the larger cities in the east and on the west coast. Nevertheless the problems being dealt with by the few Intergroup Relations people in the south certainly are of intense interest to the rest of us working in this field in other parts of the country and an organization like NAIRO ought to have an opportunity to become aware of the issues and how they are being dealt with. This is extremely difficult if we do not have members who are actually working in the south to give us a first-hand picture of what's going on. As you so correctly point out, an organization is bound to reflect the activities and interest of its members so that unless we can find ways of bringing into the organization at least those few people who are working in the south we will not be as sensitive as it seems to me we should be to the situation.

I also have a concern for other minority groups and the fact that they have so little representation. This applies largely to the Latin American groups and the American Indians, so I feel we need to do some special recruiting in order that NAIRO may become as representative as possible of all areas of Intergroup Relations. Best wishes.

Most sincerely,

TWB

Thelma W. Babbitt, Chairman
NAIRO Membership Committee

TWB:cl
cc: Fred Routh
John Lasso
Arnold Aronson

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—from article II of the bylaws.

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121 East Third Street
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RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

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PINEHURST

SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

May 23, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Emory:

I discussed on Wednesday with Tartt Bell and Clyde Barrington the matter of the survey of employment in government agencies. Tart and his staff will conduct the survey in Greensboro. He is better equipped to do it than I am--has two staff persons to help--and apparently there are as many or more government agencies in Greensboro than in Charlotte.

You will be hearing from Tartt soon, I am sure.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

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WILSON

May 28, 1958

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Fred:

John Wheeler called me Monday night from Durham. He had had a call from Vernon Eagle in Chicago. Eagle told him that, although he did not yet have our formal application, he had gotton the board of the New World Foundation to approve a grant of $5,000 to the North Carolina Council for a project in merit employment! Isn't that something?

We've got to get busy now and sketch out our project. We will, of course, get the American Friends Service Committee in on it from the beginning, and we may--if it seems advisable--get the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce in on it too. For consultants we will want to use John Hope and probably Julius Thomas from the National Urban League.

My brother, John Paul, was here last week end on his way to New Orleans and we went out and talked to Dr. Perry, president of Johnson C. Smith University. Tentative plans are being made for a conference on employment next fall sponsored by the University and the Urban League and maybe our Council. We can tie all these things together.

We're on the move in North Carolina!

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

June 23, 1958

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June 21. Mr. Routh is out of town and will not return to the office until July 14.

Thank you for the quarterly report. Although Mr. Routh will not have an opportunity to see it before his arrival in Nashville, it will be called to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely,

Luleen Sandefur
Secretary to Mr. Routh

August 11, 1958

Mr. Harry Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

This is just a note to express my appreciation for your July, 1958, human relations bulletin. It was both informative and readable and a contribution to your work and ours.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

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August 14, 1958

Dear Fred:

When are quarterly reports due in your office? I dimly recall that they are due on the 15th of September but are to cover the period ending Aug. 31st. Is this correct?

I plan to be away--Massachusetts and Maine--from Aug. 25th to September 5th. I hope I will have time to get my report up after I return.

Sincerely,

WSJ.

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Aug 18

Number 19 * September, 1958

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

Issued by the

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East 3rd Street Charlotte, N. C.

Harry S. Jones W. C. Chance
Executive Secretaries

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations. Readers are encouraged to send items suitable for inclusion in this bulletin.

THIS SHOULD INSPIRE OTHER STUDENT LEADERS

Jessie Angelina Evans, president of the student council at integration-troubled Van Buren High School, is a girl who speaks her mind. When 45 white boys dropped out of classes and boycotted the school because 13 Negroes were enrolled, she took immediate action.

Rallying other student leaders, 15-year-old Jessie Angelina--who prefers to be called "Angie" --sought to maintain calm inside the 635-pupil school. Officials of Van Buren High credit her group with doing much to keep down tension among white pupils who tried to ignore jeering boycotters outside.

A soft-spoken youngster with serious gray eyes, Angie's attitude on integration is that "Negroes have a right to attend a school just as much as anybody." She went on record with that philosophy at a school board meeting after the voluntary withdrawal of the Negro students.

As angry segregationist parents at the meeting shouted objections, the spirited brownette put the question that to her was perhaps the basic point in the whole controversy: "Have you thought what you make those Negro children feel like, running them out of school?"

While members of the school board sat in silence, she told how the student council had polled 160 white pupils at Van Buren High and found that only 45 were against integration. Looking at the group of parents, supporters of the boycott, she asked: "If we don't object, why should anyone else?"

A native of Van Buren, Angie has never attended school anywhere else. She regularly attends one of Van Buren's Methodist churches, where she sings in the choir. She is keenly interested in youth activities at the church.

--from an AP dispatch from Van Buren, Arkansas, by Richard Daw

Sequel: The Negro students later re-entered Van Buren High School without incident.

REPORT FROM LOUISVILLE

Dr. Omer Carmichael, reporting on the progress of desegregation in Louisville to a group of educators at Columbia University in July said that the program was "going better than expected." Only eight of the city's seventy-five schools are still all Negro after two years.

As for disciplinary problems, Dr. Carmichael said there had been relatively few in the first year. The second year brought more, he noted, but he said that this was because the newness had worn off and the effort was not so intense as the first year.

"In my judgment," Dr. Carmichael asserted, "the second year of the program is more nearly a normal year than the first."

Fifty-seven schools now enroll 78.2 per cent of the students; there are ten all-white schools with 10.7 per cent and eight all-Negro schools with 11.1 per cent.

IS CHARLOTTE PROCEEDING IN GOOD FAITH?

The test of that law (School Assignment Act) may finally turn on the demonstration of good faith by community school boards. The Charlotte commissioners made a convincing start when they admitted five Negro pupils to previously-white schools in 1957.

One of those accepted moved before the school term started; one withdrew later. This year, because the Alexander Graham school is no longer in operation, only two of the original five are enrolled in white units.

Tentatively, the school authorities have rejected all other applications. That decision can be amended. The Observer believes that it should be amended to accept those applicants who qualify for transfer on all grounds other than race.

Personal preference or individual bias exert no legal weight in the courts. Proof of honest intent may preserve the public school program in Charlotte and in North Carolina

--from an editorial in the Charlotte Observer, Sept. 20, 1958.

PERSON-TO-PERSON DEMOCRACY NEEDED

Here is one way everyone can do something to bring about conditions for a just and peaceful world. Whenever you practice person-to-person democracy, when you strive to understand people of other religions, races and nationalities, when you fight intolerance, when you stand for equality before the law, when you speak up for freedom whenever it is threatened, you are making an important individual contribution to peace.

--Mary P. Lord, U. S. Representative on the U. N. Commission for Human Rights

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR LAW AND ORDER

Following the decision of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in the Little Rock case, President Eisenhower said that "Each state owes to its inhabitants, to its sister states and to the Union the obligation to suppress unlawful forces. It cannot by action or deliberate failure to act permit violence to frustrate the preservation of individual rights as determined by a court decree."

"It is my hope," continued the President, "that each state will fulfill its obligation with a full realization of the gravity of any other course. Defiance of this duty would present the most serious problem, but there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the federal government in such an event."

Quoting from a statement made a year ago, the President added: "The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the president and the executive branch of government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the federal courts."

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL BACKS PRESIDENT

Calling on moderates of both races to express their agreement with President Eisenhower's "insistance on legality," the Southern Regional Council commended the President and said that his statement "will bring sobering truth to the defiant elements in some states."

The Council further stated that "the President made clear as the Court of Appeals did that violence will not be allowed to set aside the law. We commend the President also," continued the Council, "for his reminder that each state has an obligation to suppress unlawful forces."

"All Southerners are united in hoping that there will not again be armed troops guarding our school buildings. But let us make sure that the events which led to the sending of troops will not again occur."

CLOSE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS?

No! says Malcolm B. Seawell, attorney General of North Carolina. "I know that the Supreme Court has said that denial of the right to attend public schools may not be made on the basis of color or race. At the same time I know that the Supreme Court cannot say to the state of North Carolina, 'You must have public schools.'

"And I know that if we in North Carolina should close our schools we would cut our own throats -- economically, politically and spiritually. Our progress would come to an end, for progress comes from enlightenment.

"James M. Barrie has given us the words which we in North Carolina may adopt as a slogan. It is simply this: 'There shall be education in this land.'"

TURNING POINT IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS

The Negro child in a southern high school is less educated than his white counterpart. This isn't to say, as the segregationists would have us believe, that the Negro youngster is born with an inferior capacity to learn. It simply means that education in southern Negro schools is below the national standard.

Now comes word from the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York that the educational gap between Negro and white students has been narrowed as a result of a Rockefeller financed experiment. The project, which may well mark a turning point in Negro high school education, has just completed its fourth year.

In this brief period Negro boys and girls have improved their academic standing; they have learned to read better; attendance has taken a sharp upturn; more students plan to go on to college and are better equipped to do so.

What has happened in these four years resembles a saga of an "Operation Bootstraps." Sixteen typical Negro high schools in the South, comprising 10,000 pupils, teamed up with nearby Negro colleges in a big-brother type relationship.

They examined each other's program, spotted their weaknesses, modernized and enriched their offerings, held joint seminars and institutes. Soon a new spirit breathed through the classrooms, bringing new motivation and stimulation into the lives of the students.

--from an editorial in the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE NEEDED

So says the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette: "Great strides on the touchy problem of racial discrimination have been made in other communities through the formation of bi-racial committees appointed to study different phases of the total problem and to report back to the community their findings. We think the time is ripe in Charleston for Mayor Copenhaver to appoint such a committee to be composed of outstanding business and community leaders of both races.

"Race hatred is a nasty, dirty, diseased state of mind -- an attitude which can be changed or if not changed, at least neutralized. From race hatred springs racial discrimination, the theories of race supremacy, and the wrongs a domineering majority can inflict on a suffering minority.

"The ultimate solution of racial discrimination here as everywhere will require patience, wisdom and compromise by both minority and majority groups. We believe a bi-racial committee could accomplish much toward effecting an ultimate solution."

RACISM A NEW NATIONALISM?

Dr. James A. Jones, president of Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Virginia, told a group of Southern industrial leaders meeting at Blue Ridge in July that racism has emerged as a new nationalism. "Loyalties are being forged and positions are being taken by whole blocks of mankind simply on the basis of the color of a man's skin," Jones said.

Urging that people of contradictory opinions find a basis for communication among themselves, Jones continued: "The shameful and frightful fact is that in many places men have lost the ability to discuss their differences. This impasse in the exchange of ideas is filled with perils that can build worse than iron curtains and make the human race a house divided against itself."

Finally, the industrial leaders were told: "Men of good will in industry can furnish the leadership the whole nation needs in the context of this tragedy."

MANAGEMENT AND LABOR ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT

The policy of the National Association of Manufacturers in regard to job discrimination is clear cut. We say that American employers should see that their policies encourage equal opportunity, and equal pay for work of equal value. We believe that -- and I quote from our position as approved by the NAM board; "Freedom of opportunity for every individual to work at an available job for which he is qualified is an objective of the American way of life."

--from an address by Wm. J. Grede, Chairman of the Board (in 1953) of the NAM

Our labor movement is firmly committed to the policy of assuring for every American equal opportunity in every field of life. The belief that everyone in our land, no matter what his race, his color, his creed or his national origin, should have equal opportunity in every field of life is written into the very constitution of the AFL-CIO and was unanimously voted by its first constitution convention in December, 1955, to become the mandate of the AFL-CIO.

--Boris Shishkin, Dept. of Civil Rights, AFL-CIO

SEGREGATION COSTS MONEY

The Wall Street Journal, in a recent issue, reported that segregated facilities are increasing the operating costs of some business enterprizes by as much as 50 per cent. The author of the story states that:

"Businessmen in the South are feeling new twinges of pain from a chronic economic sore -- the cost of doing business in a segregated society.

"Each new incident of racial conflict, whether it's over school integration in Little Rock, bus segregation in Tallahassee, Florida, or Negroes' right to vote in Tuskegee, Alabama, shapens the pains that are hitting a growing number of Dixie Businessmen in the pocketbook."

U. S. PRESTIGE AT STAKE

The world is in ferment, and a majority of the peoples of the world belong to the colored races. As a world power, and for the sake of her very life the United States cannot agree to any system which makes any part of her colored population second class citizens. Thus any victory which the segregationists may win will be temporary. Under these circumstances the hope for the South is calm and reasoned deliberation to meet a difficult but not unsolvable problem. For too long the Negro has been held in the caste system. That system cannot endure with a majority of the nation and of the world in opposition to it.

--Rembert W. Patrick, professor of history, University of Florida.

* *

MOVING TOO FAST?

There is a school of thought that stands midway between the traditionalists and us. Its disciples have reasoned away the old traditions and are now hampered only by vague ideas of inexpediency. They pray everybody not to hurry. They have a most enormous capacity for pausing and considering. "It is a matter," says one of them in a late periodical, "of centuries rather than decades, of evolution rather than revolution."

The heartlessness of such speeches they are totally unconscious of. Their prayer is not so much that our steps may be logical as geological. They propose to wait the slow growth of civilization as if it were the growth of rocks, as if this were the 12th or 13th century. They contemplate progress as if it were a planetary movement to be looked at through a telescope.

Why, we are the motive power of progress! Its speed depends on our courage, integrity, and activity. It is an insult to a forbearing God and the civilized world for us to sit in full view of moral and civil wrongs manifestly bad and curable saying we must expect this or that; and that, geologically speaking, we are getting along quite rapidly.

--George W. Cable in the Century magazine, Sept. 1885 (Yes, 1885!)

* *

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

State Representative W. L. Ward of Lee County, Arkansas, speaking in favor of the package of laws requested by Gov. Faubus to prevent desegregation:

"We've got to have an end to this socialism and communism and running around at night."

October 13, 1958

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Due to a death in his family, Fred continues to be out of the office. Therefore, we are answering your request of October 3rd.

Unfortunately, our supply of the Wallace interview is very much limited. But in light of the significant use you have in mind we are sending you, under separate cover, 500 copies. If we are able to get more reprints we will try to send the other 500. We are happy to send them without charge.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA:ls

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Oct. 3, 1958

Dear Fred:

I've just read the Mike Wallace Interview with James M. Dabbs. I'd like one thousand of them for my VIP mailing list. Could I have that many?

Would be willing to pay whatever is necessary to get them.

H.S.J.

October 15, 1958

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

In reference to your letter of the 14th, the 500 copies of the Wallace interview were mailed several days ago. If you are successful in getting a thousand copies from the Fund for the Republic, would you be good enough to return the 500 to us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA:ls

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SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

October 14, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Just yesterday I wrote direct to the Fund for the Republic and asked for one thousand copies of the Mike Wallace interview. I had not heard from Fred but had received 50 copies from SRC and presumed that this was all that was coming.

Before you send another 500 you might wait and see what comes of my request for a thousand from the Fund.

Am sorry to hear about Fred's loss.

Thanks for send me the 500 interviews.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

October 24, 1958

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thanks for the materials. It's the sort of stuff we want.

The Annual Meeting of the Council (the Board) will be in Atlanta November 11th. Thus far we have not heard from the following North Carolina members: Dr. S. E. Duncan, Mr. Harry L. Golden, Rev. E. A. Penick, and Dr. Raymond Wheeler. The other North Carolina members have indicated whether or not they will be able to be with us.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

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PINEHURST

October 23, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I'm afraid we haven't much to offer by way of display materials. The enclosed copies of our promotion folder and our Human Relations Bulletin are about all we have.

Where is the annual meeting of SRC going to be held? I want to encourage our members from North Carolina to attend.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

November 14, 1958

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I am sending along a memo outlining what SRC did regarding allocations to state organizations for 1959. Because of the expanding work of the North Carolina Council it received one of the larger sums.

Best of luck for '59.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure

November 6, 1958

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We have been seeing quotes from a statement by Attorney General Sewell which seem to be excellent on the surface. I refer to the one concerning the three things he suggests we can do concerning the schools.

Would you see if you can get us a complete copy of this statement? We would like to consider further use of this statement.

Thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Nov. 11, 1958

To: John Constable

I haven't seen any statement of Seamell's which lists three things to do about the schools.

The enclosed is one of his main addresses. Please return it to me.

If I run across what you are looking for, I'll send it on

H.S.J.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

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121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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CHARLOTTE

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RALEIGH

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GREENSBORO

HENRY G. RUARK
LAURINBURG

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

MRS. EDNA B. TAYLOR
PINEHURST

January 2, 1959

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Yours was the kind of New Years' message I like to get! Our good fortune this year has been phenominal. One of my friends said to me recently: "You must be living right!" Be that as it may, the important fact is that some people who have money to give away have been thinking right!

The extra $2,500 will be put to good use. Thanks a million!

This will acknowledge too the SRC check for $1,000 which was received today. Another million thanks.

Here's hoping that all of us, working together, can make 1959 a banner year of progress in race relations!

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/hng

cc: Fred Routh

January 8, 1959

Rev. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Sometime ago I sent you a memo saying that we were under mandate from SRC's Board to send copies of Mr. Dabbs' book Southern Heritage to the Governor, the two U. S. Senators, the state Attorney General, and the state superintendent of schools in the twelve Southern states.

You responded that either your organization or some member of your Board would send them or take them to the officials. As I recall Irving Carlyle offered to do this in North Carolina. You might check with him.

We are sending the five books to your office for this purpose. Please let us know at your earliest convenience how you handled this.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

January 12, 1959

Rev. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I have tried unsuccessfully to get in touch with Dr. Mays. However, I wrote him and sent you a copy of the letter. Today we received the unhappy news that this is impossible.

I am sending along a copy of his letter to me. Do you have any other suggestions?

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Jan 8, 1959

Dear Fred:

Just a reminder to check up on Benjamin Mays and let me know right away.

Feb 16 + 17

or Feb 23 + 24

Two nights + the day in-between if possible.

H.S.J.

January 27, 1959

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Rm. 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I thought you might like to have the enclosed copies of a letter which Marion Wright recently wrote to the Rev. James P. Dees. Mr. Dees has asked permission to publish it and we should be very glad to beat him to the punch with some publicity.

I sent a copy to Reed Sarratt of the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel. If there are other newspapers which you think might be interested, feel free to sent it to them. More copies if you should need them.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 6

File

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Sent 2/6/59 BCC.

February 3, 1959

TO: Fred Routh

I have misplaced your memo about the pamphlets entitled "The Truth About Washington's Schools." I believe that you wrote you would send 100 free. If that is the case, please send them on.

This is a very timely publication, and I may want more of them. If I do, should I get them from SRC or should I get them direct from the publisher? Please advise me.

And many thanks to calling this to my attention!

Harry S. Jones

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

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CHARLOTTE

MRS. EDNA B. TAYLOR
PINEHURST

February 4, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

This will acknowledge with more appreciation than I can put into words, the check in the amount of $2,500.00 from the SRC. It will make a big difference in our program this year. Many, many thanks.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

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CHARLOTTE

HCF
please note
JBR

February 10, 1959

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I attended the meeting last Saturday of the N. C. State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Incidentally, the Chairman of this committee had received several solicitation letters from us in times past without replying, but just today we received a $25 check from him for a sustaining membership! He is McNeill Smith of Greensboro.

The committee meeting Saturday was concerned mainly with establishing procedure for receiving complaints and data. They are going to write to the Southern Regional Council for any revelant data you have on the status of civil rights in North Carolina. When they do this, perhaps you should answer direct, rather than send us the data as you suggested in your memo. However, you use your judgment on this.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

March 1959

THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

- - - - - - - -

School Superintendent Carl F. Hanson has characterized the desegregation process in Washington's public schools as a "miracle of social adjustment." But Governor Almond of Virginia, arguing against desegregation in his state, has referred to the Washington schools as "an intolerable mass."

What are the facts?

The Truth About Washington's Schools was the subject of a very timely series of articles in the Washington Post and Times Herald last December by Erwin Knoll, educational reporter. Mr. Knoll was for six years a reporter and feature writer on the staff of Editor and Publisher. His army service included two years as a public information specialist. He also served for a time as associate editor of Better Schools, published by the National Citizens Council for Better Schools.

Mr. Knoll's articles gave the answers to some very important questions which have been raised about Washington's schools. Briefly, they are as follows:

Q. Did desegregation increase racial tensions?

A. No, except for a brief period following the opening of desegregated schools in the fall of 1954. Since that time, racial tensions have gradually subsided.

What many people do not know is that racial tensions and unrest had been on the increase for several years prior to 1954. Negroes were unhappy about crowded schools and inadequate facilities. Whites were unhappy about the transfer of buildings from white to Negro schools as the population shifted. But since 1954, both white and Negro organizations have focussed their attention on the task of providing better education for all the children in the district.

Q. Have juvenile racial incidents increased since desegregation?

A. No. Inspector John E. Winters, head of the Youth Aid Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Department, reports that "genuine racial incidents are few and far between." The number, he adds, is dropping steadily. Educators report that white and Negro students get along well with each other in the schools. Outside the schools, they rarely associate--to fight or for any other purpose.

Q. Has desegregation lowered school standards?

A. No. Assistant Superintendent John D. Koontz says: "Our schools have higher standards now than they had before desegregation. Standards went up because of the new focus on education which desegregation brought."

Walter N. Tobriner, president of the school board, says: "Integration has not been an unmixed blessing. It brought many problems, which it will take a long time to solve. But it can fairly be said that one, and perhaps the most important, result of integration is that more children will receive a better education than was ever possible under the dual system. And this is true without any

sacrifice in the quality of education being given to our gifted children."

Q. Have white families moved out of Washington because of desegregation?

A. Some have, without doubt--no one knows how many. But school desegregation was not the only factor--indeed not the major factor--in the population shift in Washington. Consider these facts: (1) The shift began some twenty years prior to the Supreme Court ruling in 1954. (2) A similar shift is taking place in other cities, both North and South. In Atlanta, for example, where there has been no desegregation as yet, the white school enrollment had increased only 500 since 1955, while the Negro enrollment has increased by 8,400! The "flight to the suburbs" of white families and the arrival in the city of low income Negroes has little to do with school desegregation.

Q. Is the outlook favorable to educational progress in Washington?

A. Educators say: Yes. They point out these factors: (1) Since the start of desegregation, the schools have enjoyed unprecedented community support--support which has even on occasion been translated into fiscal action by a reluctant congress; (2) Individuals and organizations which formerly were more concerned with keeping the schools separate than with making them equal now take an active interest in providing a better education for all the children in the city; (3) Despite continuing and mounting racial tensions elsewhere, no strive between white and Negroes--children or adults--has marred the progress of school desegregation in the Capital.

- -

This series of articles by Erwin Knoll, from which the above facts and observations were taken, is now available in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Council office. If interested, use the form below.

TO: Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Please send me_____copies of the pamphlet: The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools. (10¢ per copy postpaid)

I enclose_____ in coins or stamps.

Name_____

Address_____

_____

April 16, 1959

Rev. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

SRC has a new policy of inviting, at our expense, one or two state Directors to each session of the Southern Interagency Conference. This conference, meeting quarterly, is a gathering of agency professionals concerned with problems in the South.

Your turn has now come; you are invited, at our expense, to attend the next session beginning April 28th at 2:00 p.m. and ending at noon on the 29th. The meeting will take place in the Board Room of the Administration Building, Atlanta University.

We look forward to seeing you then.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

N.C. Council on Human Relations

SUBJECT:

Request to The New World Foundation
dtd: April 23, 1959

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Eagle, Vernon A.
New World Foundation

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&
(Reply to Eagle via telephone, HCF)

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
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LAURINBURG

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

June 8, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Just last Friday a letter came from Vernon Eagle informing us of the $2,500 grant to the North Carolina Council. Your letter containing the check came sooner than I expected.

I'm not surprised to learn that this grant will not be renewal next year. Ray Wheeler said he didn't expect to get anything this year. I think we are lucky to get the $2,500 gift.

I've been telling my board that we ought to be exploring North Carolina foundations for possible grants. I know the hunting isn't too good, but we might be able to find a few rare birds.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/hg

July 22, 1959

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 E. Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

It was good to meet you in Nashville recently and to learn something about the North Carolina Council. I found the recent North Carolina quarterly report particularly interesting. I wish that it were possible to carry out the kind of mass mailing that you are doin g throughout the South. Your emphasis on merit employment seems to me to be particularly promising. We found in several areas in Virginia that there was more community receptivity to this type of emphasis than was true in the school desegregation matter.

We thought here that your public reaction to the Carver College issue was good public relations and good community education. I'm glad that you had P. D. East up for meeting. How did he do? We have been planning to ask him to Virginia sometime in the late fall.

I hope that we can get together at more length in the not too distant future.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billings
Director of Field Activities

PMR/st

August 13, 1959

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I have not been able to schedule visits to the state groups quite as soon as I had hoped. The backlog of work here and several emergency matters have pretty much directed my time and travels so far. I am anxious to come to North Carolina and spend some time with you fairly soon both to help me become more familiar with your operation and to gain your thoughts as to how this office can effectively provide any help or service that may be useful.

I remember that you mentioned your vacation schedule at Fisk but I did not remember what dates were indicated. It would be convenient for me to come to Charlotte the first week of September, say Wednesday and Thursday the second and third. Let me know if this would fit into your schedule. If not perhaps we can make it the following week. At any rate I hope that we can get together before too long.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

August 17, 1959

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The second week in September will be excellent for me. I would appreciate it if we could get together early in the week. If it is convenient with you I shall plan to come to Charlotte on Tuesday September 8th and plan to stay over as much of the 9th as may seem useful. My main purpose is simply to familiarize myself with the North Carolina operation and to consider with you our whole relationship and ways that it might be improved. I would also like to meet with human relation agency staff in your area and any other persons you might suggest. I would particularly like to meet with the chairman of the North Carolina Council if he is in town and available.

If I don't hear further from you I will make my plans accordingly.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

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HENRY G. RUARK
LAURINBURG
A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

August 14, 1959

Dr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The first week in September will be a very full one for me since I will be just back from my vacation, but I can manage it if you cannot conveniently come the second week. Have nothing definitely scheduled on the second week.

Will look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/hg

P.S. It is a good article you have in the NEW SOUTH.

September 4, 1959

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209, 121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Again, our apologies.

My memo to Mrs. Cook and our correspondence concerning Mrs. Singleton and Mrs. Halfhill was inadvertently filed by another secretary without Mrs. Cook seeing it. The biggest flaw was that I went away on vacation on Friday with Mrs. Cook returning from hers the following Monday and so we did not have the opportunity for a conference.

Both Mrs. Halfhill and Mrs. Singleton should be receiving New South as their names appear in our stencil files at the addresses indicated. We have credited Mrs. Halfhill with an extra year since she indicates she did not receive earlier issues. Thus, her subscription will end January, 1960, instead of the January, 1959, date. If this is not satisfactory, please let us know.

Records for Mrs. Singleton indicate her subscription ends in May, 1960. If this is incorrect, please let us know.

Since we do not find Mrs. Singleton's original letter to you, Mrs. Cook believes that she mailed it to Mrs. Singleton in June when she was checking the records pursuant to the letter.

Let me know if the above arrangements are not satisfactory, and we will try to remedy the situation further.

Sincerely,

John Constable

July 23, 1959

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209, 121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

In regard to your letter of July 21, 1959, concerning NEW SOUTH, Mrs. E. M. Singleton has a stencil in our file for the address 1401 Montfold Drive, Charlotte, N. C. A notation on the card indicates that she was billed earlier because of two names being listed, one under the name of Margaret. She was sent back issues of NEW SOUTH in June at her request. Our subscription clerk, Mrs. Cook, is on vacation, and I will aks her to further check the records on her return next week and return the correspondence to you.

Mrs. Halfhill is also listed in our records. I will ask Mrs. Cook to write you in regard to both subscriptions immediately upon her return.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **JOHN CONSTABLE**

7/23/59

BCC:

Will you check these two items and write Harry Jones, sending him the letter he mentions. Mrs. Singleton has a stencil and should be ~~getting~~ getting NEW SOUTH. Mrs. Halfhill has a card but I didn't find a stencil. If Mrs. Halfhill has paid her $2.00 and hasn't received New South, please start a subscription as of the current issue, and write her a letter.

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

September 3, 1959

TO: John Constable

Please refer to your correspondence to me dated July 23rd. I don't believe that Mrs. Cook has written me about the subscriptions of Mrs. Singleton and Mrs. Halfhill.

HSJ.

Copy

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

June 22, 1959

TO: NEW SOUTH

I am enclosing a letter from Mrs. E. M. Singleton.

Please read, make the necessary corrections in your records and return.

We included Mrs. Singleton's $2 in our check the first part of May (April Report)

Also, please see that the following person is on your mailing list:

Mrs. C. S. Halfhill
Present address: 1328 Montford Drive
Charlotte 9, N. C.

After June 30: 217 N. Dotger Ave. - Apt. D-6
Charlotte, 7, N. C.

Mrs. Halfhill paid her $2 a year ago but says she has never received the NEW SOUTH. You promised, some time ago, to put her name on the mailing list, the $2 to pay for the coming year. Please check this.

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—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

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RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

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S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

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CHARLOTTE

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DURHAM

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A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

July 21, 1959

RECEIVED JUL 22 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

We have received no reply to the enclosed memo dated June 22nd. Would you kindly call this to the attention to the proper person for reply?

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

September 4, 1959

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I will be spending the weekend in North Carolina with friends and will be coming by bus to Charlotte Tuesday morning. I will try to arrive not later than 10 o'clock. It will be good to get together with you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

September 18, 1959

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human
Relations
121 East Third Street, Rm. 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I have recently been in touch with Bill Bagwell with the Friends High Point office, concerning the Bermsville situation which you mentioned to me recently. I gather that Bill has been the person most directly involved and that he will be leaving North Carolina momentarily for some weeks in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Will Hartzler indicated this week in Atlanta that some 39 children were out of school; that nine were high school students and the remainder were elementary. He indicated that assistance was needed to send the high school students elsewhere and to provide a tutor for the elementary students. Hartzler was asked to firm-up the need specifically, so that an interagency appeal could be prepared.

I hope that you are in general touch with the situation and that you will keep us informed of any thoughts that you might have concerning future action.

It was a real pleasure to visit you in Charlotte recently and to meet your family. I hope to find an excuse to come back before too long.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/mf

November 11, 1959

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Last week I responded to an invitation from the Burnsville Educational group and spoke to them Thursday evening. I should have called you before going, in case we might possibly have been able to get together that day, but I came directly from a travel schedule to Asheville.

I am convinced after talking with the leaders of this group and looking over their makeshift school that this is a very worthy effort and deserves whatever support and cooperation we can give them. The AFSC has been very close to the scene and is in a position to render more services than we are.

The group seems to appreciate greatly any interest shown in their efforts and needs help in raising money. Don't we all? I think it might be worth your while to make direct contact with this group. The North Carolina Council or the Charlotte Council might want to consider an auxiliary fund raising effort similar to that carried out last year by the Virginia Council in support of the Front Royal emergency.

The person you should contact if and when you are able to write or go to Asheville is Miss Rosella Hill, Allen High School, 331 College Street, Asheville.

Sincerely,

Pmr/sm

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

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A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

November 27, 1959

Dr. Paul M. Rilling
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This is in reply to your two letters of the 11th and the 18th.

I am in touch with the situation in Burnsville, have talked with Rubin Daily, the attorney for the Negro group, and with Charles Davis. We have invited representatives from the Negro group to meet with the executive committee and certain interested guests of the Charlotte Council in December. I will also probably visit in Burnsville in December.

We shall appreciate the grant of $3,900 from S R C. As I have said before, we could hardly exist without it. And, if we don't get more from somewhere, we won't do too well with it! Harry Golden has promised us $500 and that will be a big help.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary.

HSJ/MDA

November 30, 1959

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Dr. George B. Tindall, Department of History, University of North Carolina, has written Harold saying that he has paid for a NEW SOUTH subscription through the North Carolina Council. Mrs. Cook cannot find a record of payment for Dr. Tindall from the North Carolina Council. Would you please check your records and let us know if Dr. Tindall's subscription was mailed to us and if so, when?

We are mailing Dr. Tindall back issues of NEW SOUTH until we hear from you.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lec

BC to: Harry Jones, NCCHR

December 9, 1959

Mr. Harry Golden, Editor
THE CAROLINA ISRAELITE
1229 Elizabeth Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry Golden:

Ever since I saw my first copy of The Carolina Israelite, my admiration for you has grown steadily. Your generous contribution to the North Carolina Council gives me one more reason -- if I needed it -- for appreciation.

I hope that some time soon your galloping schedule will cause our paths to cross again. Meanwhile, my warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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CHARLOTTE

December 2, 1959

RECEIVED DEC 3 1959

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Harry Golden has pledged $500.00 to the North Carolina Council for the current fiscal year. Enclosed is a check for $250.00 which I had him make payable to the Southern Regional Council since our tax-exempt application is still pending after one full year.

RHA
12/3/59

Harry asked us to send him a notice on June 1, 1960 and he will pay the remaining $250 at that time.

It would make Harry feel good, I am sure, if you would write him a note about this.

You can send us the $250 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

Harry Golden (bc to Harry Jones)

Dear Harry? Mr. Golden?
Harry Golden?

Ever since I saw my first copy of The Carolina Israelite, my admiration for you has grown steadily. Your generous contribution to the North Carolina Council gives me one more reason — if I needed it — for appreciation.

I hope that sometime soon your galloping schedule will cause our paths to cross again. Meanwhile, my warmest regards.

Sincerely,

HCJ

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CHARLOTTE

December 11, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

For the life of me I cannot think of a single white minister in North Carolina who has made an outstanding contribution to justice and progress in race relations. There may be some, but I just don't know about them.

I have copies of some good sermons which have been preached on this subject, but these are not unusual these days. And ministers in North Carolina aren't going to be bothered if they don't go beyond preaching on this subject!

Hold on, there's a young white Episcopal minister in Durham who has taken a pastorate of a Negro church. He is the Rev. W. F. Scholl, St. Titus Church, Durham, N. C. He asked for this assignment because he wanted to do something constructive in race relations. He has been in my office and I know of his genuine concern about race relations. I would recommend him for an honorarium of say $50 or $100.

NO — gone.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary.

HSJ/MDA

January 4, 1959

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your Quarterly Report, which arrived here in good time. Your check should be in hand by now.

You seem to have had a most eventful and successful Annual Meeting. 105 members and twenty college students makes a good sized group and larger than we were ever able to gather in Virginia in spite of our larger "on paper" state membership there. The resolutions were timely and useful and are being circulated here and to other state groups. Mr. Dabbs reported a good experience at the meeting and of course we were all pleased at the publicity given his remarks.

I do hope that it proves feasible to get a local council off the ground in Raleigh some time this spring. Keep me informed and let me know if we can do anything to help.

The financial picture indicated is not too bright. Your 1959 effort seems to run slightly more than $1,000 under the 1958 total. I hope this is no harbinger of trouble ahead in the area of finances.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

P.S. The State Staff Meeting is definitely set for February 10 and 11. More details and the agenda will be mailed shortly.

January 5, 1960

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human
Relations
121 E. Third Street, Rm. 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

In reply to your letter of January 4, I can tell you that there will be supplementary aid again in 1960. We have made no announcement of the fact, however, since we can as yet supply no information as to the amount that will be granted to each state council or as to any conditions that may attach to such aid. These questions will be considered by the SRC Executive Committee on January 26.

It is, of course, a pity that the contribution which makes this aid possible didn't come through earlier, so that we could have disposed of these decisions before the beginning of 1960.

Whatever the Executive Committee decides, it seems likely that all of the state councils will need to improve their fund-raising performance this year. Judging by past discussions, this may well be a condition of the supplementary grants-in-aid. But this is something we can talk about in a clearer atmosphere at the meeting of February 10-11. Meanwhile, all best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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CHARLOTTE

January 4, 1960

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks for the check just received in the amount of $975.00.

Having no word about a repeat of the special grant to S R C last year at this time, from which we received $2,500, I assume that it has not come through. Is this correct?

Please let us know, for if this is true we will have to spend a lot more time on fund-raising in the next few month.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary.

HSJ/MDA

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January 6, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on your December news letter. Hope you can get a letter out each month. This would be very helpful.

Replying to your letter of the 4th, our financial record is not quite as far behind last year's as appears. The Charlotte Council owes us $300. They have delayed payments for the last three months until after the first of the year because the money is earning interest and we didn't particularly need it in our account.

But the situation is not good, and we are going to have to work on it.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary.

HSJ/MDA

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CHARLOTTE

T. FRANK WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

February 8, 1960

Dear Paul:

Last week my wife, who has been in ill health for some time, became critically ill and it is doubtful at this time, though not impossible, that I will be able to attend the meeting in Atlanta this week. I will get there, even for one day, if it is at all possible.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

February 23, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Since you were not at the state staff meeting, you did not get in on our discussion of tax exemption. The Newsletter which we are sending out this week will bring you fairly well up to date on other aspects of the meeting but does not deal with this important subject.

Briefly what happened is that the Internal Revenue Service recently resurveyed the tax exempt status of SRC. In the course of a long report to us they reconfirmed our tax exemption, but raised several alarming questions. In a somewhat confusing paragraph they suggested that our tax exempt status might be jeopardized by continued assistance to groups which are not themselves tax exempt. In another sentence they stipulated that, as we have known, state groups must obtain their own tax exempt status.

We have asked for clarification of this paragraph and in the meantime have been forced to cease dispensing any funds to state groups which have obtained a tax exempt status.

It is possible that upon clarification we will be able to resume payment as usual. We must also face the possibility that SRC will have to permanently discontinue assistance to state groups without tax exemption. This depends upon the opinion of our attorney and subsequent action of our executive committee.

Needless to say, all state groups are urged to do whatever possible to expedite the applications. Virginia received a favorable ruling just prior to the state staff meeting and Alabama received word just this morning. These are hopeful signs.

The enclosed letter explains the decisions made concerning the disposition of the special grant. The actual allocation of the money of course waits upon resolution of these matters.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

Idlet
under brief de-fist

February 15, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I will be arriving Thursday via Delta Flight #910 at 1:21 p.m. I have a return reservation for Thursday at 5:53 p.m.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Cancelled trip

File

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

February 19, 1960

TO: MEMBERS and FRIENDS of the Council

FROM: Harry S. Jones

Enclosed is a copy of a statement on the Negro student protest movement which was released to the Charlotte Observer and to the Associated Press on Saturday, February 13th and mailed to all daily newspapers in the state on Monday, the 15th. It is a statement from the officers of the Council, for we thought that too much time would be consumed in getting out a statement from the entire executive committee.

As far as Charlotte is concerned, we know that the movement was spontaneous in origin; that no outside organization had anything to do with it. The students have managed the protests with a degree of maturity that is a great credit to them. They have been orderly and courteous, but persistent. They have the sympathy and support of the great majority of Negro citizens. And what is true of Charlotte, we believe to be true in the main of the demonstrations in other communities.

Persons living in or near cities where the demonstrations are being carried out may, if they wish, do the following in support of the students:

1). Let the store managers know, by letter or telephone, how you feel about the matter.

2). Write letters to the editor of your local paper.

A most interesting and important fact which has just come to our attention is that Negro students in Salisbury have been served at lunch counters in the downtown section of that city for the past two years. This has been "without publicity or incident." This fact was pointed out in a statement from a committee of students at Livingstone College which was published in the Salisbury Post on Sunday, February 14th.

One store manager in Charlotte was reliably reported to have said that he is willing to serve Negroes at his lunch counter but that he feels that he must go along with the rest of the merchants. Most people agree that sooner or later discrimination at lunch counters and restaurants must end. Why not now? It can be done. It has been done in Salisbury!

STATEMENT ON THE NEGRO STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT

The current student demonstrations against segregated lunch counters and restaurants in North Carolina and other states are manifestations of a new spirit and attitude on the part of Negroes which has come about since 1954. The Supreme Court decision against school segregation and the pronouncements of the major church bodies against racial segregation in general have given Negroes a new sense of dignity and a new determination to achieve first class citizenship.

It would be a mistake, therefore, to look upon the current demonstrations simply as a wave of student pranks which will quickly subside. They are the result of accumulated frustrations on the part of students who are fully aware of their rights as American citizens and who believe that recognition of these rights is long overdue.

It would be a mistake also to assume that Negroes in general are not in sympathy with the students. While there are no doubt some differences of opinion as to method and strategy, the great majority of Negroes wholeheartedly approve the efforts of the students to break down barriers to the enjoyment of their full rights as citizens.

The lunch counter protests, with their spontaneous beginnings, their peaceful, non-violent methods, and their quiet persistence, have the appearance of a religiously motivated cause similar to the Montgomery, Alabama, bus strike of several years ago. In Montgomery, the failure of community leadership to sense the deep meaning and the strength of that protest brought tension, strife, and economic loss to that city for many months.

This must not happen in North Carolina. The time is <u>now</u> for state and community leadership to realize the serious and far-reaching nature of

these movements and to move quickly toward finding peaceful and honorable solutions.

A way can be found to deal with the moral, legal and economic aspects of the problem. The American tradition of decency and fair play would seem to demand that downtown dining facilities should be available to anyone who needs them and can pay for them.

In accomplishing this objective, the dignity and freedom of every individual must be respected; business must be allowed to operate without interference; and the law must be respected.

Confidence in the basic good judgement and sense of fair play of the majority of our citizens could be our most valuable asset in solving the problem. Experience in many areas of desegregation--in churches, schools, airports, and auditoriums, and particularly in the Armed Forces--has taught us that where policy is firmly agreed upon and where people are expected to behave properly toward each other, they almost always do. Except for our fears, many of our problems would melt away.

The present situation presents a challenge to the people of North Carolina as well as a threat to peaceful and rewarding human relations. Let the leadership of North Carolina demonstrate its competency to find a solution which will preserve moral justice and, at the same time, permit no business to suffer economic loss.

It can be done.

THE OFFICERS of the
N. C. Council on Human Relations

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary.

February 23, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones, Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I am mailing you, under separate cover, your copy of The Carolina Israelite which I carried away.

I did get the earlier flight out yesterday and was glad to get home a little earlier. I do appreciate all your help the two different times as it made things much easier.

Another favor, could you send us a copy of the article concerning Charles Jones in his testimony before the House Un-American Activities? Harold is very anxious to see this, and don't forget to send me a copy of the statement as you promised.

I talked with Paul Rilling today concerning the tax exempt business but he said he is getting in touch with you today anyway, so I gather that can be ironed out.

My sister just called from Winston-Salem, saying that fourteen Negro students were arrested in Winston-Salem today along with eleven white Wake Forest students who were supporting the Negro movement.

Again thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lec

February 25, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Congratulations on the good news of North Carolina's new tax exempt status. Enclosed you will find the North Carolina Council's check for the special Grant-In-Aid as detailed in Paul Rilling's letter of February 23.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
Secretary to Paul Rilling

Enc.

P.S. As Harold probably mentioned, we would like to have a copy of the Internal Revenue Service's letter for our files. We can make a copy here, if you will send us the original.

February 25, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones, Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thanks for the clipping which is enclosed.

Concerning the proposal you made about NEW SOUTH subscriptions, Harold, Paul Rilling and I are to get together as soon as Paul gets back from Florida and discuss it. Will let you know as soon as something is decided.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lsc
Encl.

March 15, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I would like to make my deferred visit to your office some time in the near future if we can find a mutually agreeable time. I realize you are probably rather busy these days with sit-downs popping all over your state. Of course, these activities would both be an argument for and against my coming at this time. I will be guided by your judgment.

For my schedule, the latter part of next week, say March 24 and 25, or some time the week of April 4 would be convenient.

Let me know your reaction.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

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—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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RAYMOND M. WHEELER
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T. FRANK WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

March 17, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have made plans to get out of Charlotte next week, and I have been held here for so long due to the illness of my wife that I hate to postpone my plans. For this reason I suggest that you come the week of April 4th.

I assume, since you did not mention it, that you cannot come the week of April 28, but if you could be here on April 30 it would be fine for we are working on a forum on the sit-downs, and you could be a member of the panel. Would this be at all possible?

These are great days -- the South in transition! Never a dull moment.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

March 23, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Following your suggestion I will plan to come on Friday, April 29 and stay over for the meeting on the 30th if this will be convenient for you.

I did not have this Saturday occupied and would not know what to do with a completely free Saturday, anyway.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

March 25, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Paul Rilling asked me to tell you he will be arriving Wednesday, March 30 via Eastern flight #558 at 6:14. PM He trusts this is the right date this time. Will you please make hotel reservations also.

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller

April 11, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I have not been able to run down the report you asked for concerning customer reaction at Macy's etc. This frustrates the heck out of me because I remember the report clearly and made reference to it in speeches 2 or 3 times years ago. The fact remains I cannot find the damn thing in my files, nor can we find it in SRC files. Nor does AJC or ADL have it. We are writing some of the New York people in the field, but in the meantime, I must report failure. Sorry.

We need your help on something else. We are readying a report here which will be a kind of analysis and interpretation of emerging community efforts to solve local sit-in crises. Our hope is to indicate some of the patterns being tried with emphasis on such successful break-throughs as exist and hopefully to have some influence on communities which have yet to move.

The enclosed list of questions will indicate the kind of thing we need to know. We are particularly concerned with your analysis of #8 in some depth. If possible, can you prepare or have prepared for us an analysis of efforts at solution in Salisbury and in Charlotte. We are particularly interested in Salisbury where some successes have been achieved. We would hope the reports could be in writing but informal in form, covering the points indicated and any other facts you consider pertinent.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

1. How did the problem arise ? Sit-ins, other demonstrations, threat of demonstration, etc.

2. What groups were involved in the demonstrations. Who were the leaders ?

3. Community response ?
   a. Economic leadership.
   b. Established, adult Negro leadership.
   c. Press.
   d. Clergy, white, Negro.
   e. Other.

4. What steps were taken toward negotiation, solution ?

5. What groups or individuals took the initiative toward ~~x~~ negotiation ?

6. If a bi-racial committee or commission was established, who were the members ? How was it established ?

7. What are the results, to date ?

8. What major fadtors in the situation explain the relative success or failure of efforts to resolve the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ conflict ?

9. What is the future prognosis ?

RP: To Sec. for Ken Moore

copies sent with letter

To: H. James
Jim Rodgers
Bill Bagwell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

1201 1960 APR 12 PM 4 03

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA62 SSC52

A CFA434 PD=CHARLOTTE NCAR 12 342PME=

:SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

PLEASE SEND AIR MAIL BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN HOPE=

HARRY S JONES.

Sent.
4/12/60
mf.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

LD
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T. FRANK WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

April 19, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In response to your letter of the 11th, I am enclosing a report I made to the Advisory Committee on Civil Rights last Saturday. This will answer some of your questions.

In Greensboro, it was Woolworth's Store that was the immovable object. The Mayor's Committee recommended that two-thirds or 70% of the counter be open to all and approximately one third be reserved for whites. I don't know whether the Negroes would have accepted this or not, but Woolworth's would not. I was told on good authority that it was the National Office of Woolworth's which refused to make the change - for what reason I don't know.

In Salisbury, when the "sit-downs" started, the President of Livingstone College, Dr. S. E. Duncan, met with the Mayor and city council members, some of the merchants and some ministers, and they agreed to go along with the current practice of some down-town stores of serving Negroes at the lunch counters. Woolworth's, I understand, was the only hold-out.

In Raleigh, the Mayor's Committee could come to no agreement. White conservatives would not agree on opening the lunch counters to all, and Negro members would accept no compromise. All that came out of their deliberations was a recommendation that the Mayor appoint a permanent Human Relations Committee. This, I understand, the Mayor has agreed to do.

The most hopeful situations right now are in Winston-Salem and Durham. I would not be surprised to hear of the

Winston-Salem Committee recommending complete desegregation of the lunch counters, and I think it might be accepted by the merchants. In Durham, I understand that certain business leaders are putting pressure on the merchants affected to open up their lunch counters.

In Charlotte, the Mayor is supposed to be setting up a nine-man committee to study the lunch counter problem, but the committee has not yet been announced. I think it possible, though not probable, that the problem may be solved before the Mayor's Committee gets to it.

Students have been meeting directly with some of the store managers in Charlotte. I don't know whether this has been true in other areas, except in Asheville. There have, as yet, been no "sit-ins" in Asheville, but students have been negotiating directly with store managers, and they hope to solve the problem without "sit-ins."

That's about it.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/ma

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Apr. 16, 1960

THE LUNCH COUNTER PROTEST MOVEMENT - A FACTUAL REPORT

Since February 1st Negro students, aided in some cases by white students, have been protesting against racial discrimination at lunch counters and restaurants in department stores, drug stores and variety stores in North Carolina. Just what legal rights are involved in this situation is not clear. A store owner may, or may not, have the legal right to exclude Negroes from one counter of his store which, in all other areas, is open to the public. This matter has never been specifically ruled on by the courts. Anyway, here is what has happened.

Starting in Greensboro on February 1st, the lunch counter protest spread quickly to other parts of the state. "Sit-ins" occurred in Winston-Salem and Durham on February 8th; in Fayetteville and Charlotte on February 9th; in Raleigh on February 10th; in Elizabeth City and High Point on February 11th; in Concord on February 12th; in Shelby on February 18th; in Henderson on February 25th; in Chapel Hill on February 28th; in Monroe on March 1st; in New Bern on March 17th; in Wilmington and Lenoir on March 19th; and in Statesville on March 21st. Since these beginnings, the "sit-ins" and picketing have continued intermittantly in several of these cities.

These demonstrations, on the whole, have been remarkably quiet and orderly. Among hundreds of demonstrators, only 6 arrests have been reported on charges other then trespassing. In Charlotte, one Negro student was arrested for "pushing" a white woman in a crowded store. Another was arrested for "shoving" a white man on the same occasion. A third was arrested for blocking the stairs. In High Point, two Negroes were arrested for "fighting" when attacked by white students. At Henderson, a Negro was arrested for beating a

white man whom he accused of kicking him.

Eight arrests of white persons have been reported. In Greensboro, one white man was arrested for assault and two for public drunkenness. In High Point, one white man was arrested for "fighting." In Raleigh, a white man was arrested for assault with a deadly weapon (a piece of chain). In Durham, two white girls were arrested for assault and battery (spitting on Negro demonstrators). In Shelby, two white youths wrenched a sign from a Negro picket and beat him with it, but no arrests were made.

Altogether, the press has reported 106 arrests on trespass charges. Forty-five Negro students were arrested in Raleigh; twelve Negro and ten white students were arrested in Winston-Salem; twenty-nine Negro students in New Bern; seven in Concord and two in Durham. In Monroe, a Negro adult--not a student--was arrested for trespassing.

Mayors' Committees have been set up to deal with the lunch counter problem in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, High Point and Raleigh. A Mayor's Committee is in process of formation in Charlotte. Durham has had a Mayor's Committee on Human Relations for some time.

In Greensboro, the Mayor's Committee consists of three members of the City Council, three members of the Chamber of Commerce, and three members of the Merchants Association. The one Negro member of the committee is a member of the City Council.

The Mayor's Committee in Winston-Salem consists of ten whites and ten Negroes. In High Point, the Committee is composed of 17 whites and three Negroes. In Raleigh, nine whites and ~~three~~ six Negroes. In Durham, seven whites and two Negroes.

To date, recommendations for the solution of the lunch counter problem have been made by two Mayors' Committees. The Committee in Greensboro

recommended that the lunch counters be divided, and 70 per cent be open to all and 30 per cent restricted to white customers. The Greensboro store owners affected did not accept this recommendation.

The Mayor's Committee in High Point recommended that the lunch counters be open to all on a sixty day trial basis. The merchants have not responded to this recommendation. In Raleigh, the Committee has announced that it has been unable to agree on any solution to the problem.

In Salisbury, there have been no student demonstrations for the reason that some downtown stores have been serving Negro students at lunch counters for the past two years. Recently, Negroes have been served at certain "white" lunch counters in Winston-Salem and High Point without incident and without publicity.

To date, no lunch counters with seats have been opened on an integrated basis as a result of the current protest movement. In one or two instances, seats have been removed and both races have been served on a stand-up basis. Certain merchants have indicated a willingness to desegregate their lunch counters if others would follow suit.

Since February 1st downtown merchants in three cities outside the state have desegregated their lunch counters. They are: San Antonio and Galveston, Texas, and Jefferson City, Missouri. There has been no serious trouble in any of these cities as a result of this change in policy.

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary
N. C. Council on Human Relations.

April 27, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We only received a few copies of "A Report On Nashville," but I have written Miss Louise Young asking her to send you the 50 copies you ordered.

Thanks for the good comment concerning the NEW SOUTH article, and I am sending you the requested copies under separate cover.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

April 26, 1960

TO: John Constable

Could you send me 50 copies of "A Report On Nashville" by Wallace Westfeldt? Also, 50 extra copies of NEW SOUTH for March?

Your report in the NEW SOUTH on the student protests was very good indeed.

Order submitted
4-27-60

HSJ.

April 28, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte , North Carolina

Dear Harry:

This will belatedly acknowledge your recent quarterly report to us.

I noted sadly that my blooper at the monthly forum in Charlotte had been picked up by at least three widely scattered papers. Good speeches never attract this much notice.

Any information concerning the legal interpretation of the sit-in situation would be helpful. If any kind of report or minutes came out of the legal committee meeting you reported we would appreciate them. Someone told me that the AFSC has such an analysis by Dan Pollett. If so, could you get us several copies?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

May 16, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Mr. Harry Boyte, currently chairman of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations will be moving to Charlotte, North Carolina on about the 30th of May. His address in Charlotte will be 237 Cottage Place. He has been a valuable worker in the local situation and should be of considerable help in the Charlotte Council. I hope you will at least pay him a courtesy call and invite his participation.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

BERG COLLECTION (GA. STATE)

July 13, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Congratulations on the successful solution of the sit-in crisis in Charlotte. This should have a significant and helpful impact on other situations throughout the South. I know that you and other leaders of the Council were heavily involved in these developments.

Congratulations too on the successful state of your financial drive. We were naturally very pleased here that the North Carolina Council was able to qualify for all available funds.

I am sorry that you weren't able to carry through with plans for the Raleigh organization but there were a number of developments in the field of human rights that we did not foresee last fall.

Let me know how your plans are shaping up for the fall and how we can help. I trust I will be getting to Charlotte some time in the early fall. I hope you have had or will be having shortly a well-merited vacation.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

July 14, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I am enclosing two of Ben Muse's reports on recent visits to North Carolina. They are for your personal information only, but I thought you would be interested in his findings.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billing
Field Director

PMB/sm
Enclosures

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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GREENSBORO

WALTER N. RIDLEY
ELIZABETH CITY

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

T. FRANK WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

August 3, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for sending me Ben Muse's reports on Raleigh and Laurinburg. They contain some very useful information. I have been working in Raleigh this summer getting the leadership lined up. We'll have something going there this fall, I'm sure.

Lunch counter desegregation now doesn't make front page news. A few days ago when three counters were desegregated in Durham, it was reported on about page 7 and about two inches of space! I thought Durham would be the last city; now I guess it will be Raleigh.

I will be on vacation from August 15th until the end of the month. Will spend about a week at Estes Park in Colorado with three brothers and their families.

Enjoyed your last news letter, and will be looking forward to the next one.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

September 2, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I have not been in touch with you for some time. I trust that you have had a good summer and a restful vacation and that Mrs. Jones is in better health.

We have been most intrigued and interested here in the saga of the Indians at Dunn. They are getting excellent human interest treatment in the national media. Has the North Carolina Council, as the state's only tri-racial organization, taken any position or action?

Let me know if there is anything we should be coordinating and whether I should try to schedule a trip through Charlotte sometime in September.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MEMORANDUM September 19, 1960

To: State Directors

From: Paul Rilling

September 1 has come and gone, and we have only one quarterly report.

Dear Paul:

I don't believe my report has ever been later before, but since returning from my vacation I have been swamped with work, getting the Charlotte Council started off, getting the leadership lined up for the Raleigh Council, getting the September Bulletin out, and there has just been no time for reports. I'm taking off for Raleigh this morning, Tuesday, and as I see it now, I cannot get to this report before next Sunday. Marion Wright is coming down Saturday for a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. I'll do the best I can on the report.

Harry S. Jones

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

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Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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CHARLOTTE

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T. FRANK WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

October 5, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for the two checks from SRC; one for $975.00 and the other for $1400.00. The latter was a nice surprise--it was larger than I had anticipated. This will help a lot.

We had a good meeting in Raleigh on Sept. 29th; fifty-five present--some very important people. They voted unanimously to organize a council in Raleigh, and set up an organizing committee to present a plan of organization at the next meeting.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

October 13, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your recent quarterly report. I am sorry I got everyone confused concerning the due date this time.

Congratulations on the promising developments in Raleigh. You seem to be in good shape concerning a future organization there. Perhaps by this time it is already in being.

I will check our recent correspondence, but if I don't already have it, would you give me more details on the incident regarding the young Methodist minister who was moved out of Charlotte because he had entertained Negroes in his home.

Congratulations on your new secretary. I know from first-hand experience how important a competent secretary is in a one man operation.

Let me know if you have been able to do anything in behalf of Bob Hughes.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

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CHAPEL HILL

October 31, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

For the second time our application to the Post Office to mail our bulletins at the special rate for non-profit organizations has been turned down.

The first application was made prior to our obtaining federal tax exemption. Since this is one of the few questions the post office department asks on the application, we thought this might make a difference. So, after we obtained tax exemption we applied again. Here is the latest reply:

> "The additional evidence submitted by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, which has been carefully reviewed, does not establish that this Council is actually an educational organization within the meaning of Section 134.511, Postal Manual. Accordingly, the attached application should be disapproved under Sections 134.512 and 134.52, Postal Manual."

Is there anything we can do about this?

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

PR - fyi
S.M. - File

November 8, 1960

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human
Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

If it's any comfort, we've had the same treatment from the Post Office as you. In our case, the special rate, granted us a year ago, is being cancelled. The reason given is the same as in your case.

We are appealing this revocation in a letter mailed today, but I'm pessimistic. I'll let you know what happens.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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RECEIVED
NOV 16 1960

November 15, 1960

TO: Harold Fleming or
Paul Rilling

From: Harry S. Jones

We are embarrassed to find that our financial records have not been audited since 1956. Arrangements have been made for an audit next week.

Do you want this audit to cover the records since the last audit in 1956? Or would it be satisfactory to have the audit cover the last year only?

Would appreciate your letting me know by return mail.

HSJ.

November 16, 1960

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human
Relations
121 E. Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Since both Harold and Paul are out of the office, I will answer your memo of November 15.

I believe that I am correct in saying that for our purposes only an audit of the past year will be necessary.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

November 28, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Recents visits to New Orleans have completely messed up my schedule. I will not be able to come to Charlotte on December 2 as we had tentatively planned. If it would be convenient, I could come on Monday, December 12.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Dec. 12 will be ok. Let me know when you will arrive. Will look forward to seeing you.

H.S.J.

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

December 21, 1960

TO: Paul Rilling

Did I suggest January 26 and 27 for our get-together in Atlanta?

I'm worried about this because already I have two important dates during that week: the Raleigh Council on the 26th and our State Board meeting on the 28th.

So, I hope you will suggest some February dates for the Atlanta get-together. So far my calendar is clear for February.

I hope you will be able to attend our Board Meeting in January.

H.S.J.

COPY

December 30, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Council on Human Relations of N. C.
121 E. First Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I am enclosing a check for $150.00 for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations as an additional donation before the year ends.

In 1961, with God's help, I will use a different system. My scheduled speeches in the South (which I think so far amounts to about $2500.00) will be donated to the Council and we can later decide on the proper allocations.

I would like to run an advertisement, a good sized one, in the local papers setting forth our views against the building of the separate Negro Junior College and the separate "white" Junior College. If both these resources were combined, we would be able to get a wonderful faculty and our city would have something of great value instead of plodding along on the segregated basis, which results in nothing but junk, because all the "educators" and all the authorities keep thinking about [redacted] "Let's keep'em separate."

We have a tough fight on our hands because we are dealing with "respectable" segregationists and them is the worst kind. I think we should list the names of the Negro churches and other societies who are against the building of a segregated junior college.

Quite frankly our state of North Carolina (along with Luther Hodges and so many others) is getting a reputation around the

country of being very "noble" in this matter, but of course when you consider that we have exactly two Negro children in an "integrated" school system of some 30,000 students, this "nobility" is a complete fake and the time has come for us to become a little more active in this matter. I will pay for these advertisements and I would like for you to pave the way so that we can have plenty of signatures.

It is important that we stick to the principle laid down by the Frenchman, Gide, "Don't let the bastards have it all their own way."

Sincerely yours,

HG

Harry Golden

HG:ip
CC: Dr. Raymond Wheeler (Charlotte, N.C.)
Mr. James Wechsler (New York, N.Y.)
Mr. Harold Fleming (Atlanta, Ga.)
Mr. Ralph McGill (Atlanta, Ga.)
Mr. Kelly Alexander (Charlotte, N.C.)
Mr. Roy Wilkins (New York, N.Y.)
Mr. Irving M. Engel (New York, N.Y.)
Editor of Commentary (New York, N.Y.)
Mr. Harold Ribalow (New York, N.Y.)
Mr. Walter Klein (Charlotte, N.C.)
Mr. Thurgood Marshall (New York, N.Y.)
Mr. Kays Gary (Charlotte, N.C.)
Mr. Julian Scheer (Charlotte, N.C.)
Mr. Jonathan Daniels (Raleigh, N.C.)
Mr. John Wheeler (Durham, N.C.)

January 11, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

My intentions and my schedule continue to conflict. I am anxious to make a board meeting of the North Carolina Council some time this spring and I would enjoy coming to High Point. My schedule for the 26th and 27th is tight, however, and would give me no time to consult with you and the AFSC people in advance of the meeting. When is the next meeting after January 28? Perhaps I should look forward to that date. I would be able to get to High Point for the meeting itself, but had hoped to come when I had a little more leeway.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

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CHAPEL HILL

January 12, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The next meeting of our board will be in April, probably April 22 or 29. The date will be set at the meeting on the 28th of this month.

It would be better, of course, if you could have more time. I was going to suggest that you come to Charlotte, and that we ride over together Saturday morning. High Point is about 75 miles from here.

Whatever you decide will be all right with me. Let me know.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

January 17, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I believe I must reluctantly pass up the board meeting January 28. That week is simply too crowded with other events that cannot be deferred. I still hope to meet with you and the board some time this spring, and will reserve both the dates of April 22 and 29 in hopes that you will invite me to attend that one.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

January 18, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third St, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your recent quarterly report which I am finally getting around to acknowledging. I hope that your efforts to put out a brochure on merit employment in North Carolina prove effective. Several other groups are working in this general direction and need the encouragement of a successful precedent.

Your Raleigh Council continues to show real promise. Let me know if we can help with an outside speaker or any special materials.

I have been invited to address an NSA sponsored human relations institute at Greensboro College next month. Do you know anything about this meeting? Do you have any advice concerning the invitation?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

February 8, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 109
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your note concerning the postponement of your executive committee meeting to February 11. I am afraid I will still have to wait until the April meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

© The Martin Luther King, Jr. Papers Project

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Paul:

Because of ice on the roads, our executive committee meeting was postponed from Jan 28 to Feb 11.

We will meet at the YMCA in High Point at 1:00 P.M.

Will be glad to have you attend this meeting if you can make it.

H.S.J.

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

April 5, 1961

TO: Paul Rilling

Thanks for the March Newsletter. Good work.

My home telephone number is: JAckson 3 5790.

Incidentally, speaking of trends, the ruling of the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals on March 2nd, on Little Rock Schools, has about pull the rug out from under the School Assignment Laws. The ruling should have a bearing on two cases here in North Carolina--the Mecklenburg (Charlotte) County case, and especially the Durham case. Decisions are expected soon.

HSJ.

April 6, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I am planning to attend your board meeting in Greensboro April 22 as we decided some time ago. Let me know if you think it would be wise for me to come to Charlotte Friday for some talk together. It also develops that I will be in Greensboro Saturday, April 15 to address a YWCA college workshop at the invitation and expense of the regional Y office here.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

April 7, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your quarterly report. You have made a fine fight over the Carver College issue in Charlotte. Even if you seem to be losing, you have left no stone unturned and undoubtedly have had a useful educational effect on the community. The presentation of a resolution by 16 Negro organizations was impressive and I remember your suggesting this strategy some time ago. We had not heard here of the projected lawsuit by Negro doctors. I hope it comes off.

Let us know what response occurred to your letters relating to Race Relations Sunday. There has been some pressure on us to mail out material and otherwise encourage observance of the occasion. We might be somewhat guided by your experience.

The news from Wake Forest, Davidson, and Duke is heartening and might have some influence on other laggard institutions such as Emory.

Give me some idea as it goes along as to your "hour of opportunity" TV programs. How well has it done and what public reaction is it receiving? This might be the kind of approach that would be adaptable in other communities.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

April 10, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

J. J. Brewbaker is planning a trip to Tennessee in May to consult with various school superintendents. Are there places in North Carolina where you think his visit might be particularly helpful at this time?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

April 13, 1961

TO: Paul Rilling

I am going to be away from the office on Wednesday and Thursday of next week for conferences and meetings in Durham and Raleigh. Will be returning to Charlotte about Friday noon.

I will be leaving here at about 10:30 on Saturday morning for the meeting beginning with lunch at one o'clock in Greensboro. If you could get into Charlotte by that time on Saturday, we would have two hours or so to talk on the road over. Will this be okay?

I suggested to Henry Ruark that we set aside ten to fifteen minutes on the agenda for you to bring greetings and news from SRC.

HSJ.

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Apr. 14, 1961

Paul:

If you find it best to come into Charlotte on Friday, we'd be glad to have you spend the night at our house — we have lots of room.

As you may remember, we are not far from the airport. Let me know.

H.S.J.

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

April 16, 1961

TO: Paul Rilling

About Brewbaker. We're waiting here for federal court decisions in the Mecklenburg County and the Durham school cases. After the Little Rock decision of March 2--Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals-- I can't imagine these decisions going against the Negroes. I think the school assignment laws are about finished as means of continuing segregation.

So. I should think that Brewbaker might be welcomed in some North Carolina cities, particularly Durham. I believe they are going to have to begin to take positive steps to eliminate discrimination.

I hope Brewbaker will make tentative plans to visit North Carolina. We should know more about the situation within a short time--a matter of weeks.

We can talk more about it when you are here.

Harry

May 4, 1961

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Many thanks for your letter of April 27 and your warm good wishes.

Thank you, too, for your suggestion of a new staff man. He is someone who I have had very much in mind.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mf

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CHAPEL HILL

April 27, 1961

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

First, congratulations on your appointment as Director of SRC. I anticipate the continued growth and increased prestige of SRC under your leadership.

The person I thought might fit into the job of Research Director turns out to be unavailable at this time.

The only other person I know of who has the qualifications for the job is Bill Bagwell, now with the American Friends Service Committee in High Point. I understand that you want to find a Negro for the job if this is possible. If not, Bill Bagwell would, I think, be an excellent man for the job.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

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CHAPEL HILL

June 9, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for the $2100 check representing matching funds from Southern Regional Council.

You asked in your May newsletter for the name of the state president of the AFL-CIO in North Carolina. He is Millard Barbee, P. O. Box 10805, Raleigh (Tel. TEmple 3-6678). I do not know him personally but will make a point of calling on him on my next trip to Raleigh. He is a member of the N. C. Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

You asked also about the advisability of sending the newsletter to board members and local council officers. I doubt it, since I think it likely that you may at times want to say things to us that you wouldn't want to say to board members or others.

I am planning on attending the Fisk Institute for the last week.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

June 12, 1961

TO: Members and Friends of the Council

FROM: Harry S. Jones

We are enclosing a copy of the June issue of Southern School News. This is a monthly publication which gives a factual and unbiased account of what is happening in the Southern states as a result of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955 outlawing enforced racial segregation in the public schools.

Anyone who wants to be informed in this area cannot afford to be without the Southern School News. You will find an envelope and subscription card enclosed. I recommend that you make use of it.

If you are already a subscriber, would you kindly hand the enclosed sample copy to someone who might be interested?

C
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P
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NC - Jones

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—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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LAURINBURG

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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

July 31, 1961

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your July 21 memo to the members of the Southern Regional Council. It is a very heartening statement and will be welcomed, I am sure, by the SRC members.

The new staff members appear to be well qualified for their jobs. All-in-all, things seem to be looking up for SRC.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

NC
Jones

August 7, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I would apologize for being late in acknowledging your latest quarterly report, but I think I said that last time. We appreciated your analysis of the impact of the Freedom Rides here, and thought it accurate and useful.

You would be interested to know that Nat Griswold reports a development in Little Rock similar to the Harding High School situation in Charlotte. The school board in Little Rock has decided to transfer one of the junior high schools to an all-Negro institution and was met with the counter-proposal of desegregation if necessary to prevent such a move. I don't know yet how it will turn out, or has turned out by now.

It was good to see you at Fisk recently.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

September 20, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your recent Quarterly Report. We were interested to hear that the conference with the governor came off and that his response was receptive. North Carolina seems to be moving ahead nicely with the desegregation of Indians, at any rate.

Give us your evaluation of Mayor Brookshire's appointed committee on human relations. I don't believe we have any data on the size and nature of the group. The Mayor's speechmaking activity in the area of race relations is certainly encouraging.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

DAM BOND SEA

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PR

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CHAPEL HILL

September 26, 1961

Dr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

You asked about our Mayor's Committee on Human Relations in Charlotte. It has some good people on it. In fact, seven members of the executive committee of our Charlotte Council are on it! But it has some very conservative people on it too, so it remains to be seen whether it will be anything more than a debating society.

The Chairman of our Charlotte Council, Dr. Luther Kelly, Jr., was so enthusiastic about the Mayor's Committee that he proposed at our meeting in July that our Council perhaps should disband. But the overwhelming sentiment was that we should continue our program at least until the Mayor's Committee demonstrates that it means business, and that it has an effective program.

The Mayor means well but some of us fear that he has a very limited understanding of the problems of race relations, and like many another "moderate" is more interested in "good race relations" than he is in justice and equality of opportunity.

Anyway, we will do everything we can to encourage the Mayor's Committee and to supply it with information and challenges. Since our two committees overlap, we will be on the inside as well as on the outside!

Incidentally, our work with ministers on desegregating our Charlotte restaurants is bearing fruit. Four of our top ministers went to see the Mayor last Friday, and now they are

Dr. Paul Rilling September 26, 1961

waiting for our business leaders to come back from Dallas (they're on a special three-day trip there) to tackle them on the problem. It is hoped that they discuss this problem with the right Dallas leaders, and learn from them.

Incidentally, Paul, will you be sure that the check for our fourth quarter allotment ($900) gets here no later than October 1st. We need it bad!

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

PS: Our executive committee meets in Greensboro, St. James Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, October 7, at 2:30 p.m. Any word for us? And, of course, you are always invited to attend.

October 2, 1961

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for the information on the Mayor's Committee in Charlotte.

I think I have no particular word for your Executive Committee meeting October 7. I believe you can tell them that in all probability SRC support for next year will not be below the present level and will be available on approximately the same basis as this year.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

October 10, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

If you find it necessary we can arrange a loan to the North Carolina Council of $1,000 whenever you need it. There would be some problem, however, in carrying the loan over into 1963. We would hope that you would find it possible to repay it by the end of this year or that it would be convenient for you to let us deduct it from your first or your first and second quarterly installments in 1963. If this would not meet your needs, let us know and we will discuss it further here.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Elling
Director of Field Activities

PH:mm

NC — HJ

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October 19, 1961

Dr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The members of the Charlotte Mayor's Committee on Human Relations who are also members of our Charlotte Council report that there is real hope that some constructive work will be done.

One important function which we can perform will be to supply the Mayor's Committee with information. I would like to send them the SRC Special Report on "The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation." There are 29 members of the committee. Could you send me that number?

And what other SRC materials would you suggest? Some numbers of the New South, of course, would be appropriate. What information do you have on the desegregation of restaurants and hotels in Louisville and other Southern cities?

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

L-20
L-22
NS - June '61
NS - Sept '60
Case 4 Int
Student Protest

HSJ:reb

P.S. The one thousand dollar check came yesterday. Many thanks. HSJ

NC
HJ

October 27, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room ~~301~~ 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Under separate cover we are sending the following items for you to supply to the Charlotte Mayor's Committee:

"The Case for Integration" - Thompson
"The Student Protest Movement - A Recapitulation" - Special Report
L-Reports 20 and 22
New South June 1961 and September 1960.

WF
Please send 30 of each

"Biracial Conventions and the South" in the September, 1960, New South contains some material on hotel desegregation.

A list of SRC publications is enclosed; if you think any other listed materials would be useful, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Enc.

NC-HJ

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CHAPEL HILL

November 24, 1961

Dr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for your letter of the 21st. We shall be happy to get the $5,700 from SRC, and hope the extra $200 will be forthcoming also. I am sure that we can raise the necessary matching funds.

You probably know that our annual meeting is to be in Charlotte on December 6th with Leslie Dunbar as the main speaker. You know, too, that you have a standing invitation to attend this and any other meeting we have.

Incidentally, the Raleigh Council has a dinner meeting on November 30 with J. M. Dabbs as the speaker.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

NC - H Jones

December 19, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We would very much appreciate your securing some information for us about several military bases in North Carolina. Concerning Fort Bragg, Fayetteville, could you find answers to the following questions?

1. Do Negro families live on the base?

2. If there are schools on the base, are they segregated? By this I mean do Negroes actually attend whether or not the schools are officially open.

3. Are there off-base schools near the base which serve exclusively or overwhelmingly military personnel? If so, are they segregated?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

NC - HJ

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CHAPEL HILL

December 26, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I hope you will send us the full $900 allotment on January 1st, for apparently Harry Golden is not going to get any monty to us until sometime in January.

You may remember that he wrote us in October and said that we could count on $2500 but that he would not get it to us before December or January, depending on how he can work it out on his tax deductions. He has a latter from me saying that we can use some of this money this month if he can give us part of it. Since I haven't heard from him, it probably means that it will be in January.

We have done right well these last two months which are ordinarily very lean months for us. On income in November was $449.50 and this month $806.00. We have managed to pay most all of our bills except my Dec. 15th salary.

If you can send us the $900 we will, in all probably, get the $1000 back to you in January.

I hope you have had a good Christmas, and that the New Year will be a profitable one for you.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

NC-HJ

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January 3, 1962

Dr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Rev. Robert A. Massey, pastor of the College Heights Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, writes as follows:

1. Negro families do live on the base at Fort Bragg.

2. They only have elementary schools on the base, and all pupils on the base attend those schools on an integrated basis.

3. Those persons in secondary schools, attend Fayetteville City schools. However, these schools are segregated.

In regard to No. 3, I take it that there are no off-base schools serving exclusively or overwhelmingly the military personnel. All high school pupils go into the city to the Fayetteville high schools, which are segregated.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

NC
HJ

January 3, 1962
(Dictated January 2)

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I guess by now Santa Claus will have delivered the news of your full allotment. I hope Harry Golden comes through soon. We will have to deduct a portion of the loan from your April 1st allotment otherwise. Let us not dwell further on this gruesome possibility.

My sense of duty impells me to schedule my annual good will trip to the North Carolina Council. When would you suggest? Would the next meeting of your board or executive committee be an appropriate occasion? I might enjoy meeting with the Raleigh or Charlotte group if this were convenient. Let me know your suggestions.

I hope that you and the North Carolina Council have a profitable New Year.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

NC
HJ

January 18, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The indications of constructive reaction to the conference between the Governor and NCCHR are impressive. John Wheeler indicated that portions of the memorandum you filed have crept into statements of the Governor virtually unchanged. The meeting with Negro members of state boards and commissions is a good idea. Perhaps it could be applied in Tennessee and Kentucky, if not in other Southern states.

The talk of real desegregation in Charlotte is most encouraging. Perhaps we could help meet the costs of bringing some consultants along this line to Charlotte. The present Baltimore superintendent would be a possibility, so would the superintendent of Baltimore at the time of desegregation, Dr. Fischer.

I note the decision of your Executive Committee that you should be visiting other communities in North Carolina in the weeks ahead, not to organize local Councils but to interview key people, etc.. Let me know where you go and how fruitful this approach seems to be.

Let me know your thoughts for state staff meeting agenda.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

NC - HJ

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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

January 31, 1962

Dr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

You asked for a copy of our latest brochure. I presume you mean a piece of promotional literature. All we have at the present time is the enclosed information sheet which we use in our solicitation letters.

A sheet explaining our membership and fund-raising methods is also enclosed.

Some topics which, I think, should be on the agenda of our staff meeting are:

1). What change has taken place in the general climate of opinion on segregation and desegregation?

2). What indications do we have of pressures to be applied from Washington?

3). How effective is the new President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity?

4). What type of program will best advance the cause of equal job opportunities?

5). How can we help communities advance beyond token integration?

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

NC-
#5

February 22, 196[illegible]

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Mr. J. J. Brewbaker, our Public School Consultant, indicates that he will be visiting school superintendents in Raleigh and Charlotte in April. We would appreciate it if you could send us any background information relating to the school situation in these cities which would help Brewbaker in his conferences.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

NC
HJ

March 1, 1962

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Bob Coles, the psychiatrist you met here at the state staff meeting, is interested in stopping off in Charlotte during the course of a trip through that area in mid-March. He is, I believe, writing you the specific dates. He's particularly anxious to talk with the one Negro boy in Myers Park High School, and he would also like to chat with some of the white students in his classes, and some of his teachers. Anything you could do in the way of making appointments or arranging contacts for Dr. Coles would be appreciated. (He also plans to visit Gurnsville and Asheville; however, he has been in touch with Rosalia Hill, who is arranging appropriate interviews.)

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director,
Field Activities

PR:mm

NCHJ

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—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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ROCKY MOUNT

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March 13, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

About all the information I have been able to gather on the TV programs you asked about is that "Walk In My Shoes" was seen in Charlotte, Greensboro and Raleigh but we can't be sure which stations carried the program.

"Atlanta - 1961" was seen in Raleigh and in Greensboro, and probably in Charlotte, but again we are not sure which stations.

I'm afraid this isn't much help but it is about all the information we can give you without doing a major research job.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

NC HS

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March 2, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I'm sorry to be late with the information about blackouts on TV programs, but I haven't figured out any reliable way to get this information. I have written to some people in several communities in the state and will send you what information I get in the next few days.

Before our conference in Atlanta, you asked me for copies of our memo to the Governor. I had these in my brief case in Atlanta, but forgot to take them out, so I brought them back home. Do you still want them?

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

Yes — written memo
PR

NC - HJ

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March 26, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Gorman Mattison, former head of our United Fund in Charlotte, and now vice-president of Ketchum, Inc., with offices in Charlotte, has undertaken to get a group of people to underwrite the $1,000 loan we obtained from Southern Regional Council last fall. You will receive a letter from him before the end of the week. (Filed under NC - Grants-in-aid -)

The main point of this letter is to say that we desperately need the quarterly allotment due on April 1st.

Mr. Mattison has already obtained a $100 gift, so you can cut our $900 allotment down to $800. But we will be in bad shape if we do not get the $800.

The Charlotte Council is at last waking up to the financial situation, and is planning several fund-raising efforts, so I am optimistic about the future. If we can get through the next two months, I think we will be all right.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

N L HJ

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April 3, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for the $800 check which was received today. This just about takes care of all expenses to date.

Fund-raising dinners, on a modest scale, are being planned in both Charlotte and the Durham-Chapel Hill area. And if Mattison and Lowe come thru with the remaining $900 on the loan from Southern Regional Council, we'll be over the hump.

You will probably receive a letter from Dr. John M. Lewis in Raleigh asking if you will speak at a meeting of the Raleigh Council. I hope you can work this in your schedule, for the Raleigh Council needs a "shot in the arm." I have left them pretty much on their own since January 1st and they haven't done much.

Is the voter registration project off the ground yet? There was an item in local papers recently about the NAACP drive. What is the status of the project now, and what part are the State Councils to have in it? Maybe I have missed a memo from your office about it.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

NC-HJ

April 10, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your letter of April 5. I agree with you on the liaison point. We had more Newsletters last year than during previous years, but still fell far short of every month. I'm getting out one this month and will make an intensified effort to meet your monthly standards.

We will see what the others say concerning the possibility of a summer meeting.

I would welcome an invitation to go to Raleigh if one should be forthcoming.

Let me know when it might be appropriate for me to come to North Carolina to attend a board or executive committee meeting, or perhaps just to meet with you and talk with the current state president.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

NC
HJ

April 23, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Congratulations on the fine publicity given your recent statement on school desegregation. I just noted the very fine coverage in the current issue of Southern School News.

I hope your finances are coming along. We will have to take a somewhat larger bite out of the next quarterly check in order to get the money back into circulation to other states and to look toward total payment by the end of the year.

Thank you for your recent quarterly report. I hope that you are eating despite the negative balance of funds available.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PRR:mm

NC HJ

May 1, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

Paul has asked me to let you know that he is already committed to a meeting of the Georgia board on May 12, but that he would like to come to the May 9 annual meeting of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

NC HJ

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April 27, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

There are two events coming up which you might be interested in attending. One is the annual meeting of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on May 9. The speakers will be Ralph McGill and Harry Golden.

The other is our executive committee meeting on Saturday, May 12, at 2:30 p.m. in Greensboro.

If you cannot make either of these, choose your own date and let me know a few days in advance. Most any time after the 12th would be okay.

I had hoped the Raleigh Council would set up a meeting in May and invite you to speak. They may yet do so.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

NC-HJ

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

May 2, 1962

TO: Executive Committee Members

FROM: Harry S. Jones

The dinner in Durham on Monday night with Harry Golden as speaker was very successful. For the first time members and friends of the Council in that area got together, enjoyed a good meal and good fellowship, heard something about the Council, and were inspired and entertained by Harry Golden's wit and humor. The group agreed that this kind of meeting should be held at least once a year.

The Durham Herald made the meeting the leading article on its second front page on Tuesday morning. Other papers carried Harry Golden's proposal to pay the return fair to New Orleans for Negroes sent North by the White Citizens Council. It is a new Golden Plan for "free vacations for Southern Negroes."

In addition to the profit on the dinner itself, we received contributions amounting to $116.00. The net proceeds to the Council, including the contributions, was $384.45.

Our Charlotte dinner is scheduled for May 9, at 6:30 p.m., at the Charlotte YWCA. Ralph McGill will be the guest speaker. He will be introduced by Harry Golden. A reservation card is enclosed (if you have not already received one).

Dear Paul:

Will look forward to your coming to Charlotte for the meeting on May 9th. Will your wife come with you? Will be glad to have her also as an guest. Do you want me to make a hotel reservation?

Hope you will plan to be here all or a good part of Thursday, the 9th, so we can have some time to talk. There won't be much time on the day before the meeting.

Sincerely,

Harry

NC - HJ

May 7, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I will be coming up the evening of May 9 for the meeting and will plan to stay over Thursday, May 10, so that we can have some time to "coordinate." I hope that I will have some time to meet and talk with your current state president during my visit.

Publicity on Harry Golden's speech was excellent. I read it last week in both Jackson, Miss., and New Orleans papers during my visit to those parts. My wife will not be making the trip with me. Do make me a hotel reservation for Wednesday night. I'll arrive in Charlotte at 4:57 P.M..

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

NC-HJ

May 22, 1962

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of May 18 in which you sent us information pertaining to voter registration efforts in North Carolina. We appreciate receiving the names and addresses of the organizations mentioned in your letter.

We have not made a grant to the North Carolina State Conference of Branches, N.A.A.C.P. as such, but we have made a grant to the national office of N.A.A.C.P. with the understanding that a portion of the grant will be spent toward voter registration efforts in North Carolina. The National Urban League will carry on a registration program in Winston-Salem, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will work in Elizabeth City and Chowan County. N.A.A.C.P. has promised to work in High Point, Fayetteville, Charlotte, Rocky Mount, Wilmington, and Edenton.

We are pleased at the reports which we have been getting regarding the registration effort in Durham, since we made a grant to the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs to assist in this project.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB/mr

Copy to Paul Rilling

To Paul Billing

C
O
P
Y

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

May 18, 1962

Mr. Wiley Brenton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Brenton:

Paul Billing has asked the directors of State Councils on Human Relations to write you regarding voter registration efforts in our state and to suggest what organizations are best equipped to carry on this work.

I understand that the state NAACP has already received a grant from the project. In addition to the NAACP and its local chapters, I might suggest some other local groups which might be interested in voter education work:

Greensboro Citizens Association
Henry E. Frye, President
P. O. Box 401
Greensboro, N. C.

Asheville-Buncombe County Citizens Organization
Rosalie Hill
Allen High School
Asheville, N. C.

Raleigh Citizens Association
Dr. Grady Davis
Shaw University
Raleigh, North Carolina

I understand that a very good voter registration project is now underway in Durham, sponsored either by the NAACP or the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. John H. Wheeler is chairman of the latter.

MDB

C
O
P
Y

Of course, the League of Women Voters is active in most communities in this state, and voter registration is a part of their program. Here in Charlotte they have been setting up stations in shopping centers, urging people to register.

This is about all the information I can give you at the present time, but I will keep the project in mind and send any further information that may come to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

NC-HJ

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May 17, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for sending promptly our matching funds, less $450. For the first time in a long time, we have some surplus funds in the bank.

How about the Institute at Fisk? It is getting close and we will want to know which week we are to attend so that we can begin to make plans.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

NC - HJ

May 22, 1962

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Harry:

Our contingency funds are quite limited, as I keep telling you. I think, however, that we could make available $100 for your mail project. This is all we will be able to do on this and it obviously will not solve your problems, but perhaps at least it will buy you a couple of months.

Concerning your question relating to the conference on employment opportunities, I would urge that you write to Mr. John Binkley, Director of Education of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. This is one of their chief emphases and John himself participated in a conference sponsored by the Georgia Council in March of this year. I am sending you the agenda for a recent national conference which the President's Committee sponsored, which had a similar purpose. The pencil check marks are beside the names of persons that I know to be particularly useful in this area. I am also enclosing a copy of the program of the Georgia Council workshop, although this was more a conference of committed persons rather than business leaders, etc..

I don't think I have any other thoughts on this at this time. If you see it as useful after you have made

preliminary inquiries, we could draw up a suggested plan or I could meet with your planning committee. I suspect, however, that you may be able to get more effective planning assistance from John Binkley. Remember, too, that John Hope, whom you know, is on the staff of the President's Committee.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director,
Field Activities

PR:mm

Under separate cover;
Program, Community Leaders Conference
Program, Ga. Council Workshop

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ROBERT A. MASSEY
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C. P. MORRIS
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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

May 14, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

For the past several months it has been necessary for us to limit our mailings of bulletins and reports because of the lack of funds. While our situation is improved at the moment, we cannot be sure that we will be able to mail our next bulletins to our entire mailing list of some two thousand.

I understand that you have some special funds for specific projects, and I would like to apply for $150 from these funds for our direct mail project. This help would insure complete mailing for May, July and Spetember, and if we are lucky we may be able to make additional mailings in June and August.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Paul:

Do you have any suggestions to make regarding a conference on employment opportunities for Negroes? (See copy of letter).

H.S.J.

C
O
P
Y

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

May 18, 1962

Dr. Herman Long
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Herman:

Governor Terry Sanford has asked that we draw up tentative plans for a conference of leaders of government agencies and private industry to consider the problems of increasing employment opportunities for Negroes in North Carolina. What we have in mind is a one-day conference, probably from ten o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon.

We have had several conferences with the Governor and he has recently made several public statements showing his concern for the problem of low income for Negro families.

Could you make any suggestions about setting up such a conference and what the agenda might be? Have there been other conferences of this type from which we might get some suggestions?

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

NC
HJ

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Charlotte, N. C.

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ROCKY MOUNT

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CHAPEL HILL

June 4, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for the extra hundred dollars to help out on our direct mail project. I believe we can keep it going now, at least through the summer.

What has been the response of the State Council directors to the Fisk Institute, July 2-6? I will plan to attend the institute anyway, but I hope the other directors will be there.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

NC-
HJ

June 22, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I certainly enjoyed attending the meeting in Charlotte and having the opportunity to hear Ralph McGill. The return from the Durham and the Charlotte dinners indicates, I think, the value of this kind of rund-raising activity. I believe this is a format that could be adopted by a number of the state Councils.

The news of developments in Charlotte generally is encouraging. You probably can claim the supplemental matching funds now available as per our recent letter to you. Would you like these applied to you loan repayment, or would you prefer the cash?

We will be leaving Atlanta Saturday for our vacation in Europe. Will be getting back about August 12. I hope that you and your family have a pleasant summer.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

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August 17, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for the supplemental matching funds of $200. They came at a good time.

Negroes from Monroe told me last night that there may be a demonstration next Sunday even though the kidnap trial has been postponed awaiting the outcome of the extradition case in Ohio.

I gave the Mayor a copy of "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement" which he was to pass on the the Police Chief. Hope this may do some good.

Will keep you informed.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

August 22, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

You will remember that we require each state Council to have a professional audit of their books once each year. According to our records, the North Carolina Council did file an audit with us for the year 1960 but not as yet for the year 1961. I need to have an audit in hand or indications from you that one is in progress in time for our Executive Committee meeting September 20.

If you have sent in an audit for 1961 and we have misplaced it please let me know and I'll run it down here.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

September 14,,1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We apologize here for swallowing the 413 figure that has been thrown about in the national press, particularly since you had notified us otherwise. Thanks for calling my attention to it.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of
Field Activities

PR:mm

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CHAPEL HILL

October 25, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The enclosed is one of the best statements of its kind that I have seen. It was presented to the City Council of Raleigh on October 15.

It is my thought that this might be used in the New South. We are distributing it to the mayors of around two hundred cities and towns in the State.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

Enclosure

October 29, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

About the voting statistics, I really don't know what to tell you. What the Voter Education Project staff would like is for you to secure persons in all of the counties in North Carolina to obtain these figures in person by counting names on the lists at the county court house.

I realize this would be an arduous and perhaps impossible chore. There is a need for more recent statistics.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

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CHAPEL HILL

October 8, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I was knocked out almost completely last week with the flu, so am about a week behind schedule.

McNeill Smith of Greensboro was out of town week before last. I talked with him this morning about the voter registration figures for North Carolina. He said it took his commission six months to get these figures two years ago. He knows no way to get them except to write to local registrars in 100 counties which would be quite a job and would require a great deal of time.

I don't know that voter registrars would respond to letters from us as they did to letters from the Civil Rights Committee.

McNeill said that a new Civil Rights Advisory Committee for North Carolina is to be appointed this fall, and this new committee may possibly make a new survey of voter registration.

In view of these facts, what do you want us to do about the voter registration problem?

Thanks for the quarterly check for $450. Our income is rather uncertain this fall, and we may have to borrow money again but probably not as much as last year. We know some new sources of income but we don't know just how much they will bring in. For one thing, we have a fund-raising dinner scheduled for the Greensboro area with Harry Golden as speaker on Nov. 12.

Vice President Lyndon Johnson is going to be here next Monday making political speeches in the area, but he sent word to John Wheeler that he wanted to meet with a small group of people to talk about equal opportunity in employment. This is being arranged by Wheeler, Charlie Lowe, our Mayor and Dr. Cunningham, chairman of the Mayor's Community Relations Committee. It ought to give a boost to our efforts here in the employment field.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

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CHAPEL HILL

November 5, 1962

Dr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on your new job. I am sure that other members of the staff of Southern Regional Council and the state directors will be sorry to see you leave, but will concur in your decision to take this important job in Washington.

I just learned recently that Fred Routh is now in Washington, serving as the executive director of NAIRO. It begins to look like SRC has become a training camp for Washington intergroup personnel!

The best of luck!

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

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VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

June 13, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Will you send me 30 copies of "Letter from Birmingham City Jail?"

When you send the newsletter, please send me 30 copies instead of 25.

The number of copies of New South, which you send with each new issue, you can reduce from 25 to 15.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

June 14, 1963

BC PA

Please send 30 copies of "Letter from Birmingham City Jail" to the North Carolina Council, label attached.

Also, reduce the number of New Souths regularly sent the North Carolina Council from 25 to 15.

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CHAPEL HILL

January 15, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Can you tell me what has happened to the New South? I don't believe that I have received any issues since September. Have I missed any? Has the editor absconded with all the funds? Or what!

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

NC
HJ

January 16, 1963

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The editor of New South is some sort of nut who has been too busy to pay attention to deadlines. None have been sent since September, but one is in the mail now and by the end of this month we should be current again. In fact, the editor is now becoming such an organizational woman that any day I expect her to come to work with an attache case.

Hope it won't happen again.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Editor of New South

January 24, 1963

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Unfortunately the February dates for the staff meeting are out since several directors can't make it then. Please hold March 5 and 6 until we can confirm.

All five of your suggestions are good and shall be incorporated in the agenda.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

April 3, 1963

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of the North Carolina State Advisory Committee on Civil Rights' report on Equal Protection of the Laws, although we suspect you have already been sent one or more by the Committee. We are also sending a copy to each of the state Councils. The Commission on Civil Rights has sent us almost 200 copies, so if you need extra copies let us know. (You might want to write directly to the Commission on Civil Rights if you want a very large quantity.)

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

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SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

April 19, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Reservations are made for approximately 20 people at Blue Ridge, coming in for supper on June 19 and leaving after lunch on June 23. No advance deposit is necessary.

I will send each state director a folder, and ask that they send me the information as to whether they want a room with or without bath.

Have you decided how much SRC can help out on expenses? I presume you will be sending out this information soon.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
Charlotte, N. C.

June 5, 1963

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the $30 advanced for expenses of Staff Conference at Blue Ridge. Appreciate the $10 added to original amount.

Its appropriate, I think, for you all to be coming to North Carolina right now. We're desegregating — fast!

H.S.J.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

MM

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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
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DURHAM

June 28, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This information I have gotten third-hand and I haven't been able to get it first-hand because the right people can't be reached, but I think it is worth passing on.

It is that the owner of the S & W Cafeterias, which have recently been desegregated in North Carolina—Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro andRaleigh--said in effect that he had found no responsible group to deal with in Atlanta.

I don't know what contacts have been made in Atlanta, but this information might be passed on to the Atlanta Council for what it is worth. Even if negotiations have been attempted before, some group ought to contact the S & W right away and offer to work on a desegregation plan. Here in Charlotte there was a controlled situation for three days, Negroes going first at off hours, in limited numbers, etc.

Minnie and I enjoyed another day at Blue Ridge, but missed the rest of our crowd. All but us got away on Saturday afternoon.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

HJ

July 17, 1963

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Since sometime in December when I undertook this absurd job, I have wanted to get to know each of the state Councils in detail and to be of help if possible. It has been a busy season and the immediate future looks even more busy. Which is to say, I'm not without interests or obligations. But at this point of reflection it looks as if I've barely passed through North Carolina except for Blue Ridge and the McNeil Smith dinner.

All of which is to say, I'm happily busy, like the NCCHR sense of independence, and would be pleased if life goes on as it is. But, I'm available and hope you will call on us if we can be of any possible help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HJ

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SANFORD

JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

July 25, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In reply to your letter of the 17th I think it would be helpful sometime if you could come to North Carolina for a lengthy conference with our chairman, Dr. Franklin Williams and perhaps one or two other members of our board. This could not be before September, however, since Dr. Williams will be on vacation in August, and I believe will be out of the state most of the month.

What you are doing in supplying us with information and interpretation of what's going on at SRC and throughout the South is very helpful, and has never been done adequately before. I hope you will keep the newsletter coming once a month, and other memos and materials.

Beyond this, frankly, I don't know just how you could be helpful. We would be glad, of course, to have you attend our board meetings which might be helpful to you but not particularly to us, unless there were some particular problem about which you could give us information. As I suggested above, a lengthy conference with our chairman would, I think, be far more helpful. Can you suggest ways in which you might help us?

Now let me turn to another matter. Last year we received an extra $100 from some contingency fund at SRC in order to help out on our direct mail project. We are in the same position this summer in not having enough money to mail

MORE

out our bulletin to our entire mailing list. Would it be possible to get this extra $100 this year for this project?

I plan to be on vacation from August 5 to 23 and to be out of the state from August 16 to 23.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

Enclosure - July Bulletin

HJ

July 26, 1963

Mr. Harry Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thanks for your letter. Shall look forward to meeting with Williams and others in September. Think this would be a good idea, thereafter agree with the rest of your analysis of help, and delight in your candor about things like attending board meetings.

Your bulletin should have the widest possible circulation and, happily, we do have a little contingency fund remaining. Enclosed is our check for $100 to help in that.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

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SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

July 29, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for the extra $100 to help on the distribution of our bulletin.

Will look forward to seeing you in September.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

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CHAPEL HILL
VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

HJ

August 1, 1963

MM: please send — no cart

sent, 8/5/63

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

How many copies of "Token Desegregation and Beyond" can we have free? We would like to have thirty but realize they are expensive and our funds are limited.

Please send us what you can now. Perhaps later we can buy more.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

529P EST AUG 26 63 AB460

RB533 A R CFC265 PD

CHARLOTTE NCAR 26 421P EST

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNSEL 5 Forsyth St

~~63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA~~

WE ARE SHOCKED AND GRIEVED TO ANNOUNCE THE SUDDEN DEATH BY HEART ATTTACK OF MR HARRY S JONES EXEC SECY NORTH CAROLINA COUNSEL ON HUMAN RELATIONS TODAY AUGUST 26 1963

MRS ROBERT E MILLER SECY CHARLOTTE MECKLENBURG COUNSEL ON HUMAN RELATIONS 825 ARDSLEY RD

26 1963

(37).

4 NC Gen

Charlotte Observer Aug. 27 '62

HARRY S. JONES

Heart Attack Is Fatal To Harry Jones

Harry S. Jones, executive secretary of the N.C. Council on Human Relations, died of a heart attack at his home on Yorkmont Road Monday afternoon. He was 59.

Jones had worked in North Carolina since 1954 for the interracial organization which devotes its efforts to human understanding, largely between Negroes and whites.

Jones, an ordained minister in the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. was a member of the denomination's Catawba Synod. Though he was a minister, he never held an active pastorate but spent many years in religious work and work closely related to church causes.

He had also been a school teacher and, in 1948 and 1949, was an interfaith specialist in the education division of the American Military Government in Germany.

Jones was a quiet man, one who worked a great deal behind the scenes for causes in which he and organizations with which he was affiliated believed. He never received public acclaim or credit, but upon his death Monday there were several in Charlotte who observed that he was one who had had much to do with the peaceful progress Charlotte has made in recent years in race relations.

Funeral plans were incomplete Monday night. Jones'

See HEART, Pg. 8-B, Col. 5

Heart Attack Is Fatal To Harry Jones

Continued From Page 1-B

death came at the end of a relaxing vacation. He had returned to work in his downtown office Monday morning and was stricken when he went home to lunch.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Minnie Elizabeth Charlesworth Jones; a daughter, Janet Louise Jones, and a son, Wayne Charlesworth Jones, both of the home; four brothers, John Paul Jones of Ashefield, Mass., Russell L. Jones of Pasadena, Calif., David S. Jones of Oak Park, Ill., and Joseph W. Jones of Minneapolis, Minn.

Some friends were planning to send memorials to the N.C. Council of Human Relations.

He taught science in Natchez, Miss., from 1927 to 1929. He was director of religious education at Hollis Presbyterian Church, Hollis, N.Y., from 1933 to 1935. He taught a year in South Orange, N.J., was chaplain and teacher at a Honolulu school for four years, then taught again for two years in Winter Garden, Fla.

He became regional director in Louisiana and Mississippi of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in 1943 and remained until 1948.

It was in 1948 and 1949 that NCCJ loaned him to the military government in Germany as an interfaith specialist. He returned to this country and was director of the Carolina region, NCCJ, from 1949 to 1953. He had made his home in Charlotte since 1949.

In 1954 he was named executive director of the N.C. Council on Human Relations.

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, chairman of the council from 1957 to 1961, said, when informed of Jones' death:

"I think he, in quiet, persistent work in the field of human relations, often behind the scenes and using persuasion as his chief method of operation, has probably made a greater contribution to good human relations in North Carolina than any other one single individual.

"Some of the background work he did paved the way for some of the more dramatic accomplishments made in the past year or two."

Charlotte Observer - Aug. 31, 63

One Who Lived What He Believed

They'll miss Harry S. Jones, around Charlotte, around the state, in many areas of the South.

This quiet man who died of a heart attack at the age of 59 had lived in Charlotte for more than a decade. He had worked intensely and unceasingly for equal opportunity for citizens of all races and creeds.

He came to this area as a regional director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. In 1954, when the Supreme Court made its momentous school desegregation ruling, he joined the newly created North Carolina Council on Human Relations — an interracial group dedicated to equal opportunity, equal treatment for all.

Not everyone could or did agree with the views that Harry Jones held. But everyone who ever met him and came to know him well respected his views, dedication and sincerity.

Rev. Moses Belton, a Negro, speaking at Mr. Jones' funeral, said: "Practically all of his life of service was devoted to the task of removing the walls which separate man from man . . . He was a quiet man, but beneath the quiet calm of his pleasant disposition ran a deep compassion for the welfare of all humanity. He never wished to dominate the lives of others. He sought neither glory nor honor. But the life he lived and the service he rendered have been engraved upon the hearts of thousands of men and women who found in him the embodiment of their hopes.

"In a quiet manner he appealed to reason, to love, to the conscience of man. —He tried to open the doors to a new and a more abundant life for all.

"He had the courage to walk alone. He dared to live what he believed. He never doubted that the clouds would break; he never conceded that wrong would triumph. He believed that truth and right would ultimately rise in victory."

This, then, was Harry Jones. And his monument is made of forthrightness, courage and human understanding which he showed to his fellow men whom he loved. There is no finer monument.

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Dear Paul:

I just heard that the NAACP has gotten ahead of us and have booked Martin Luther King for a Charlotte appearance on Sept. 25th. Maybe you know it too by now. In any case, I don't think it would be appropriate to have him come back so soon.

So, just forget about the matter for the time being.

H.S.J.

NC-HJ

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Dear Paul:

A room will be reserved for you at the Selwyn Hotel, 134 W. Trade St. The YWCA is located at 418 E. Trade, about 5 blocks east of the hotel. Our meeting is at 6:30 at the YWCA.

I'm afraid that I will not be able to meet you at 4:57, so suggest you take the limousine or taxi to hotel, and I'll see you at the Y.

Sincerely
Harry

P.S. I understand Ralph McGill is coming in at around 2:00 p.m. He will be met by Harry Golden.

C
O
P
Y

From: MAW's ltr to GSM 7/12/54
Page 3

***

I thought the meeting in Raleigh was quite satisfactory. It was attended by 25 or 30 persons of both races. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson and Harold Trigg, as well as our man Wheeler, contributed more sanity than anyone else present. The upshot of the meeting was:

1. Upon Trigg's motion, the proposed arrangement with Southern Regional Council was unanimously approved.

2. A Finance Committee was appointed to begin immediately the task of raising this state's $1800.00 for the first year.

3. A Program Committee was appointed to devise a suitable program of activities, the only instruction given the committee being that the program would pledge the Division to work for the integration of the school systems as expeditiously and as reasonably possible and with a view to having the transition made with as little friction and tension as humanly possible.

Confidentially, I am of the opinion that certain members, notably Trigg, are going to have to supply the spark which will move the chairman to act. He is a very pleasant and well-meaning man, but, I am afraid, somewhat lacking the the drive required at this time.

My recollection is that a resolution was adopted, I know it was discussed, requesting Governor Umstead to give adequate Negro representation upon the commission he plans to appoint to advise with him on a proper course for the State to pursue. The Asheville Citizen this morning and the Greensboro News several days ago had editorials urging this course upon the Governor and urging also that he act at once. There is a feeling that his attitude may leave much to be desired. I hope that this impression is unfounded.

Dec. 15, 1954 Wednesday

Charlotte, N.Ca.

FBR addressing Unitarian Church Group
Staying at Barringer Hotel

Contact --Miss Harriet Doar
2423 Vail Avenue - A-12
Charlotte

Leaving Atlanta - a.m. 12/14, Tues.
Returning - 6:50 am, 12/16, Thurs.

December 16, 1954

NOTES ON NORTH CAROLINA MEETING
December 14, 1954
Charlotte, N.C.

The purpose of the trip to North Carolina was primarily to speak at the Unitarian Church on "Stepping Stones toward a more Democratic South." This was at the invitation of Miss Harriet Doar and Reverend Cahill. This was a regularly scheduled meeting of the Unitarian Forum Series. The meeting took place at the Unitarian Church, was well attended and there was a small scattering of Negro people present. The crowd was enthusiastic about the idea of working toward a fully integrated society. These Unitarians, as most across the South, are progressive in their thinking not only on religious matters but on social matters as well. The group accepted the thesis that this must be worked out on a local level and believed that the quicker it might be done the better off we all would be. After the meeting was over a small handful of us proceeded out to Dr. Wheeler's house (M.D.) and had a bull session which lasted until roughly 1:30. These people are interested in the work of SRC. They know and like Harry Jones and many of them will become members of a local chapter of the North Carolina Council.

Wednesday, the 15th, I spent with Harry Jones talking over the problems that confront him and the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. The first big problem that must be solved in North Carolina is the broadening of the bases of representation on the Board of Directors. The current Board and Harry Jones are giving considerable time and thought to who would best make new Board members. One of the big-wigs that they are considering going after is Jonathan Daniels who has expressed an interest in the work and who was suggested to Harry Jones by Lester Granger of the Urban League.

Mr. Jones enjoys anenviable relationship with the director of the United Appeal in Charlotte and it is quite possible that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations will be put on the United Appeals list and receive perhaps $5,000 per year from them. This is true not only in Charlotte but has a good chance in Winston-Salem and perhaps has a good chance in other areas as well. I assured Mr. Jones that the central office would be pleased with such an arrangement and would not, like certain other agencies, frown on seeking the support of and funds from United Appeals in various communities.

I spent a pleasant dinner hour and evening out at Mr. Jone's home and met his family. They are, indeed, delightful people. I discovered that Harry is one of seven children, that there are four boys in the family, two of them have Ph.D.'s and M.D.'s and the third brother is a minister in New York. It is my distinct feeling that we were highly fortunate in obtaining the services of Harry Jones as the director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

F.B. Routh
rnf
cc: CHP

Central file,

N. C. Division

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

December 17, 1954

TO: Members and Friends

As you probably know, a grand new opportunity--and a new responsibility --has fallen on our state organization. It came about as a result of a grant to the Southern Regional Council from the Ford Foundation. This money is being used to revive the state organizations affiliated with the Council, and to help them over a period of three years to develop more effective programs.

During the summer and fall, your executive committee has met from time to time and has taken the following actions:

(1) Set up an office for our state in Charlotte. The address is: Room 209, 121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

(2) Employed Mr. Harry S. Jones as our executive secretary. Mr. Jones has had many years' experience in intergroup work in the South, and is well acquainted with problems in North Carolina.

(3) Proposed a revision of our bylaws in line with recommendations made by the Southern Regional Council. These bylaws will be submitted to the membership for approval in the near future.

Henceforth, membership in the SRC is actually membership in your state division. Therefore, we are calling on all members or former members to renew their membership this month, and to send us the names of prospective members. The Ford Foundation grant is conditional on our increasing our membership from year to year. We are sure that members and friends will respond to this call.

Our general membership has been fixed at $5.00. Contributing membership is $10.00 and sustaining membership $25.00. We hope that many of you will be inspired to renew your membership in the latter categories.

Please make your check payable to the N. C. Div. - Southern Regional Council, and mail it to Room 209, 121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

We will look forward to your reply by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Russell, Chairman

Guy B. Johnson, Secretary

December 28, 1954 -- Tuesday

North Carolina Division
Executive Committee

January 7, 1955

Report by Grace T. Hamilton
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

BOARD MEETING
January 6, 1955
Durham, N.C.
Farmers and Mechanics Bank Bldg.

Attendance: Rev. Leon Russell, Chairman presiding
Dr. Guy Johnson, Secretary
Mr. Greene
Dr. R.D. Wellons
Mr. Larkins
Dean Belton
John Hervey Wheeler, Treasurer
Mr. Harry Jones, Executive Secretary
GTH, SRC Central Office

The meeting was called to consider revision of the by-laws of the North Carolina Division and to act upon proposed "program plans to be sent to the SRC."

A draft of proposed by-laws adopted was sent to the Central Office of SRC. They were approved as proposed with the exception of Article V. It was decided to maintain the provision in the old by-laws calling for election of officers and executive committee by action of the membership in annual meeting.

Approval of the new by-laws will be handled by submitting them with the recommendation of the Executive Committee that they be ratified to the present membership of the SRC by mail.

There had been a meeting of a Program Committee in November as a result of the SRC Board action requiring submission of a program outline to the SRC. The "program functions as defined in the statement of policy and aims of the Southern Regional Council" had been used by this Committee. Perhaps the criteria for evaluating state program had also been considered by this group but copies of the criteria were requested by members of the Committee and other board members present. Following discussion of the proposed program outline and consideration of the criteria, it was decided that the present Steering Committee, a temporary group appointed during the summer to advise upon employment of executive staff should constitute itself as a program planning committee with the following functions:

> To plan with the Executive Director upon program Development and to advise the Executive Committee upon selection of consultants. The membership of this committee is Mr. Belton, Mr. Greene, Rev. Russell, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Jones.
>
> Dr. Wm. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Educational Research, North Carolina College, was proposed by Mr. Jones as a consultant.

There was discussion of plans for the annual membership meeting and whether this meeting should be held before the enlargement of the Executive Committee. Mr. Jones reported that he was continuing his interviewing of potential members of the Board, and recognized that it would take considerable time for him to cover major centers of the state for this purpose. It was decided that the Nominating Committee which had not had a meeting would be asked to meet in the very near future and draw up nominations for Board membership -- perhaps leaving

Board Meeting
North Carolina Council
1/6/55 - Durham

January 7, 1955

some places to be filled in the coming year on the basis of added experience (members of the Nominating Committee -- Chairman, Mr. Roy Brown, Chapel Hill; Mr. Larkin and Mr. Greene). Present members of the Executive Committee were asked to send their suggestions of ~~other~~ worthy possibilities for the Executive Board to Mr. Jones and other members of the Nominating Committee. It was agreed that a meeting of the Nominating Committee would be held before the end of the month and that the annual meeting of the present membership would be arranged during the first ten days of March.

GTH/rnf
CC: FBR
CHP

CONFIDENTIAL

January 7, 1955

Report by G.T. Hamilton
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Board Meeting
Durham, N.C.
January 6, 1955

noted
CAM.

The comment of one officer of the North Carolina Executive Board seems to me revealing of the situation facing the North Carolina Division. He said, "We must recognize that what is being attempted here is to revise a dead organization and one which is dead because it welcomed to its membership formerly only those of conservative opinion." A hangover of paternalism is very evident although the Negro members present in the Committee meeting provided considerable prodding on the members for moving forward immediately and strengthening both its membership and its Board by evidence of a program devoted to the needs of the day.

It would seem to be important to share with Mr. Jones the suggestions for Executive Board members based on experience and conversations in the state by Mr. Parrish during the summer of 1954. They are as follows:

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, 2845 Hillsdale Avenue, Charlotte -- American Unitarian Association, Commission on Intergroup relations. Physician whose influence has been helpful in bringing about an opening of membership to Negro physicians in the North Carolina Medical Association. Already interested in the potentials of SRC's new phase and willing to work.

Mr. Ben L. Smith, Superintendent of Schools, Greensboro

Mr. Gorman Mattison

Mrs. David Jones, wife of President of Bennett College

"Dr. Alexander has great hope for the program of the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill." Its Director, Mr. Albert Coats, might consent to serve as a committee member.

Among the other possibilities mentioned by Dr. Parrish are Johathan Daniels; Alexander Heard; Rev. Chas Jones; Judge Francis O. Clarkson, Charlotte; Wm. H. Barnhardt, Charlotte businessman.

The suggestion of the Negro members of the present Board and Nominating Committee should be regarded with seriousness.

Mr. Jones raised the question in the Committee meeting about "the affiliation of local committees with the North Carolina Council" saying that the question had been raised by members of the Greensboro Interracial Committee. It was decided that since the revised by-laws did not make provision for organisational affiliation that the matter required further study in the future.

An effort is being made to secure renewals of membership by former members of the Council in North Carolina. A mass membership drive is proposed in the program outline to be held during March. It is my impression that little planning by a group has been given to possibilities of ways of work in the state at the present time although the creation of a Program Committee is a first step in that direction. It would seem advisable to arrange for FR and CHP to maintain a "helping relationship" with this group and with Mr. Jones.

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES

Jan. 21, 1955

Dear Fred:

I was asked to meet with the Interracial Committee, but point 5 was their own idea, and I am quite pleased about it.

The minutes requested that this report be mimeographed and mailed to all the members of the Association.

Sincerely,

H.S.J.

GSM ✓
GTH ✓
HEF ✓
MET ✓
KS ✓
FR

Charlotte & Mecklenburg Ministers Association

REPORT OF THE INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

Since this committee has been re-activated for this year, we felt it necessary to erect some sign-posts for our guidance and to report them to the Ministerial Association.

As the Committee envisages its work we see the following responsibilities:

1. To recommend suggestions for observance of Race Relations Sunday, February 13, 1955. (This we will do in more detail at the close of this report.)

2. To hold joint meetings of this Committee with the like Committee of the Charlotte Negro Ministerial Alliance to explore and define joint problems.

3. To arrange for joint meetings of the Alliance and the Association if desired, at least twice a year. The program for these meetings might well consider the problems of the community and Church life which we face jointly.

4. To suggest an approach by the Ministerial Association to meeting the problems affecting race relations in the Community.

5. To be the liaison group between the Association and the N. C. Council of Human Relations, which is associated with the Southern Regional Council.

We recommend that the Association endorse this suggested list of responsibilities for this committee, adding any others it may desire.

Concerning the observance of Race Relations Sunday, February 13, 1955, we make the following recommendations as possible ways of observance:

1. We commend the reading of the statement from the National Council of Churches or that of the denominational authority concerning Race Relations during the worship services that day.

2. We commend to the churches the possible holding of bi-racial discussions before youth and other church groups in the race relations field.

3. Where desirable, we commend the practice of individual exchange of pulpits with the approval of the proper authorities between Negro and white ministers.

4. We commend the using of speakers of the other race before Church groups. (During this season, the topic would most properly be in the field of race relations. During other parts of the year, such speakers might well make a fine contribution to the field of inter-racial understanding by speaking on other subjects where their competence will command an audience.)

5. We commend the wide use of a film available from Johnson C. Smith University which details the life of a student there. This may be booked through the office of the Director of Public Relations.

6. We recommend that the Association request WBTV to cooperate in putting a Panel Discussion before the T.V. Cameras near February 13, 1955 concerning Progress in Inter-Racial Relations in this area. The Association would be responsible for planning this program, with the approval of W.B.T.V.

At present we contemplate planning a program of factual statements of what has recently been done in the field in this area. Possibly a doctor might report what the Medical Association has done. School authorities might report on Schools which have been erected and plans for the future which have already been approved. The study of need for adequate hospital care for Negroes, the plans and areas for recreation for Negroes, the change in policy of the railroads, the developing courtesy in titles and news stories in papers, radio and television might well be reported. If time permits, we might conclude by a brief study or notation of fields of tension which need further study and work in the immediate future.

Respectfully submitted,

Lawrence Stell, Chairman
Rollin Gibbs
Warner Hall
A. B. Wood
Joseph Kellermann

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

January 6, 1955

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR 1955

1. The nomination and election of a full state executive committee of the Council as provided in the bylaws, these nominees to be carefully selected as to their interest in the cause and their positions of leadership in their respective communities and in the state-at-large, and to be representative of the various interests of the state, and as far as possible geographically distributed.

2. An extensive membership campaign in the major cities and generally over the state, this campaign to serve two purposes: (1) To inform people of the aims and activities of the Council, and (2) to enroll members for the moral and financial support of the Council.

3. To stimulate, encourage and help in the organization of human relations committees in communities throughout the state, and to provide these committees with information, materials and consultation service.

(The following objectives to be carried out in local communities and/or on the state level by the state committee or officers of the Council.)

4. To study the problems of integration in the public schools, and to advise with various local and state officers in their efforts to lessen tensions, and to develop procedures for implementing the Supreme Court decisions.

5. To study the facts about relationships between the races in the fields of education, health, welfare, recreation, housing, employment, suffrage and the administration of justice; and to present to the public and to the proper administrative authorities the facts and recommendations for improvement as are determined through study and investigation.

6. To advise and counsel with civic, religious and community organizations of all kinds, to the end that they may be persuaded to abandon all types of segregation based solely on race or color.

7. To be alert to discriminatory practices in the administration of public and private institutions and organizations, and to make appeals to the proper authorities for the ending of these practices.

8. To study the handling of race in the newspapers and periodicals, and to make recommendations for improvement in this area to editors and publishers.

9. Keep the public informed regarding progress made locally and elsewhere, in order that there may be greater community understanding of the problems involved, and of the solutions proposed.

10. To serve as a clearing house for organizations and private citizens who wish to call attention to special problems and opportunities in the area of the Council's activity.

April 21, 1955

HCF
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South Carolina will have its annual meeting on May 5th.

F.B.R.

NORTH CAROLINA
Annual Meeting
April 26, 1955

The annual meeting in North Carolina took place on April 26th in Raleigh. There were some forty to fifty people in attendance at various times during the day (see attached program).

The Board of Directors is not yet idealogically cohesive and needs better representation of the various facets of the states population. It seems to me that too much time is spent on reminiscing about the past on the part of some board members and not enough emphasis given to realistically evaluating the present situation and seeking to spell out the role of the state organization in terms of its purposes. There is a specific need for a more functional program planning committee and a more functional finance committee. Plans are under way to start a membership campaign in the state. This, together with the creation of local human relations groups whether organized or informal, will be the chief emphasis of work this year. This decision was reached by the Board of Directors and in approval of the recommendation of the Executive Committee (Program planning). There is still much reason to hope for an improved program in North Carolina for the Board and the Executive Director both feel the inadequacies of the present program. In this group, as in other state groups across the South, there is a need for the infusion of new blood which is not too deeply mired in the past, which can look at the present and toward the future objectively and realistically.

N. C. Council on Human Relations, 121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.
(Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council)

ANNUAL MEETING AND INSTITUTE
Shaw University, Raleigh
April 26, 1955

Afternoon Session, 2:00 P. M.
Rev. Leon Russell, Presiding

TOPIC: THE PRESENT STATUS OF RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH

Invocation

Welcome.....Dr. William A. Strassner

Remarks by the Chairman.....Rev. Leon Russell

Introduction of Speakers.....Marion A. Wright

Addresses.....Dr. A. O. Steele and Dr. James N. Paul

Panel Discussion: Dr. Steele, Dr. Paul, Dr. C. H. Parrish

* * * * *

Business Session For Members, 4:00 P. M.

* * * * *

Evening Session, 8:00 P. M.
Prof. Harry Dorsett, Presiding

TOPIC: METHODS OF DEALING WITH THE PRESENT SITUATION IN RACE RELATIONS

Invocation

Review of the Afternoon Session.....Prof. Harry Dorsett

"Experience of Integration in Border States".....Dr. C. H. Parrish

"The Churches and School Integration".....Dr. H. Shelton Smith

"The Program of the Southern Regional Council.....Dr. Frederick Routh

"The Program of the North Carolina Council".....William L. Greene

Panel Discussion

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS HELD AT SHAW UNIVERSITY IN RALEIGH ON APRIL 26, 1955.

The meeting was called to order at 4:30 by J. R. Larkins, First Vice-Chairman. The first order of business was the report of the Executive Committee given by Mr. Larkins in the absence of the Secretary, Dr. Guy B. Johnson.

Mr. Larkins reported that the meetings of the Executive Committee had been held on July 9, November 2, 1954 and January 6, 1955. The main decisions of the Executive Committee in these three sessions were reported as follows:

1) AGREED to accept the offer of financial aid from the Southern Regional Council to develop an active organization and program for the state, approximately $13,200 to be available the first year beginning October 1, 1954.

2) Employed Mr. Harry S. Jones as Executive Secretary and established an office in Charlotte.

3) Revised the By-laws to meet the conditions of the grant-in-aid from the Southern Regional Council. The revision included a change in the name of the organization from the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

4) Adopted a proposed program for 1955. The two main items of this program were: an extensive membership campaign, and the formation of local human relations committees throughout the state.

On motion duly seconded and carried it was

(1) VOTED: To accept the report of the Executive Committee

Then followed a lenghty discussion on the charter for the organization. It was reported that a new charter was being drawn up by an attorney. Mr. Greene objected to this new charter, saying that the instruction from the Executive Committee was that the old charter of the North Carolina Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation be amended. The reason given for obtaining a new rather than amending the old charter was that it would be a simpler and quicker process to get a new charter. An amendment of the old charter would require first that it be reactivated, since it had been suspended in 1954 for lack of required reports, and second that the signatures of two-thirds of the Executive Committee be placed on the application for amendment. Only three signatures are required to obtain a new charter. The reason for amending the old charter was to have as a matter of record the fact that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations is a continuation of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation which had a semi-legal status.

On motion by J. H. Wheeler, duly seconded and carried, it was

(2) VOTED: That the new charter now being drawn up be adopted provided the old charter <u>could not be amended</u>.

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented by Dr. Roy Brown. (See attached sheet)

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was

(3) VOTED: That the report of the Nominating Committee by accepted.

Mr. J. H. Wheeler gave the Treasurer's report. (See attached sheet)

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was

(4) VOTED: That the report of the Treasurer be accepted.

Dr. Frederick Routh emphasized the fact that the North Carolina Council must be self-sustaining and self-supporting inside of three years. He recommended the appointment of a finance-membership committee. He stated that if the Council does a significant job, it can obtain funds.

There followed a lenghty discussion on the strategy to be employed in building up support for the organization - whether we should rely on the "Big House" boys or the "little people". Mr. Jones stated that an extensive membership campaign was a part of the proposed plans for the year, but that we could not begin this campaign until we obtain a solicitation permit from the Department of Public Welfare. This permit can not be obtained until we have our charter from the State Department.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:50 P. M.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, HELD AT CHAPEL HILL,
JUNE 14, 1955.

A called meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations was held in Chapel Hill on Tuesday, June 14, 1955. The meeting was called to order at 1:15 p. m. by the Chairman, R. D. Wellons, who opened the meeting with prayer. The following members were present:

Waldo Beach	John R. Larkins
S. E. Duncan	Gertrude Weil
W. L. Greene	R. D. Wellons
Guy B. Johnson	John Wheeler
Harry S. Jones	

The first order of business was a discussion of the bearing of the Supreme Court decrees of May 31, 1955, upon the program plans of the North Carolina Council. After considerable discussion, it was proposed that the Council send a letter to all school boards in the state, offering our services in behalf of constructive school integration. It was suggested that President Wellons see Governor Hodges and attempt to get him to join in the letter or to make some statement which could be used in the letter. Dr. Wellons agreed to try to do this.

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was

(1) VOTED: That a letter, signed by the Executive Secretary and the President, be sent to all school superintendents and school board chairmen in the state, offering them the services of the North Carolina Council in the process of desegregation of the schools.

It was agreed that the letter should state that we are prepared to present factual information on successful instances of integration. This led to the question of the availability of a good single source of such information.

On motinn duly seconded and carried, it was

(2) VOTED:That Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, be asked to consider the preparation of a pamphlet embodying summaries of various successful integration experiences.

Without formal motion, it was unanimously

(3) AGREED: That it would be highly desirable to bring about contact and joint discussion between the N. C. Education Association and the N. C. Teachers Association, and that Dr. Wellons would try to bring this about.

Next there was discussion of the advisability of the Council's making a public statement on school integration. The consensus was that the statement recently made by Marion Wright, President of the SRC, was excellent and would suffice for the time being. No formal action was taken.

Mr. Jones presented a memorandum from Marion Wright concerning a possible joint effort with the American Friends Service Committee in several mountain counties in North Carolina in behalf of school integration. The project would involve employment of a field worker who would visit school boards this summer.

On motion duly seconded and carried, it was

(4) VOTED: That the North Carolina Council cooperate with the AFSC on the mountain counties project, as proposed by Mr. Wright, provided the necessary funds are made available by the Southern Regional Council.

Next the Committee discussed the employment of an Associate Executive Secretary. Mr. Jones pointed out that Dr. George Mitchell, Director of the SRC, had recently announced that $5,000 would be available from the SRC for the employment of an additional staff person in North Carolina beginning October 1. Since we have $1500 in this year's budget for additional staff, it would be possible to employ an Associate Secretary beginning July 1. It was agreed that the Associate should be a Negro and that it is important to find a suitable person as soon as possible.

On motion duly seconded and passed, it was

(5) VOTED: That the North Carolina Council on Human Relations employ an Associate Executive Secretary, and that this be done by July 1, if possible.

The Chairman appointed the following as a Committee on the Selection of an Associate Secretary: J. H. Wheeler, Chairman; Harry S. Jones; Guy B. Johnson.

Mr. Jones reported that the Council, as legal successor to the old North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, had obtained an amended charter, and that a license to solicit contributions has been secured from the State Department of Public Welfare. He stated that is is now very important that we have a Finance Committee, which is one of the standing committees provided for in the by-laws. Mr. Jones reported on plans to experiment with the results of sending out 2,000 letters in Charlotte soliciting contributions.

On motion duly seconded and passed, it was

(6) VOTED: That the Chairman, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, appoint a Finance Committee of nine members, it being understood that these members are not limited to the personnel of the Executive Committee.

The next item of business was the election of a representative to the SRC Board, since we are entitled to an official representative in addition to the Chairman.

On motion duly seconded and passed, it was

(7) VOTED: That John R. Larkins be elected a representative of the NCCHR to the Southern Regional Council Board.

Mr. Jones referred to the Fisk University annual Institute of Race Relations which will be held soon and raised the question of our sending a representative to the Institute.

On motion duly seconded and passed, it was

(8) VOTED: That the matter of whether a representative of the North Carolin Carolina Council should attend the Fisk University Institute of Race Relations be left to the discretion of the Executive Secretary.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:50 p. m.

Guy B. Johnson
Secretary

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL HEAD ISSUES STATEMENT

(Charlotte News, June 25, 1955)

Another voice was heard today on the desegregation issue. Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, took notice on the Bryant W. Bowles-National Association for the Advancement for White People rally here Tuesday night and spoke out.

"Unless the decent and fair-minded people in our community concern themselves with this problem (desegregation), and provide the necessary leadership for a sensible approach to it, we are going to have a fight between the extremists on both sides which will enormously complicate the problem", he said.

"It is regrettable," Mr. Jones said, "that more people who believe in our American ideals of justice and fair play have not spoken out on the issue of school desegregation. We have heard from a great many people who want to ignore the Supreme Court decision, and deny constitutional rights to Negroes. Now, they are seeking to organize for more effective opposition to compliance with the law.

SOBER THOUGHT

"This is the time for sober thought and responsible action on the part of our civic leaders---One of the primary functions of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations is to collect and disseminate facts and information bearing on the school desegregation problem. We stand ready and eager to assist individuals and groups who wish to make a serious and impartial study of this problem.

"While the major responsibility for a workable solution in Charlotte

and Mecklenburg Counti lies with our local school boards, individuals and civic groups have responsibilities too. They should be informed on the subject, and be ready to lend their support to honest efforts on the part of our school boards to comply with the requirements of the law."

Mr. Jones's headquarters is Charlotte. Chairman of the North Carolina Council is R. D. Wellons of Pembroke. Vice chairmen are John R. Larkins of Raleigh and C. H. Hamlin of Wilson. Guy B. Johnson is secretary and John H. Wheeler of Durham is treasurer.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Elected at the Annual Meeting November 2, 1956

Officers

Chairman: Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D., Doctors Building, Charlotte
1st Vice-Chairman: Dr. S. E. Duncan, State Dept. Education, 133 E. Hargett, Raleigh
2nd Vice-Chairman: The Reverend Thom W. Blair, St. Lukes Parish, 211 N. Church, Salisbury
Treasurer: Mr. John H. Wheeler, President, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham
Secretary: Dr. Guy B. Johnson (University of N.C.) Box 692, Chapel Hill

Executive Committee

Class of 1957:

Dr. Waldo Beach, Duke Divnity School, Durham, N.C.
Dr. H. H. Creft, M. C., 700½ E. Washington Street, High Point
Mrs. Mary C. Holliday, 241 Garfield Street, Statesville
The Reverend Henry G. Ruark, First Methodist Church, Laurinburg
Dr. Samuel R. Spencer (Dean), Davidson College, Davidson
Miss Sara Bain Ward, Atlantic Christian College, Wilson

Class of 1958:

The Rev. W. M. Boyce, Jr., St. Paul's Pres. Church, 2232 Bay St., Charlotte
Mr. W. L. Green (N.C. Teachers Association) 115½ E. Hargett St., Raleigh
Mr. L. B. Haizlip (funeral director), 612 E. Washington St., High Point
Mr. T. C. Jervay, Editor Wilmington Journal, 412 S. 7th St., Wilmington
Dr. Cameron F. McRae, District Health Officer, Box 155, Burnsville
Mr. Boyd Payton, Textile Workers Union, 110 W. 6th St., Charlotte
Mr. A. E. Spears, 2032 Oaklawn Avenue, Charlotte
Mrs. Edna B. Taylor (State PTA leader), P.O. Box 405, Pinehurst

Class of 1959:

The Reverend Moses S. ~~Beltch,~~ Belton Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte
Dr. Joseph D. Clark (State College), 15 Furches Street, Raleigh
Mr. Carl Dockery (funeral director,) 605 Buffalo Street, Shelby
The Rev. Jack Ewart, Bethesda Pres. Chruch, Box 616, Aberdeen
The Rev. W. W. Finlator, Pullen Memorial Baptist Chruch, Raleigh
Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M. C., 412 N. Church Street, Charlotte
Mr. John R. Larkins, State Dept. Public Welfare, 133 # E. Hargett St., Raleigh
The Rev. C. P. Morris, Methodist Bd. of Education, Box 6667 College Sta., Durham

Note: The Reverend Thom Blair has sent word that he will be unable to accept the office of 2nd Vice-Chairman of the Council. He was out of the state at the time of our Annual Meeting and could not be reached to determine his acceptance of the nomination.

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

COPY OF

A LETTER TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
CHARLOTTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
June 7, 1957

GENTLEMEN:

The members of this Council are fully aware of the difficulties, doubts, and uncertainties which plague the school board as it confronts the problem of school desegregation. We understand the necessity for a cautious approach, and the wisdom of a gradual change. We are disturbed, however, by the failure of the board to date to take any constructive steps toward a solution of this problem, or even to heed the requirements of the law.

The assignment of pupils to the same schools they attended this past year is in fact assignment to segregated schools. Such action was declared illegal by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1954. A year later, this Court called for a "prompt and reasonable start" toward full compliance with its 1954 ruling. Two years have gone by and no start of any kind is in evidence in Charlotte.

Is not this failure on the part of the Board of Education to comply with the law a serious matter in itself? How can our schools teach respect for law, which is so basic to organized society, when school authorities themselves choose to ignore or evade a law which is specifically binding upon them?

As Irving Carlyle said recently: "It is of the greatest importance that respect for law be preserved. Otherwise, society becomes a shamble and only the strong survive. And above all places where the law must be held in high esteem is the local community, large and small."

It can be said, of course, that all over the state pupils are being assigned to the same schools they attended the past year; that Charlotte is doing no worse than other communities. What disturbs us is that Charlotte is doing no better! Charlotte might reasonably be expected to take the lead in complying with the law. We pride ourselves on being a progressive community. In fact, other communities are definitely looking to Charlotte for leadership.

It was said in a school board meeting not long ago that no door is closed; that our schools bear no signs saying "No Admittance." However this may be, pupils have been told what doors to enter, and they are the doors of segregated schools. If Negroes want to attend what are now "white" schools because they are

more convenient or because they offer other advantages, they are required to make application for a transfer to a board which has already committed an act of discrimination against them. In so doing, they also subject themselves to possible abuse from prejudiced and intemperate persons in the community.

Even so, we expect some applications to be made. Negroes are firm in their determination to do away with every form of segregation in public life. In this struggle they are supported by a growing number of white people in the South as they come to understand the true meaning of segregation and its implications for the future of our country.

We all know that segregation is on the way out. The trend is unmistakeable. Every new survey shows more schools, more parks and more public facilities ending segregation. We wonder how much effort will be wasted, and how much damage will be done, in trying to hold back the tide. How much better it would be, in Charlotte and elsewhere, if full citizenship rights and human dignities were granted to Negroes willingly instead of grudgingly---if the white leadership of this community were willing to sit down with the Negro leadership and say: "Let's work out this problem together."

We are convinced that Charlotte has little to lose and much to gain by taking the lead in complying with the Supreme Court decision against school segregation. Compliance would bring few changes in our schools. Negroes would cooperate in making the change a gradual one. Incidents might occur, for it takes only one person to create an "incident." But Charlotte is a law-abiding community, and will not tolerate lawlessness. The religious and civic organizations, as well as the law enforcement agencies, will uphold the Board of Education in complying with the law of the land.

By a forthright declaration of compliance with the law, Charlotte would gain much in prestige, in interracial good will, and in business prosperity. The news would travel quickly throughout the country, and indeed to the far corners of the earth. Many Charlotteans now, and many more in the future, would be proud of the fact that Charlotte was the first city in the Carolinas to voluntarily discard an outmoded and discredited tradition of the past, and move forward into the new era of democracy and equality for all of its citizens.

We respectfully request, therefore, that the members of the Board of Education reconsider their decision to evade or further delay compliance with the Supreme Court decision against school segregation. We recommend that during the summer the board confer with both white and Negro leaders of this community in an effort to work out a reasonable plan for school desegregation to begin in September.

Respectfully submitted by the
Executive Committee of the
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council
Sarah Y. Puett, Secretary

Executive Committee: Raymond Wheeler, Chairman; A. E. Spears, Vice-Chairman; Sarah Y. Puett, Secretary; Charles M. Lowe, Treasurer; Fred Alexander, Mrs. U. S. Brooks, Ernest Delaney, Jr., Harry Golden, Rev. J. B. Humphrey, Harry S. Jones, Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr., Gorman Mattison, Elmer E. Rouzer, Mrs. Marratt Wheeler, Rev. W. A. Wilkins, and Rev. J. F. Wertz.

August 21, 1957

Mr. J. R. Larkins
Consultant
Department of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Larkins:

I greatly appreciated your kind letter of August 14. It is good to know that the Council's material is getting wide use in North Carolina.

It would be most worthwhile if our annual meeting devoted some discussion to your point about the need for broad program emphasis. This year we will not have so many organizational problems before us and we expect to allow ample time for discussion of program and policy.

We will be looking forward to a visit from you the next time you are in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

RALEIGH

ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER

August 14, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I do not know whether anyone from North Carolina has advised you of the use which is being made of the material released by the Council. Several weeks ago an excellent article was carried in the Raleigh News and Observer. There were many favorable comments about the contributions that the Council is making to the understanding and improving of race relations in the South. Your recent data on the registration and voting issue have been responsible for considerable discussion pro and con.

In the Executive meetings of the North Carolina Council, I have attempted to call to the attention of the group that school desegregation is important but the earlier program of the Council was concerned with a much broader approach to the problems confronting the people of this region. I am hoping that some attention will be given this matter at the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Council in November.

On my next visit to Atlanta I shall look forward to talking with you. Please convey my very best regards to Fred Routh and the other members of your staff.

Sincerely,

J. R. Larkins

J. R. Larkins
Consultant

JRL:fhc

RETURN TO: THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS
3502 PIEDMONT ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

The Living Church

A Weekly Record of the News, the Work, and the Thought of the Episcopal Church.

Second Sunday in Lent
February 22, 1959

MISSIONS

Search for Understanding

Efforts to establish better understanding and liaison between the overseas department of National Council and the Overseas Mission Society were made at a meeting in the presiding bishop's office early in February [see also L.C., January 25]. Participants were Presiding Bishop Lichtenberger, Bishop Bentley, director of the overseas department, and these representatives of O.M.S.: the Rev. Theodore O. Wedel, the Rev. William F. Creighton, the Rev. A. Theodore Eastman, the Rev. George F. Tittmann, and Dr. Francis B. Sayre, Sr.

The meeting was closed, but an O.M.S. spokesman told THE LIVING CHURCH that the session began with a statement by O.M.S. representatives of the problem as they saw it. Bishop Bentley responded with a statement about the reasons for poor liaison and misunderstanding between the department and the society. The meeting continued to a full discussion of the points raised. Agreement was reached to continue to try to work out the problems. The O.M.S. spokesmen said he was "generally encouraged" by the meeting and that he felt that the group "reached a better understanding of the problems involved and declared a willingness to work together in our common cause."

In response to a request for comment, Presiding Bishop Lichtenberger told THE LIVING CHURCH, "The meeting was held at the request of the then president of O.M.S., Canon Wedel, for the purpose of having a clear understanding of the relationship of the O.M.S. and the director of the overseas department. It had nothing to do with the National Council. It was a friendly meeting."

The presiding bishop's reference to the lack of a National Council tie-in was probably made to distinguish between this conference with O.M.S. leaders and the meeting a few days earlier of a committee appointed by National Council to study overseas mission work [see L.C., last week].

Next week:
Report on National Council's February meeting

Practical Christianity

Receipts of $119,830 and disbursements of $120,221 for the year 1958 were reported to the annual meeting of the American Committee for KEEP, held in Chicago.

KEEP (Kiyosato Educational Experiment Project) is a missionary effort under the leadership of Paul Rusch. Its four-point program includes developing upland farming methods for Japan's underfed rural population; medical and health services; educational projects, including a free library, a nursery school, conferences, and an annual county fair; and a rural church with a fast-growing chain of outreach missions.

The majority of the 1958 appropriations went to special projects and capital items. KEEP'S farm required a subsidy of only $215, although an intensified trainee and outreach program in 1959 will require a larger subsidy of $3,300. Of the hospital's $15,855 expenditures in 1958, only $1,728 came from the American Committee. The rural church was entirely self-supporting in 1958, except for a $300 discretionary fund given to the rector.

Camp Seisen Ryo, the conference center for the Japanese Brotherhood of St. Andrew, received $15,894 in 1958. This year, it is expected to be self-supporting.

Budget Emphasis: Outreach

"Outreach" is the main budget emphasis in 1959. This involves spreading the techniques and resources developed at KEEP to new areas in the semi-mountainous countryside. Until KEEP appeared on the scene the main cash crop of the rural people was charcoal made from sticks gathered in the scrubby woodlands. Beef and dairy products, supported by forage crops on reclaimed land, have been shown to be economically feasible for small one-family farms.

KEEP'S 1959 budget for operating and outreach items is $30,000. The capital budget is open-ended, including $69,675 in high priority items. Two of the 10 chapels, which will also serve as community centers for their villages, were provided in 1958. The cost of each chapel is $3,000. Funds for several others were already on hand or promised, and it appeared likely that all 10 would be provided by the end of 1959.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Defended Neighbor

Fifteen Sewanee clergy and laymen have told the governor of Tennessee that a "subversive" charge against Highlander Folk School, near Monteagle, Tenn., is "unjustified and unfair."

The Tennessee legislature has just passed a resolution calling for an investigation (with $5,000 appropriation) of activities at Highlander, in an attempt to link discussions at the school on the subject of integrated education with such integration crises as those in Little Rock, Atlanta, and Birmingham.

All but one of the signers of the letter of protest to the governor are on the faculty of the University of the South:

Rev. Dr. C. F. Allison, assistant professor of Church history;

Dr. Scott Bates, professor of French;

Dr. Ben F. Cameron Jr., director of admissions;

Dr. James M. Grimes, head of the department of history;

Dr. William B. Guenther, assistant professor of chemistry;

Dr. Charles Harrison, former dean at Sewanee and head of the department of English;

Rev. Dr. Wilford O. Cross, professor of Church ethics and philosophy of religion;

Dr. Robert A. Degen, associate professor of economics;

Marvin E. Goodstein, assistant professor of economics;

Dr. H. Malcolm Owen, head of the department of biology;

Rev. Dr. Vesper O. Ward, professor of homiletics and Christian education;

Eugene M. Kayden, retired professor of economics;

David E. Underdown, assistant professor of history, and Dr. Stratton Buck, head of department of modern languages.

The Rev. Donald E. Chapman, member of the faculty of St. Andrew's School for Boys near Sewanee, also signed the statement.

The letter said:

"We have found the spirit of Highlander to be wholeheartedly dedicated to the free institutions of democracy, and we believe that Myles Horton (school director) and his director of education are devoted to American ideals. . . ."

The writers said they have visited Highlander on numerous occasions for "some years" for seminars, addresses, and in-

formal "chats," the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* reported.

"We trust no official body of the State of Tennessee would countenance the naive and pernicious notion that persons who do not accept racial segregation as an ideal are therefore Communists."

The statement added it would be a "tragic irony" if efforts to combat communism should suppress freedom and democracy.

Mr. Horton, who founded the school in 1932, has denied the charges. Highlander is racially integrated.

Censure in North Carolina

The Rev. James Dees has been censured by the Statesville (N. C.) Area Ministerial Association for his pro-segregation activities. He has resigned from the association, which he was serving as president.

Mr. Dees is also president of the North Carolina Defenders of States' Rights, Inc., which fights for "racial integrity" in that state.

The censuring resolution of the Ministerial Association, which is an interdenominational group, read:

"We assert that the statements of the principles of the Defenders of States' Rights and those of the president of that organization relevant thereto do not reflect the thinking of the members of the Statesville Area Ministerial Association relative to human relationships and the oneness in Christ that should characterize us as ministers of the Gospel."

Immediately after the motion was passed by a vote of 16 to 2, Mr. Dees resigned from the group. He stated that integration "seems to me to be contrary to the natural primal creation of God and to natural law, and to enlightened common sense."

Since coming to Statesville in 1955, Mr. Dees has championed absolute segregation and white supremacy in conventions of the diocese and in the press.

Asked why the Episcopal Church had taken no action, the Rev. Martin Caldwell, LIVING CHURCH correspondent for North Carolina, said that "just now there seems to be an inarticulate fear of making Mr. Dees a martyr and creating a worse breach between clergy and a few of the laity than now exists. The Church is caught. The unexpected censure by the Statesville Association may now force the Church to take similar action."

Mr. Caldwell, who also serves as chairman of publicity for the diocese, continued, "It has been hoped by many that some day Mr. Dees' activities and pronouncements would be restrained by his own congregation inasmuch as they have been the greatest sufferers." Trinity Church, located in a rapidly growing town in North Carolina's piedmont, had 163 communicants when Mr. Dees became rector about four years ago but has now dropped to 119.

BRIEFS

A TRIP FROM SEATTLE: In 1950 the Rev. John P. Craine travelled across the country from Seattle, where he had been rector of Trinity Church, to become rector of Christ Church, Indianapolis. After three years he was named dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Indianapolis, and a few years later Churchpeople of the diocese of Indianapolis chose him as the man who would eventually become their bishop. He was consecrated coadjutor in 1957. On February 8, 1959, upon the retirement of Bishop Kirchhoffer, who had shepherded the diocese for 20 years, the Rt. Rev. John P. Craine was installed as the new bishop.

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BISHOPS AT GLIMMERGLASS: Cooperstown, N. Y., at the foot of J. Fenimore Cooper's "Glimmerglass" (Otsego Lake), and home of the National Baseball Hall of Fame, is the site of the interim meeting of the House of Bishops, October 17 to 22, 1959.

The encyclopedia *Britannica* observes, Cooperstown "is served by the Delaware and Hudson (freight only) and one bus. The population in 1950 was 2,727. . . . The charming village, with many quaint old houses," also boasts a reproduction of an early New York state village. Christ Church (183 communicants) is the Episcopal parish.

Albany is the host diocese for this meeting. Host diocese for the next meeting, November 12 to 17, 1960, is the diocese of Dallas, which has not yet named a site.

The next scheduled meeting of the bishops will be at General Convention in Detroit. Dates have been set for September 17 to 29, 1961.

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THE GRIM PATH: The tornado which struck St. Louis, Mo., suddenly in the early morning hours of February 10 did no damage to Episcopal churches, and so far as is known no Churchpeople were injured.

The storm spared the four parish churches and one settlement house that are in or near its grim, narrow path. Diocesan authorities immediately called the rectors of All Saints' Church, St. Augustine's Church, the Church of the Ascension, Trinity Church, and Grace Church - Grace Hill House, but were told no help would be needed as no damage had been done. Church authorities were also ready with offers of assistance to others. Another type of razing, man-made and more cheerful, was being planned in downtown St. Louis [see below].

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CATHEDRAL'S CLAUSTROPHOBIA: Over the years, since 1867, when Christ Church Cathedral moved to the corner of 13th and Locust streets in downtown St. Louis, buildings have been going up around it, and hemming it in until it has become, in the words of L. C. Missouri correspondent, the Ven. C. E. Rehkopf, "somewhat hard to find." The cathedral has now found an escape from claustrophobia by buying an old hotel next door. The building will be razed in spring and the site landscaped for a parking lot, opening up the view of and to the cathedral. Archdeacon Rehkopf says this participation in the redevelopment of downtown St. Louis indicates the cathedral's "faith in downtown St. Louis."

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NEW AFRICAN PROVINCE: A new Anglican province in east Africa is planned as a result of consultations at Dodoma, in Tanganyika. The new province will have its own archbishop and will include the dioceses in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. Present at the conference were the bishops of Mombasa, Zanzibar, Masasi, Central Tanganyika, and South-West Tanganyika. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to those bishops, said "it is no longer possible for adequate jurisdiction and control to be exercised from England. The responsibility must be in the hands of the local Church."

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NEW AFRICAN DIOCESE: Shortly after the Dodoma conference [see above] laid the groundwork for a new Anglican province in east Africa, the new diocese of Owerri was inaugurated in the province of west Africa. Church Missionary Society observes that "in spite of the fact that it has asked for a European [the Rt. Rev. G.E.I. Cockin] as its first bishop . . . , Owerri will be an overwhelmingly African diocese. There are only a hundred or two Europeans living within its boundaries; at present all its 25 clergy are Africans, and the only white missionary is the principal of a girls' secondary boarding school."

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PAVING THE WAY: The Rev. Alexander Jurisson, assistant secretary of National Council's Committee on World Relief and Church Coöperation, has completed a month's tour of duty in the Netherlands, helping prepare some 6,000 Dutch nationals for resettlement in the United States. Most of these refugees lost their homes and possessions in recent Indonesian civil strife.

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TO A SATISFYING ADVENTURE: Interdenominational "Institute on Overseas Churchmanship" recently called on American businessmen and technicians going overseas to bear lay witness to their faith. Such a traveler "should consider his main objective not in terms of dividends for his shareholders, or power for America, or

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd St., Charlotte, N.C.

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SPECIAL REPORT

A PLAN FOR THE DESEGREGATION OF THE CHAPEL HILL PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Prepared by the

CHAPEL HILL FELLOWSHIP FOR SCHOOL INTEGRATION

This document sets forth clearly (1) what the federal and state laws require in regard to school desegregation; (2) why school boards of the state, in assigning pupils to segregated schools, are in violation of these laws; and (3) why the provision of the state law allowing petitions for reassignment does not satisfy the requirements of the federal law.

Also pointed out are (4) certain advantages of desegregation aside from legal considerations, and (5) essential elements of any satisfactory plan for school desegregation.

May, 1959

PLAN FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN CHAPEL HILL

This plan to end compulsory school segregation has been put forward by the Chapel Hill Fellowship for School Integration. The arguments in Section I (Legal Aspects), and Section II (Moral, Educational and Social Aspects), would apply with equal force to other school districts in North Carolina.

I. THE LEGAL ASPECTS

The Chapel Hill School Board is "duty bound to devote every effort toward initiating desegregation and bringing about the elimination of racial discrimination in the public school system." Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. I (1958). Racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional. All provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to the Constitution. The Chapel Hill School Board is required by law to make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with this principle. Brown v. Board of Education, 349 U.S. 294 (1955)

The pertinent court decisions and North Carolina statutes which demonstrate that a segregated plan of school education can no longer be tolerated are here presented:

A - The Constitution of the United States, as Authoritatively Interpreted By The Supreme Court Of The United States, Requires The Chapel Hill School Board To Take Affirmative Steps To Eliminate Discrimination In Chapel Hill Public Education.

Article VI of the Constitution makes the Constitution the "Supreme Law of the Land." For over 150 years, since 1803, it has been established constitutional doctrine that the Supreme Court interpretation of the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Article VI, clause 3 of the Constitution requires every state official to take an oath "to support this Constitution." It follows that no state official can war against the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court without violating his undertaking to support it.

Four recent Supreme Court decisions make it perfectly plain that the School Board must eliminate school segregation.

1 - Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) - Here the Supreme Court held that any state legislation which either required or permitted school segregation deprived Negro children of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court, however, did not issue an order but held that case over for further argument as to the appropriate decree.

2 - Brown v. Board of Education, 349 U.S. 294 (1955) - Here the Supreme Court issued the order it had withheld in the first Brown case. Pointing out that implementation of the constitutional principles earlier announced may require solution of varied local school problems, the Supreme Court sent the cases back to the local federal courts with the direction that they require the school boards to "make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance without our May 17, 1954 ruling." The Supreme Court advised the lower federal courts that "Once such a start has been

made, the courts may find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner." The Supreme Court cautioned, however, that "The burden rests upon the defendants (School Boards) to establish that such a time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date." Problems relating to school administration arising from the physical condition of the school plants, the school transportation system, personnel, revision of attendance areas, and the like, were mentioned by the Supreme Court as reasonable grounds for delay.

3 - Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1 (1958) - Here the Supreme Court was asked to rule that "chaos, bedlam and turmoil" in the school room was a good reason to delay integration in Little Rock for a period of two and a half years. The Supreme Court refused to so hold. It said that "law and order are not to be preserved by depriving the Negro children of their constitutional rights." The difficulties in school administration were to be solved by the School Board without sacrificing the rights of the Negro children.

4 - Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham Board of Education, U.S. 27, U.S. Law Week 3160 (1958) - Here the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Alabama School Placement Law. There was no evidence in this case that the Birmingham School Board had assigned pupils on the basis of race; nor was there any evidence that the Alabama Legislature had intended the School Board to assign pupils on the basis of race. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court which included this language: "All that has been said in this present opinion must be limited to the constitutionality of the law upon its face. The School Placement Law furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the public schools in a constitutional manner by the admission of qualified pupils upon a basis of individual merit without regard to their race or color. We must presume that it will be so administered.

B - The North Carolina Legislation, Like the Supreme Court Decisions, Contemplates That The Chapel Hill School Board Will End Segregated Public Education.

The appropriate North Carolina statute is the Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955. This Act requires each board of education to provide for the enrollment of pupils "so as to provide for the...health, safety, and general welfare of such pupils." It does not mention race as a criterion, and indeed, the legislature that enacted this statute contemplated that the school boards would assign Negro students to what were formerly "white" schools. This same legislature provided an "escape" or a "safety valve" for those white persons who objected to integrated schools by recommending two amendments to the state constitution: (1) a provision authorizing education expense grants "for private education of a child who is assigned against the wishes of his parent.....to a public school attended by a child of another race," and (2) a provision authorizing any locality to "suspend or to authorize the suspension of the operation of one or more of all the public schools" in that area. Any doubts concerning the possibility of segregation under the 1955 Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955 were laid to rest by the late Chief Judge Parker in the case of Carson v. Warlick, 238 F 2d 724 (1956). He sustained the constitutionality of this act as written with these words:

> "It is argued that the Pupil Enrollment Act is unconstitutional; but we cannot hold that statute is unconstitutional upon its face and the question as to whether it has been unconstitutionally applied is not before us, as the administrative remedy which it provides has not been invoked...Somebody must enroll the pupils in the school. They cannot enroll themselves and we can think of no one better qualified to under-

take the task than the officials of the schools in charge. It is to be presumed that these will obey the law, observe the standards prescribed by the legislature, and avoid the discrimination on account of race which the Constitution forbids.

C - The Existing School Assignment Plan In Chapel Hill Violates The Federal Constitution And The North Carolina Statutes.

Under the existing program, Chapel Hill school children are assigned to schools on the basis of race. No matter where they live and no matter what their interests or capabilities, all Negro children are assigned to Northside Elementary School or Lincoln High School. In the first Brown case the Supreme Court held that segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race deprives these children of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) - Similarly, the existing program in Chapel Hill violates the North Carolina Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955. That Act requires the School Board to assign pupils on an individual basis "so as to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of such public school, the effective instruction of the pupils therein enrolled, and the health, safety, and general welfare of such pupils." This act was held to be constitutional on its face on the presumption that School Boards in North Carolina will "observe the standards prescribed by the legislature, and avoid the discrimination on account of race which the Constitution forbids." Carson v. Warlick, 238F. 2d 724 (4th Cir. 1956) The standards prescribed by the legislature forbid assignment by race and, conversely, require assignment on the basis of the "health, safety and general welfare" of each pupil.

The fact that children assigned to Northside or to Lincoln because of their race can apply for transfer to a different school does not save the existing Chapel Hill program from the taint of unconstitutionality. The Constitution nullifies "sophisticated as well as simple-minded modes of discrimination" and hits onerous procedural requirements which effectively handicap exercise of constitutional rights.

The leading case is Lane v. Wilson, 307 U.S. 268 (1939), a case directly on point with the immaterial difference that the Wilson case related to voting rights under the Fifteenth Amendment whereas here the concern is with educational rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. The Wilson case arose in this fashion. In 1914 Oklahoma amended its constitution to require a literacy test for all voters except those voters whose ancestors had been eligible to vote prior to the Civil War. This "grandfather clause" was invalidated by the Supreme Court in the spring of 1915, and in the summer of 1915 the Oklahoma legislature met in special session and enacted a law providing that all those eligible to vote in the 1914 election (all white) would be permanently eligible to vote and that all others (Negroes who had failed literacy tests) would be permanently eligible to vote if they registered within a limited period of time. Negroes who had failed to register within the statutory period were denied the right of franchise, and brought this suit. The Supreme Court held the 1915 legislation unconstitutional because the opportunity given Negro voters to free themselves from the effects of discrimination was "too cabined and confined." The Court said this:

"The restrictions imposed must be judged with reference to those for whom they were designed. It must be remembered that we are dealing with a body of citizens lacking the habits and traditions of political independence and otherwise living in circumstances which do not encourage initiative and enterprise...The purposes in question, the practical difficulties inevitable in the administration of such strict

registration provisions, leave no escape from the conclusion that the means chosen as substitutes for the invalidated "grandfather clause" were themselves invalid under the Fifteenth Amendment. They operated unfairly against the very class on whose behalf the protection of the Constitution was here successfully invoked."

Here as in the Wilson case, the opportunity given Negro pupils to free themselves from the effects of the initial discriminatory assignment is "too cabined and confined." The pupil must run the notoriety and expense of an administrative appeal and caution requires that he there prepare a record that will withstand subsequent judicial inquiry. If successful, the individual litigant (Joyner v. Board of Education, 244 N.C. 154 (1956) forbids "class actions") would find himself isolated, having "forced" his way into a school attended largely if not exclusively by members of a different race. The expected newspaper publicity would make him a "guinea pig," subject to examination and interview by those interested in "integration." The Supreme Court in the Brown case invalidated the "separate but equal" doctrine in part on the psychological knowledge that the separation of Negro children "solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may effect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone." 347 U.S. 483 at 494 The purported opportunity given Chapel Hill Negro pupils to free themselves from the invalidated "separate but equal" educational system generates a like feeling of inferiority. As in the Wilson case, the means chosen as substitutes for the invalidated school segregation doctrine, operates "unfairly against the very class on whose behalf the protection of the Constitution was here successfully invoked," and consequently is invalid under the Fourteenth Amendment.

In short and in summary, the Constitution is colorblind and those whose oath of office requires them to uphold and defend the Constitution must be colorblind as well.

THE MORAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

The very limited progress that has been made in North Carolina toward eliminating racial discrimination in the public schools is commendable.....at least as a first step. It is commendable only if it is followed by further steps. We can hardly claim that in this state we are proceeding with the admission of children "to public schools on a racially nondiscriminatory basis with all deliberate speed." It seems doubtful that such minimal compliance with the Supreme Court order will completely eliminate the threat to public education which has in other states become more than just a threat. We would like to think that the public schools will never be closed in North Carolina. In our opinion we must continue to move toward a more significant degree of desegregation if we are to eliminate this threat to our public school system. As long as there remains a possibility of school closings, the industrial growth of North Carolina, the growth of institutions of higher learning, and the reputation of the state in general will suffer. Such considerations are clearly of greatest importance to all of us, but important as they are, they should not be allowed to overshadow the other and more important reason for ending racial discrimination, namely, for the reason that discrimination against any individual or group solely because of race, color or creed is morally wrong.

It is easy to define what is wrong with racial discrimination and indeed it is this wrong that constitutes the main reason for our efforts in this area. Can we in addition point to positive advantages to integration in the schools? In other words, do we need integration? To those who are denied certain types of educational experience by the practise of segregation, the advantages of integration are obvious. Surely by avoiding duplication of facilities better schools could be made available for pupils of both races. Even if we could afford the best separate but equal facilities, are there other positive advantages to integration? We submit that there are advantages perhaps more important than the economic ones. It seems altogether clear that nothing would contribute more to the education of our children in basic human relations than the practise of what we are attempting to teach. How can we honestly expect our children to avoid racial prejudice when they are forced to practise discrimination daily? Whether the future means for them continued residence in North Carolina or elsewhere in this country or abroad, it seems inevitable that they will be brought more and more into contact with people of other races. For this reason we feel that we do need integration perhaps as much or more than we need certain other special educational programs.

We believe that all these considerations are of sufficient importance to lead us to search for a satisfactory way to end segregation in Chapel Hill. The state of North Carolina occupies a unique position in the south with a record of having worked out sensible and reasonable solutions to difficult problems, a state noted for progressive leadership. Chapel Hill is in a singularly favorable position as far as the challenge of integration is concerned. We have experienced integration at the university in Chapel Hill with no furor, no violence - it came so quietly that it was hardly noticed. This community is favored in many other ways - economically and intellectually, as well as by virtue of considerable experience in good race relations. Is it not logical that Chapel Hill should assume the lead in North Carolina in matters relating to public education? If the citizens of Chapel Hill can, through the Board of Education and without threat of legal action, institute a plan which leads ultimately to an end to compulsory segregation in the public schools, the effects could be felt over the state and over the south, and Chapel Hill would truly deserve the reputation it enjoys as a community of enlightened and progressive citizens.

What should a plan for bringing an end to racial discrimination in the schools of Chapel Hill include? Certain features seem to be essential:

1 - Above all it should be such as to avoid interference in any significant way with the education of any child. It must in no way decrease the quality of our schools, but rather should lead to material improvements.

2 - It must allow for assignment of pupils to the schools on a basis other than race to comply with the law of the land, and at the same time allow for certain choice on the part of parents to comply with the law of the state.

3 - It should relieve the Negro parent of the necessity for taking the initiative in gaining admission to a school where there is good reason for the child to be admitted. We all agree that integration in some form is inevitable. We agree that it should be accomplished by "peaceful" means. What better way to keep the change peaceful than to remove the Negro child and his parents from the position of forcing his way in? Nothing would contribute more to peaceful integration than to let it be known that the initiative has been taken by the School Board and by the citizens.

4 - Some undoubtedly feel that the only true integration is total integration. This may to some be considered the ideal. It is doubtful if such a plan would meet with the approval of the majority of either race. If a plan is to include the features enumerated there must be some degree of gradualism.

5 - If gradual change is the most satisfactory way, then the plan must include still another feature- namely, built-in progress so that it will lead ultimately to an end to discrimination and not stop with token integration.

6 - Still another feature should be included. Any plan for Chapel Hill should allow for the best possible and most just utilization of all qualified teachers and administrative personnel. We cannot afford to lose good teachers because of our efforts to improve the schools in other ways. Qualified teachers should be used in the most effective way regardless of race, and indeed the assignment of teachers on an integrated basis should greatly facilitate integration of pupils.

Little has been said here of the problems involved in integration of the schools. It would be ridiculous to deny that problems would arise. There will be problems, but we feel that the magnitude of these problems has been grossly exaggerated. For the most part they will be educational problems, space problems, and the like. These we have - integration or not - and we feel that their solution should be sought by all citizens working together.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN IN THE CHAPEL HILL ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

Early in its deliberations the committee decided to give serious consideration to plans incorporating the principle of geographical districting. School districting can be of two types - arbitrary or political. Examples of arbitrary districts would be areas within a given radius of each school, or bounded by natural or other barriers (rivers, major high-ways, etc.). Political districting takes into consideration the characteristics of the population of the districts. Thus, because it is to some group's advantage, or because it is felt necessary, school districts may be drawn in complex patterns.

The fellowship plan is based on geographical school districts, and is political in the sense of recognizing that district lines would be drawn in such a way as to minimize possible community friction, that is, to minimize for the present the amount of integration. Such districting, while distasteful to many members of the Fellowship, is felt to be a compromise necessary to meet realities of the situation in the Chapel Hill - Carrboro Community.

In order to judge the feasibility of geographical districting, the Fellowship committee attempted to pinpoint the location of the residences of all pupils currently attending schools in Chapel Hill and Carrboro. Addresses were obtained from school files and maps were made from this information. We are indebted to Superintendant Johnston and Mr. Box, principal of Carrboro School, for their cooperation in making this information available. The maps are available to the School Board and any community group interested in this problem. Because rural addresses for the most part lacked specificity we were forced to treat the rural school population in broader terms. This we did by determining the numbers of children entering Carrboro and Chapel Hill on school buses by the various highways.

Within the limits of Carrboro and Chapel Hill we found that very dramatic residential segregation exists. In the rural areas, on the other hand, large numbers of Negro and white children enter the school administrative area by the same routes, suggesting considerable intermixture of residence. This is particularly the case in the rural section to the west, making the application of a geographically-based plan to the Carrboro School more difficult than for the other schools.

In the detailed plan outlined below, estimates of the amount of integration that would occur at each school are made, based on this study of pupil residence.

THE PROPOSED PLAN

The plan considers separately: (1) the children in the elementary schools, through the sixth grade, (2) the children in junior high and high school, seventh through twelfth grade, and (3) the teachers. Carrboro is included in these plans, but White Cross is excluded.

(1) The Elementary Schools

The school attendance area is to be divided into five geographical districts, each to serve one elementary school. Pupils resideng within a district are to be assigned to the school serving that district. However, all pupils are to be permitted free transfer, upon application, to schools in other districts including schools previously attended, within the limits of available space. It is expected that individual requests for transfer to meet special education requirements will be readily allowed.

Based upon the present patterns of school attendance, as determined by the survey and assuming a districting which would preserve these patterns to the greatest extent possible, relatively few children would be assigned across racial lines. More than ninety percent of those assigned across racial lines are children coming into the Chapel Hill - Carrboro area by bus. In addition, experience with similar plans in other southern communities indicates that approximately seventy percent of the Negro children assigned to formerly all-white schools would, if afforded the opportunity, apply to return to their former schools. This percent can be expected to be higher for those coming in by bus.

All of the few white children assigned to Northside can be expected to apply for transfer to their former schools. Based upon this experience and recognizing the local situation, the following estimates are made:

CHILDREN ASSIGNED ACROSS CURRENT RACE LINES			CHILDREN EXPECTED TO REMAIN	
SCHOOL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL IN SCHOOL	NUMBER	PERCENT
Estes Hills	35	10	5-10	1-3
Glenwood	50	12	5-10	1-3
Franklin Street	5	2	0-2	0-1
Carrboro	120	25	10-20	2-4
Northside	4	0.5	0	0

Carrboro is not yet in the Chapel Hill Administrative Unit, and special problems may arise from assigning the large number of children presently attending Northside to the Carrboro School. It is appreciated, therefore, that administrative modifications may need to be made in this plan as they apply to Carrboro, particularly in its first years of application of the plan.

(2) Junior and High School

It is proposed that, as at present, graduates of Northside be assigned to Lincoln and graduates of all the other elementary schools be assigned to the central junior high and high school on Franklin St. Free transfer, particularly to meet curriculum requirements, is to be granted.

Initially, this plan will involve no desegregation at the junior high and high school level except by individual request for transfer. However, as the few Negroes in the presently white elementary schools graduate there will be gradual desegregation at the higher level. Also, it will likely develop that special courses will be offered at one or another of the other schools which may stimulate some additional requests for transfer based on curriculum needs.

(3) Teachers

The employment of qualified teachers should not be affected by any plan for desegregation. Depending upon the number of Negro children who will attend formerly white schools, some Negro teachers should be assigned to these schools. Initially, not more than one or two would be expected to be so assigned and they could be given administrative or library assignments. Also, white teachers would be assigned to Northside and Lincoln. This would help make the transition easier for the children and would help establish a climate of mutual respect across racial lines. Teachers' meetings and other teacher activities might well be conducted on an integrated basis.

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The Fellowship feels that the above plan is realistic, and that it can be introduced, accepted and be made to work satisfactorily in Chapel Hill and Carrboro for the good of all the children of the community. The plan does lessen the burden on individual Negro parents of making application to attain what is their right, and it does have built-in progress which is gradual.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

IS THERE ANY REAL COMPLIANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA WITH THE SUPREME COURT'S RULING AGAINST RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ?

YES - says an editorial writer for the CHARLOTTE NEWS ..... Page 1

NO - says Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, Chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations ..... Page 2

WHAT DID THE SUPREME COURT SAY ?..... Page 4

October 1959

EDITORIAL from THE CHARLOTTE NEWS, October 6, 1959

NO COMPLIANCE IN STATE! HOW NOW?

"Contrary to what many people believe, there has been no real compliance in North Carolina with the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in the Public schools," says the North Carolina Council on Human Relations in its current bulletin.

We beg to differ.

As the Human Relations Council must surely know, the Supreme Court at no point has required integration, that positive act of placing together white and Negro pupils for the sheer sake of to-getherness. We refer the Council again to Judge John Parker's dictum of four years ago spelling out what the Supreme Court did and did not require.

"The Court did not require integration," the late renowned jurist said,"it merely forbade discrimination."

Over and over again, federal Courts have held that the rights guaranteed under the 1954 anti-segregation decisions are individual rights. In North Carolina this has meant those rights are to be pursued by individuals on an individual basis. Thus it is up to the parties that feel themselves aggrieved to take action to claim these rights.

This is precisely what the North Carolina pupil placement procedure provides. To be in compliance, a school board need not take any action at all. It merely must refrain from discriminating when individuals seek to assert their rights by applying for school assignments without regard to race.

Charlotte's school authorities have done this, over the last three years, in no less than six cases; Greensboro has done it in 11 instances and Winston-Salem in eight.

This is compliance.

The result may not have been nearly so far-reaching as some people would like. It has been too much for others.

That it has been brought off at all without detriment to the school system attests the sound planning of the school boards, and the good sense of the people of the state.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR of the CHARLOTTE NEWS

Oct. 10, 1959

IS CHARLOTTE REALLY FOLLOWING THE COURT'S RULING ?

We wish to comment on your editorial of October 6th in which you take exception to the statement in the September bulletin of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations that there has been no real compliance in North Carolina with the Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in the public schools.

We, too, are aware of the fact that school boards are not required by law to integrate all schools "for the sheer sake of togetherness." The Supreme Court has ruled that enforced segregation is unlawful because it places a minority group of children under a label of inferiority which may affect their thinking and their feelings for the rest of their lives. The Court has ordered only that we remove this stigma by assigning all children on the same basis, without regard to race.

With only one or two exceptions, Negro and white children in Charlotte are now being assigned to Negro and white schools respectively, just as they always have been. Since this is the established pattern of the past, it is difficult for us to see how it can be eliminated, as the Court directs, by taking no action at all as you suggest. Compliance clearly demands positive action to eliminate the assignment of children on the basis of race.

The Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955 provides that pupils shall be assigned to schools on bases of factors other than race. Judge John Parker, in commenting on this law, stated: "It is to be presumed that these (school officials) will obey the law, observe the standards prescribed by the legislature, and avoid the discrimination on account of race which the Constitution forbids" (emphasis added). Do you seriously contend that the school board is avoiding discrimination on account of race when it makes annual mass assignments of students to segregated schools? Have you not overlooked the fact that applications have all been for re-assignment, after these pupils have received discriminatory assignments in contradiction of the law? Can you cite a precedent in our democratic society where our obligation lies only in restoring the legal rights of a citizen after they have been denied him, rather than granting him those rights as his just due?

In Charlotte, full compliance with the law would result in only a small percentage of Negro students being assigned to white schools. Dissatisfied students, either white or Negro, could be re-assigned upon request. The important thing would be that no longer would we say to any child that, because of the color of his skin, he cannot attend the school to which he would otherwise be assigned.

The administrative procedure for reassignment places a heavy burden on Negro pupils and parents. Consider the fact that the Negro child, in order to

escape the humiliation of being segregated, must submit to public interrogation and face the hostility of a white school, without benefit of a single friend or neighbor to offer him support. Consider also that the Negro parents must spend an exhausting amount of time and, from their limited resources, money for legal counsel, to run the gantlet of administrative procedure in order to enjoy the rights to which they are legally entitled.

The Council is deeply concerned about the implications of this situation as it affects the attitudes and values held by the people of our State. Is it not a fundamental of our educational system to teach democracy and fair-play, respect for law, and regard for the rights of one's fellow citizens? If these concepts are to have meaning they must be respected and practiced before the eyes of those we would have learn them. If our practices are devious and misrepresentative of our true intent, the lesson will not be lost upon our youthful citizens.

Raymond M. Wheeler, Chairman
N. C. Council on Human Relations

WHAT DID THE SUPREME COURT SAY ?

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. (Brown case, 1954)

At stake is the personal interest of the plaintiffs in admission to public schools as soon as practicable on a non-discriminatory basis. To effectuate this interest may call for elimination of a variety of obstacles in making the transition to school systems operated in accordance with the constitutional principles set forth in our May 17, 1954, decision. Courts of equity may properly take into account the public interest in the elimination of such obstacles in a systematic and effective manner. But it goes without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them. (May, 1955)

Of course, in many locations, obedience to the duty of desegregation would require the immediate general admission of Negro children, otherwise qualified as students for their appropriate classes, at particular schools. On the other hand, a District Court, after analysis of the relevant factors (which, of course, excludes hostility to racial desegregation), might conclude that justification existed for not requiring the present nonsegregated admission of all qualified Negro children. In such circumstances, however, the Court should scrutinize the program of the school authorities to make sure that they had developed arrangements pointed toward the earliest practicable completion of desegregation, and had taken appropriate steps to put their program into effective operation. It was made plain that delay in any guise in order to deny the constitutional rights of Negro children could not be countenanced, and that only a prompt start, diligently and earnestly pursued, to eliminate racial segregation from the public schools could constitute good faith compliance. State authorities were thus duty bound to develop every effort toward initiating desegregation and bring about the elimination of racial discrimination in the public school system. (Little Rock case, 1958)

The constitutional rights of children not to be discriminated against in school admission on grounds of race or color declared by this Court in the Brown case can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted "ingeniously or ingenuously." (Little Rock case, 1958)

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

RESOLUTION on RACIAL DISCRIMINATION in the NATIONAL GUARD

Passed Unanimously by the Annual Meeting
of the
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
December 4, 1959

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations wishes to record its firm attachment to the views herein expressed:

1. Military service, if not the duty, is at least the right, of every qualified citizen of North Carolina.

2. In determining qualification, the race of the citizen should to no degree whatsoever be a factor.

3. Membership in the State's National Guard is a form of military service. From membership therein no citizen should be excluded upon racial grounds.

In the light of the foregoing principles the Council takes cognizance of the following facts:

A. There is not now, and has never been, a Negro member of the State's National Guard. There are over 11,000 white members, including those who are paid only for drilling.

B. The annual compensation of the white members is over five and a quarter million dollars, at an average of $446.00 per member. From sharing in that compensation Negroes are rigorously excluded.

C. By law and practice, North Carolina's discrimination against its Negro citizens, insofar as the Guard is concerned, is total and complete.

D. With the Federal government constantly urging all qualified young men to enlist in the Guard as an important element of national defense, North Carolina rejects in advance the tender of service by qualified and patriotic Negro youth. It is bitterly ironic that the Negro who may volunteer, or be drafted, into, and become a general of, the army of the United States cannot

become a private in the National Guard of North Carolina.

It is, therefore, Resolved:

(a). That the systematic exclusion of Negro citizens from membership in the North Carolina National Guard be condemned as indefensible in law and morals and as a needless and unwarranted indignity to the State's Negro citizens, and

(b). That all responsible public officials be urged to take immediate steps to place service in the Guard within the reach of all qualified citizens upon precisely the same terms, with no consideration given to color or race of the applicant.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N.C.

December 1959

STATEMENT and RESOLUTION on PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Passed Unanimously by the Annual Meeting
of the
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
December 4, 1959

It has been five and a half years since the Supreme Court of the United States declared that racial segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional. Four and a half years have gone by since the Court ruled that school desegregation must proceed "with all deliberate speed." Yet, racial segregation is still the rule in the public schools of North Carolina. How is this to be explained?

Some say that we have segregated schools today because both whites and Negroes prefer segregation; that what we have now is voluntary segregation. But this cannot be true, for anything that is voluntary must, by definition, be a matter of free choice. We know that parents and children are not free to choose the schools they will attend. They are assigned to schools--segregated schools. Negro parents and pupils must either accept these assignments, or they must run a gantlet of "administrative procedure" which is long and painful and costly. Naturally, only a few brave souls are willing and able to take this course. So, it is simply not true-to-fact to say that what exists today is voluntary segregation.

Some say that we have segregated schools because, after all, the law does not require integregation. They point to the so-called Parker dictum laid down in the Clarendon County case. Said Judge Parker: "It (the court) has not decided that the states must mix persons of different races in the schools, or must require them to attend schools or must deprive them of the right of choosing the schools they attend. What it has decided, and all that it has decided,

is that a state may not deny any person on account of race the right to attend any school that it maintains."

It is true that the law does not require the integration of any, or all public schools. But, as Judge Parker pointed out, the law does forbid discrimination on account of race. And if there is no discrimination on account of race, there cannot possibly be completely segregated schools.

We must conclude, therefore, that segregated schools are still the rule in North Carolina for the simple reason that we are not complying with the Supreme Court decision. The instrument of evasion, as we all know, is the Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955 which says that pupils are to be assigned to schools on factors other than race. When all assignments are made, however, it turns out that we have all but completely segregated schools. Thus, we pretend to do one thing but do another. Official policy is that we will not defy the law. But at the same time we are not complying with the law.

This practice, of course, cannot continue indefinitely. The Supreme Court, in the Little Rock case, made it clear that "the constitutional rights of children not to be discriminated against in school admission on grounds of race or color declared by this court in the Brown case can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted 'ingeniously or ingenuously'".

However, the Pupil Enrollment Act is a cleverly written instrument. It does not mention race and therefore is not unconstitutional on its face. It will take some time to establish in court its true intent and practice. In the meantime, the great state of North Carolina, which has a deserved reputation for progressive leadership, especially in the field of education, is serving as a model of evasion for the less progressive and enlightened states of the South. This is not something for which the citizens of North Carolina can be proud.

Be it resolved, therefore, that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, at this annual meeting, go on record as vigorously opposing any further evasion of the Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955; that we call upon school officials of each school district of the state to make a prompt and reasonable start toward compliance with the law.

In doing so, we are not advocating total integration, or immediate desegregation of any or all school systems. We are asking for nothing more than what the law requires--that is, a prompt and reasonable start on a plan that looks forward in time to complete elimination of race as a factor in pupil assignments.

We recognize, as the Court did, that the time element will vary in different school districts. Some delay may well be necessary in some situations. But the law states that any delay is to be granted only after a start has been made.

School officials, as agents of the state, are duty bound to comply with the law in good faith. The Supreme Court, in the Little Rock case, spelled out the meaning of good faith compliance. Said the Court: "Only a prompt start, diligently and earnestly pursued, to eliminate racial segregation from the public schools could constitute good faith compliance."

It is not too late to rescue the reputation of this state for dynamic, law-abiding, progressive leadership. Let us move forward in North Carolina, in keeping with the times and with the best traditions of our State and Nation.

THE NEW NEGRO AND CARVER COLLEGE

A STATEMENT

by the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL
on
HUMAN RELATIONS

AUGUST 1961

THE NEW NEGRO AND CARVER COLLEGE

A new Negro has emerged in Charlotte and in other communities throughout the United States within the last few years. He is a Negro with a new sense of dignity and of destiny. He has a new outlook on life, and a new zest for living. He looks to the future with a new hope and expectation.

The emergence of this new Negro has been due to a number of factors, among them better education, increased earnings, trained leadership and the experience of integration in the Armed Forces. But the most important factor was the Supreme Court decision of 1954 which legally liberated the Negro from enforced segregation and gave him status as a first-class citizen.

The younger generation of Negroes, those of high school and college age, have grown up with and absorbed this new spirit and outlook. That is why they are impatient with every vestige of segregation that remains. That is why we have the sit-ins, the stand-ins and wade-ins, and the freedom rides. Older Negroes may still ride the back seats of the buses, and go to the back door of the white man's house, but deep down in their hearts they are thrilled to see the youngsters on the front seats, and at the front doors, and seated at the lunch counters.

Unfortunately, too many white people do not recognize or do not understand this change that has taken place in the mind of the Negro. That is why, in the year 1961, seven years after the Supreme Court stated that segregation has no place in public education, a new campus for Carver College is being built in Charlotte. The Negroes do not want it. They said so in no uncertain terms in a petition to the college

trustees that was passed by sixteen Negro organizations in the city. But the trustees, taking the traditional attitude that the white man knows what is best for the Negro, have insisted on building this separate college.

It won't work. Not in 1961, and less in '62 and '63 and '64. A few Negro students will attend; perhaps a good number this year. Many have ties with the school and the faculty. Some are too timid to apply at the "white" college which also has a new campus. Some have not yet caught the new spirit. But the Negro student who insists on claiming his full rights as a citizen, and who wants to get the best education available in Charlotte, is going to apply to Charlotte College.

The trustees say that they intend to make Carver as good, or better, than Charlotte College. But this cannot be done. The faculty is not available. The school is too small. But even if the faculty were available, and all the best facilities, Carver would still not be on a level with Charlotte College. What the trustees overlook, or ignore, are the intangible factors which, as the Supreme Court has pointed out, make a separate school inherently unequal.

What are these intangible factors? Mainly, the association with other students and the faculty, and the prestige of the school. These are tremendously important to the student who wants to get ahead in the world. He will make friends among those students who are going to be leaders in that world. He will make contacts and gain knowledge that will help him in getting further education. But, above all, he will profit by being in the main stream of American life rather than being shunted off into an isolated section.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations tried hard to persuade the college

trustees not to build a new Carver College. That effort failed. In desperation, two Negro doctors filed a law suit against the trustees in an effort to halt construction on the new buildings. This suit is now on its way to the Supreme Court. The outcome is uncertain. The trustees claim that no racial discrimination is involved, since both colleges are open to qualified students of both races. This, it would appear, is using the letter of the law to violate its spirit.

For Carver, as long as it continues to operate, will be a Negro college. It has been so from the beginning. It has an all-Negro faculty. The new buildings are located on the edge of the Negro community. It has no attraction for white students.

To be sure, it has been demonstrated that white students will enroll in a good Negro college if it is the only college available in the community. West Virginia State College, for example, was formerly all-Negro and is now over 70 percent white. But where there is a "white" college available, offering superior training at the same cost, it naturally will be the choice of the white students.

In Charlotte, not only the white students, but the cream of the Negro students will be found in increasing numbers in Charlotte College. The enlightened and ambitious Negro student is not going to be satisfied with the second best. He is going where his money and his efforts will bring him the greatest rewards. And he belongs in Charlotte College just as much as any white student belongs there. It is, after all, a community college, supported by the taxpayers of the community and of the state, and operated for the benefit of all the young people of the community who are able and willing to take advantage of the training offered.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

MM

MM: Please write for reservations for me - May 1-2-3, at

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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
SALISBURY

2nd Vice-Chairman:
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DURHAM

Secretary:
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CHAPEL HILL

VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD

JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

AN IMPORTANT EVENT

- 0 -

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE A DINNER HONORING

McNEILL SMITH

For his superior work as chairman, 1959-1962, of the N. C. Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

May 1, 1963 - 6:30 pm - At the Carolina Inn
Chapel Hill

- 0 -

THE MAIN SPEAKER FOR THE OCCASION WILL BE

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant U. S. Attorney General
Civil Rights Divison

- 0 -

You are cordially invited and urged to attend. Please return the enclosed reservation card with your check at the earliest convenience. Dinner reservations (at $4 per person) must be limited to three hundred.

The dinner will be served at 7:00 pm, preceded by a social half-hour beginning at 6:30 pm.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

LWD
VJ

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CHAPEL HILL

1st Vice-Chairman:
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SALISBURY

2nd Vice-Chairman:
C. E. BOULWARE
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Secretary:
MRS. CHASE H. BENSON
GREENSBORO

Treasurer:
MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE

Assistant Treasurer:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
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DURHAM
NATHANIEL B. WHITE
DURHAM
ROBERT L. WILKEN
CHAPEL HILL

February 3, 1964

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To Members and Friends of the Council:

We enclose for your information and comment or suggestions, minutes of the most recent meeting of the executive committee, plus a statement by our chairman.

You will readily see that enthusiasm for and commitment to the purposes of our Council continue unabated, and plans are made to carry on the work of the Council and to search for a new executive secretary.

The appeal for financial support of December 18th drew an enthusiastic and heart-warming response.

From 55 members and friends of the Council we have received pledges and contributions totaling nearly $2600. In addition, regular membership fees have added another $165.

You may recall that an estimated $7000 is needed during the first six months of this year to meet all our commitments and have a reserve of $2500 with which to employ an executive secretary and qualify for the Southern Regional Council grant-in-aid of $5900.

Less than 10% of our total membership has already pledged or contributed nearly 40% of our total. We cannot fail if you continue to give and pledge in this fashion.

To those of you who have already given so generously, we extend our thanks. To those of you who have not yet pledged -- may we hear from you soon?

R. M. Wheeler, M.D.
Chairman of Finance Committee

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P
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NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

January 12, 1964

To the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Chapel Hill:

The executive committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, at its meeting of January 11, discussed the present situation with respect to segregation in places of public accommodation in Chapel Hill and asked its officers to make this statement to you:

First, the Council is impressed by the degree of progress already achieved in Chapel Hill by voluntary action in desegregating many places serving the public. At the same time it recognizes that such voluntary efforts generally need to be supported and reinforced by law -- national, state and local.

Second, the Council views with concern the fact that a number of Chapel Hill's eating places and motels are not yet open to Negroes and that intensive effort, including that of other businessmen, to persuade the owners to change their practices have failed. This situation and the resulting continuing frustration and unrest are not in the best interest of the people of the community or the state.

Third, particular importance attaches to current developments in Chapel Hill because steps taken to resolve the problem here will tend to set a pattern, for better or worse, for the entire state. The same situation -- refusal of a few businesses to adopt the voluntary desegregation policy of others -- already exists or will exist in many other towns. The state looks to Chapel Hill for leadership, in this field as in others.

It is apparent that only through law will the goal be achieved of having every public facility open to people without restriction based on race, creed, or color. This is a goal supported by yourselves, by the Chapel Hill Merchants' Association, the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, and many other groups. The Council also believes that laws for open business of the type now before Congress and as proposed for Chapel Hill will help to develop the spirit of community trust which is essential for the ultimate resolution of this problem at the level of human relationships. The Council therefore recommends the passage of a local ordinance which will prohibit the exclusion of persons from places of public accommodation because of race, creed or color.

Respectfully,

T. Franklin Williams, Chairman

(The Council is composed of members of both races from throughout the state. Its purpose is stated in the quotation in the letterhead.)

SUMMARY OF THE MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IN CHAPEL HILL, JANUARY 11, 1964.

Seventeen members were present, from Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh, Kinston and Winston-Salem.

FINANCES: The financial status was reviewed by Mr. Belton, treasurer and Dr. Wheeler, assistant treasurer. To date approximately $1,600 has been paid or pledged in response to the drive begun December 18, for $7,000, the amount needed by June 1, in conjunction with the Southern Regional Council grant of $5900, to assure a minimum budget as we approach prospective executive secretaries. The executive committee agreed to urge all its members to continue last year's pledge of $100 if possible.

SELECTION OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: The subcommittee to select an executive secretary, consisting of Dr. Williams, chairman, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Boulware, Mr. Thrasher, Mr. John Wheeler and Dr. Raymond Wheeler, reported that a number of persons have been suggested and several unsolicited applications received. Inquiries are proceeding and a candidate will be coming to meet with the subcommittee within a week. It was the consensus of those present that as of today a competent Negro person could probably be as effective as an executive secretary in North Carolina as a comparable white person -- i. e. the selection committee should clearly feel free to select the most able person for this position without regard to race.

BULLETIN: Dr. Miller and his committee were commended for their December informational bulletin, which a number of members of the Council have complimented, and were asked to continue to prepare such bulletins, aimed at keeping North Carolinians informed of events in the area of race relations.

ANNUAL DINNER: Drs. Boulware and Tosteson were commended for the highly successful annual dinner which their committee had arranged in Durham in December. Three hundred persons from throughout the state attended.

LOCAL COUNCILS: Discussion of the need and opportunities for local chapters or councils, as arms of the state Council, revealed very strong sentiment for such a development in many communities. It was recommended that the existing local councils be urged to continue and strengthen their efforts, and that plans be made to hold initial local meetings in communities in which there are perhaps ten or more members.

CHAPEL HILL: The current situation in Chapel Hill was described by Dr. Williams and others. Demonstrations and sit-ins are being carried on by a group of Negro and white people largely student-age, protesting the continued segregation practices of a number of restaurants and motels and seeking a local ordinance to prohibit segregation in places of public accommodation. Efforts to persuade the segregating merchants to change their policies have failed. An intensive telephone campaign has led to the accumulation of names of 1800 persons in the community who support a public accommodations ordinance; these names are to appear in an advertisement in the local paper.

After considerable discussion, it was the consensus that the Council should make a statement about the Chapel Hill situation; as one member put it: "If we don't concern ourselves with specific, real problems in North Carolina communities, we are just walking and talking in the clouds." Also, Chapel Hill is and has always been a special concern of everyone in the state.

It was VOTED without dissent that the chairman should prepare and deliver to the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen a statement commending the town for progress in desegregation to date but pointing out that laws are necessary to achieve complete desegregation, and supporting such an action in Chapel Hill.

The next meeting of the executive committee will be on April 25.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

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May 7, 1964

Dear Members and Friends:

Few pieces of legislation have aroused such high hopes and such deep feelings as the Civil Rights Bill now pending before Congress.

In December 1963 at its annual meeting in Durham, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations placed itself on public record as supporting the bill and urged North Carolina's Congressional representatives to do likewise.

This is the first in a series of mailings in which the Council hopes to pass on to you explanations of the key provisions of the bill and to answer some of the questions which have arisen in regard to it. We hope this information will help many of you to make up your minds about this vital legislation.

We should like to express our appreciation to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in Washington, D. C., for permission to reproduce for you some of the information they published in a booklet entitled "Some Questions and Answers on the Civil Rights Bill." A complete edition can be obtained free by writing them at Room 314, 704 - 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

In addition, at the executive committee meeting on April 26, considerable interest was expressed in the opportunity, described in the enclosed material, for North Carolinians to be a part of delegations to Washington to be informed about and, for those who desire, to suggest the passage of, the Civil Rights Bill. It was voted that the Council distribute this announcement. I urge you to give it careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

T. Franklin Williams

T. Franklin Williams, Chairman

TFW/b

Enclosure

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

TITLE I - PROTECTING VOTING RIGHTS

A young Negro veteran in Jackson Parish, La., was rejected on his first attempt to register to vote because the registrar found an error on his application card. He himself was unable to find it after checking and rechecking and when he got up to leave he inquired, "Ma'am, would you do one thing for me?"

"What is that?"

"Will you tell me the mistake I made?"

"Oh, sure. You underlined 'Mr.' when you should have circled it."

-- condensed from the U. S. Civil Rights Commission Report on Voting (1961--Pg. 54) on how immaterial errors are used to disqualify Negro voters.

Summary of Title I

To further protect voting rights in Federal elections, it would prohibit: (1) the application of different tests, standards, etc., to white and colored voters and (2) the denial of registration for immaterial errors in applications. It would require all literacy tests to be given in writing or transcribed. To expedite handling of cases filed under the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts, it would authorize the Attorney General or a defendant to ask for trial by a three-judge court, with direct appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. In any such proceeding it establishes a presumption of literacy for those who have completed the sixth grade.

Is there really widespread discrimination against Negro voters?

The difference between white and Negro voter registration in certain states of the Deep South is so enormous, it is hard to account for it on any other basis except racial discrimination. In a government sampling of counties in old Confederate states, it was found that while some counties had more registered white voters than the actual number of white inhabitants, no Negroes were registered.

. . . .

Other recent government samplings revealed that in 100 counties of the Deep South, 89 per cent of all whites of voting age were registered and only 8.3 per cent of the Negroes. In 250 counties of the United States less than 15 per cent of the Negroes of voting age are registered to vote.

Can't this be explained by apathy and indifference on the part of Negroes?

In Belzoni, Miss., the minister who led a Negro voting drive was shot down on the courthouse steps in broad daylight, by men who warned him against carrying on his campaign. In Gadsden County, Fla., 300 Negro teachers were told they would lose their jobs if they tried to vote. In Selma, Ala., last year, hundreds of Negroes ran a gauntlet of armed state troopers and stood in line 8 hours without food or water in an attempt to register. In Fayette County Tenn., Negroes who registered suffered serious economic retaliation. "Many

Negroes lost their jobs," the Civil Rights Commission report for 1961 says. "A list of the 'culprits' was circulated. White merchants quit trading with them. Pressure was brought to prevent suppliers in Memphis from selling to them. Their credit was stopped; their loans called; their mortgages foreclosed. They could not buy the necessities of life. One white banker was quoted as saying, 'My secretary's got the names of the 325 who registered. I tell them, anybody on that list, no need coming into this bank. He'll get no crop loans here. Every store has got that list.'"

Such experiences are commonplace in some regions of this country; they are not exceptional cases. It is true that even in places where Negroes can register freely, registration is sometimes low and apathy may be part of the reason. But it is only part. Intimidation is sufficiently widespread so that the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, in its 1963 annual report, says it is persuaded that "the right to vote, in large sections of the South is still denied to many citizens, solely because of their race."

To what extent does this provision apply to state and local elections?

Although it is primarily directed against discriminatory practices in Federal elections for President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives, it would include any election held "solely or in part for the purpose" of choosing such candidates. Thus, in some cases it would apply to state and local elections.

What is the constitutional basis for the voting provision?

Section 1 of the 15th Amendment says "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Section 2 says, "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Section 4 of Article One gives Congress the power to make or alter regulations prescribed by the state for the election of Senators and Representatives.

Doesn't the bill interfere with a state's right to set voter qualification?

No. It merely prohibits states from setting different standards for Negroes and whites voting in Federal elections. The states would continue to be free to establish any voter qualifications they please so long as they apply them equally to all citizens.

TITLE II

RELIEF AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

"White people of whatever kind -- prostitutes, narcotics pushers, Communists, or bank robbers -- are welcome at establishments which will not admit certain of our Federal judges, ambassadors, and countless members of our Armed Forces."

-- U. S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, in testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, July 1, 1963.

Summary of Title II

It would prohibit discrimination in most hotels, motels and other places of lodging; restaurants, cafeterias and other eating places; motion picture houses, theaters, sports arenas, stadia and other places of exhibition and entertainment; gas stations; and such places as specialty shops and barber shops in hotels subject to the section and stores with eating facilities covered by the bill. An aggrieved individual or the U. S. Attorney General would be able to enforce these rights through injunctions or other civil actions. There is a specific exemption for small rooming houses with no more than five rooms to rent and used by the proprietors as their own residences.

Why is the matter of public accommodations such a burning issue to civil rights supporters?

Because no other form of discrimination touches people so directly in every aspect of their daily lives. None is more violative of the human dignity which is every man's birthright. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, in testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee last year, put it this way: "From the time they (Negro Americans) leave home in the morning, enroute to school or to work, to shopping or to visiting, until they return home at night, humiliation stalks them. Public transportation, eating establishments, hotels, lodging houses, theaters and motels, arenas, stadia, retail stores, markets and various other places and services catering to the general public offer them differentiated service or none at all."

Even a simple vacation trip by car, he pointed out, one of America's great national pleasures, can become a harrowing nightmare if one is colored and ventures into unfamiliar sections of the country. "How far do you drive each day? Where, and under what conditions can you and your family eat? Where can they use a rest room? Can you stop driving after a reasonable day behind the wheel or must you drive until you reach a city where relatives or friends will accommodate you and yours for the night? Will your children be denied a soft drink or an ice cream because they are not white?

"The players in this drama of frustration and indignity are not commas or semi-colons in a legislative thesis; they are people, human beings, citizens of the United States of America."

How would the provision be enforced?

The Attorney General is authorized to undertake the settlement of all complaints by voluntary procedures. But where these fail, he can bring suit. An individual denied services protected by this Title can bring suit in his own name.

Is there any precedent for such legislation?

Abundant precedent. Thirty states and many cities now have laws requiring equal treatment of persons of all races in places of public accommodation. Most of these laws go further than the pending bill in their coverage and enforcement procedures. According to a recent survey, about 70 per cent of our population already lives in states that ban discrimination in places of public accommodation. Restaurants in train and bus stations are prohibited from discriminating by the Interstate Commerce Commission Act.

Wouldn't this provision create tension and unrest?

On the contrary, the greatest tension and unrest is found in those states which deny equal access to places open to the public. The Southern Regional Council, Inc. provides some evidence of this in its summary of the civil rights situation in 1963. It found that "during 1963 an estimated 930 individual public protest demonstrations took place in at least 115 cities in the 11 southern states.

"More than 20,083 of the persons, Negro and white, who have so demonstrated, were arrested.

"Thirty-five known bombings have occurred."

By contrast, states and cities with public accommodation laws have been relatively free of such incidents.

Shouldn't the provision be limited to large concerns, at least in the beginning?

An arbitrary exemption for small businesses would practically nullify the effectiveness of the bill. Under Secretary of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., in testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, said limiting coverage to businesses with annual sales of $150,000 or more would mean that in 10 cities--Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, Kansas City, Memphis, Miami, New Orleans, Richmond, Va. and St. Louis -- at least 56 per cent of the variety stores, 76 per cent of the gas stations, 83 per cent of the eating places and 93 per cent of the drinking places would be excluded. This is discrimination based on size. It is also morally indefensible. It is just as wrong for a citizen to be denied service in a corner diner, because of his race, religion or national origin, as in a fashionable restaurant. Fairness dictates that all places of public accommodation, large and small, be subject to the law.

Doesn't this provision interfere with a businessman's right to choose his customers?

Businessmen are still free to set standards as to whom they will and will not serve -- so long as they apply these standards equally. A businessman is still free to refuse to serve the drunk, the disorderly and the disreputable. He could still set standards of dress and conduct for persons using his establishment. But he would have to apply the same standards to all customers and he could not deny service to anyone solely because of race, religion or national origin.

Doesn't the bill represent an invasion of a businessman's rights of private property and his freedom to conduct his business as he pleases?

In answering this question, the distinguished commentator Walter Lippmann, observed, "property is not absolute but is a system of rights and duties that are determined by society. . . . It is a primitive, naive and false view of private property to urge that it is not subject to the laws which express the national purpose and the national conscience -- among which have been for a hundred years the abolition of slavery and the admission of the Negroes to the rights of American citizenship."

Any businessman serving the public must comply with many Federal laws, local police regulations, health and fire codes on the theory, long upheld by the courts, that his self-interest can be subject to restraint in order to serve the broader public interest. Surely it is in the public interest to see that no person is

humiliated or denied public services simply because of the color of his skin or his religion.

Ironically, many Southern states have segregation laws that impose severe restrictions upon businessmen who would like to serve everyone. Yet no opponent of the bill has ever protested that such curbs on whom a proprietor may serve are unwarranted government interference with his right to do business as he pleases.

Since considerable progress has been made in the voluntary desegregation of lunch counters and other places of public accommodation, why is a Federal law necessary?

The law would help encourage voluntary desegregation by setting uniform nation-wide standards and a nation-wide timetable for opening the kinds of places covered by the bill. Businessmen who are afraid to desegregate because it might offend local custom, would be able to say they are required by Federal law to serve everyone. Ivan Allen, Jr., mayor of Atlanta, made substantially these points when he testified before the Senate Commerce Committee in support of a Federal public accommodations law. Failure to pass such a law, he warned, "would amount to an endorsement of private business setting up an entirely new status of discrimination throughout the nation. Cities like Atlanta might slip backward."

He said, "failure by Congress to take definite action at this time is by inference, an endorsement of the right of private business to practice racial discrimination and, in my opinion, would start the same old round of squabbles and demonstrations that we have had in the past."

Is there a constitutional basis for this provision?

A very firm one. It is based on both the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce among the states and the 14th Amendment, which says "no state shall . . . deny to any person . . . the equal protection of the laws" and gives Congress power to enact laws to carry this out.

Numerous court decisions have held that the commerce clause powers are so broad Congress can use them even where particular activities are local, unimportant in size or involve retail trade.

(more to follow)

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

TO: North Carolinians interested in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill

On June 1 a delegation from North Carolina as well as delegations from several other states will meet in Washington, D. C., in order to further their knowledge of the provisions of the civil rights bill to show interest in its passage, and to prepare plans for assisting in peaceful compliance with the provisions of the bill after it has been enacted into law. Similar delegations have gone to Washington for the past weeks and other delegations will meet there until the issue is settled. The effort is under the sponsorship in Washington of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (Room 314, 704 - 17th Street, N. W.) and is being coordinated in North Carolina by the Committee of Concerned Citizens (Box 1152, Chapel Hill, N. C.).

Plans are being prepared in such a way as to minimize (hopefully) the organizational work involved. The arrangement that seems adequate for the situation is as follows:

1. The effort will be publicized through organizations known to be sympathetic to civil rights legislation including of course any and all of the 80 organizations cooperating in the Leadership Conference.
2. Financial support for travel, lodging, food, etc., will be borne by individuals and/or by their own local sponsoring organizations.
3. Participants will make their own arrangements for travel to Washington (but see Item 2 below).

Coordinating activities in Chapel Hill will include the following:

1. Maintenance of communication with the Leadership Conference to inform them in advance of the expected size of the North Carolina delegation.

2. Assistance in the formation of car pools.

3. Preparation of instruction sheets regarding the location and times of all meetings.

4. Dissemination of information in advance regarding the civil rights bill (e. g. a digest of the bill, a "Questions and Answers" booklet interpreting the bill, a summary of attitude of members of the Senate as has been ascertained by two groups who have already visited Washington from Chapel Hill.

The tenative program for Monday, June 1 is as follows:

10:00 a.m. Present Status of the Civil Rights Bill

Marvin Caplan, Executive Director of Leadership Conference

John Stewart, Legislative Assistant to Senator Hubert Humphrey

11:00 a.m. My Position Regarding the Civil Rights Bill

Senator Sam Ervin and Senator Everett Jordan (or their legislative assistants if the senators are involved in debate at the time.)

2:00 p.m. The Problem of Peaceful Compliance

Speakers not yet chosen

4:00 p.m. What Can We Do in North Carolina?

A panel of North Carolinians discussing our specific problems.

No specific plans are being made for Tuesday, June 2. It is anticipated that some delegates will remain in Washington to observe the Senate in debate and/or to lobby on behalf of the bill.

If you are interested in joining this group please fill out and mail the enclosed information sheet. All persons who return this form by May 20 will receive a final copy of the program, meeting places, etc. We cannot guarantee delivery of service if late.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION
FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

June 1, 1964

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Phone _____

I expect to be present at all meetings of the North Carolina Delegation for the Civil Rights Bill, in Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1964.

☐ I will drive my car.

☐ I will be a passenger in the car driven by _____.

☐ I have room in my car for ____ persons and would welcome them in my car if they will phone me before _____.

☐ I need transportation and will share expenses of automobile.

Mail to: THE COMMITTEE OF CONCERNED CITIZENS
Box 1152
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

NOTE: Please use a separate sheet for each person; you can prepare reasonable copies of this form for additional persons.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

May 12, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Executive Committee

FROM: Dr. T. F. Williams, Chairman

In addition to the good news of Mrs. Adams' acceptance of the position as executive secretary (see enclosed announcement going to all members) you will be interested in knowing that, with the strong encouragement of Mr. Dunbar of Southern Regional Council and Mr. Vernon Eagle, Executive Director of the New World Foundation, I have submitted for the Council an application to the New World Foundation for a one-year grant for $10,000. It is intended that the funds, if granted, will be used to give initial impetus to our program under our new executive secretary, in particular in developing local councils and larger membership, and in wider distribution of informational bulletins and special reports.

As discussed and approved at our executive committee meeting on April 26, we will want to arrange an all day "retreat" with our new executive secretary as soon as possible, and probably during the two weeks in June (June 10-24 approximately) that she will be spending in North Carolina. The purpose will be to enable her and us to formulate more clearly the over-all program of our Council.

Saturday, June 13th or Saturday, June 20th will probably be the most feasible days for such a retreat. Please indicate on the enclosed card which of the dates will be possible for you to attend. Plans will be announced later.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

May 12, 1964

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO: Members and Friends

FROM: Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Chairman

It is a real pleasure to announce that Mrs. Helen Adams has accepted the position as Executive Secretary of the Council. Mrs. Adams, a native of Birmingham, Alabama, is at present Director of Development at Roosevelt University in Chicago. Working at the university throughout its eighteen years of existence, she has contributed materially and creatively to its growth as a major university with a multi-racial faculty and student body.

She will bring to her work with the Council exceptional personal ability, much experience with groups and persons of all races and levels, and a strong desire to have a more direct part in working toward the resolution of current problems in racial and human relations.

She will spend part of June in North Carolina, and return here to full-time work with the Council about September 1.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

(Second in a Series)

TITLE III - DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

"It is no longer open to question that a State (or city) may not constitutionally require segregation of public facilities."

-- ruling of a three-judge court in New Orleans, enjoining segregation in a municipal auditorium.

Summary of Title III

The Attorney General would be empowered to initiate or intervene in suits aimed at desegregating public facilities other than schools -- such as parks, libraries, hospitals and playgrounds -- where the injured party is unable to pursue the remedy. He would also be authorized to intervene in private actions brought by persons seeking relief from a denial of equal protection of the law because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Why is this provision needed?

Although many courts have held it is unconstitutional to segregate public facilities, these decisions are not self-implementing. Violations of court orders continue to be widespread. Public beaches, hospitals, parks, reading rooms and other public facilities are still denied to colored citizens whose taxes help pay for them. This provision would be a new tool for opening these facilities.

Why should the Federal government bring these suits? Why can't an individual sue to protect his own rights?

Many people are financially unable to sue. Others face retaliation from hostile local officials and hostile neighbors if they do. Since the segregation sought to be ended here is imposed by the state and backed by the whole weight of state government, a private citizen faces an unequal struggle. The Federal government, alone, can help balance the scales by its participation.

Then, too, the protection of constitutional rights should not be left to chance nor to the uncertainty of private resources. The public interest is poorly served if private citizens and organizations must vindicate constitutional rights of national significance through litigation in the Federal courts.

In what kind of private actions would the Attorney General be authorized to intervene?

In actions brought by persons who felt they were being denied the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Constitution. If this provision had been law in 1963, and a private suit had been brought by one of the injured persons, the government could have intervened and possibly enjoined Police Chief "Bull" Connor in his use of dogs and fire hoses against peaceful demonstrators in Birmingham.

TITLE IV - DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

"(In our school decisions we) never contemplated that the concept of 'deliberate speed' would countenance indefinite delay."

-- The U. S. Supreme Court in Watson v. Memphis, May 27, 1963.

Summary of Title IV

It authorizes the Attorney General to initiate or intervene in school desegregation cases. It provides for technical assistance, grants and training institutes to help communities prepare for school desegregation. But it exempts from its definition of desegregation, the transportation of students to end racial imbalance.

In view of the Supreme Court school decisions, why is this provision necessary?

Although 10 years have passed since the school decisions, nearly two-thirds of the previously segregated school districts still deny the rights of all children to an unsegregated education. More than 2,000 school districts still require white and Negro children to attend separate schools. Negro children who were just entering segregated grade schools at the time of the Supreme Court ruling in 1954 are now attending high school, without yet having received the educational opportunity to which they are constitutionally entitled.

What is more, many school districts listed as "integrated" offer only token integration, since an all-white school with a single colored student is classified as a desegregated institution. . . .

Are school districts obliged to accept the financial aid and technical assistance offered by this provision?

No. Such assistance is given only if local authorities ask for it. And there are no strings attached.

Won't these provisions put the Federal government in control of public education?

No. The Federal government would have no control whatsoever over the hiring or firing of teachers, the selection of textbooks or the choice of curriculum. Local authorities would continue to remain in complete control of their schools.

TITLE V - COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"The outstanding success of the Commission to date proves how valuable it is and indicates that the public interest will be well served by extending its life."

-- Former U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers.

Summary of Title V

It would extend the life of the Commission another four years and give it additional duties of investigating vote fraud cases and serving as a national clearing house on civil rights.

What enforcement powers would the Commission have?

None. It is essentially a fact-finding agency. Its studies provide information that Congress as well as many public and private agencies use for intelligent planning in the field of civil rights.

Why is it necessary to extend the life of the Commission four years?

Since the Commission was established in 1957, Congress has had to spend time in almost every session debating the short-term extensions of the agency. The Commission itself has suffered from this situation, since its uncertain future has made it difficult to attract good staff or to plan long-range projects.

TITLE VI - NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY-ASSISTED PROGRAMS

"I will say this -- I repeat it, I have said it again and again: wherever Federal funds are expended for anything, I do not see how any American can justify — legally, or logically, or morally -- a discrimination in the expenditure of those funds as among our citizens. All are taxed to provide those funds. If there is any benefit to be derived from them, I think they must all share, regardless of such inconsequential factors as race and religion."

-- President Dwight D. Eisenhower, press conference, March 19, 1953.

Summary of Title VI

It would prohibit discrimination in any program or activity receiving Federal assistance under grant, contract or loan. It directs Federal agencies to establish programs of compliance and would authorize denial of funds to those programs that discriminate. But any denial is subject to judicial review. A hearing is guaranteed before funds are cut off, and a report to Congress is also required before funds can be denied. Presidential approval is required before any general cut-off of funds is approved.

Why is the provision necessary? What is the principle on which it is based?

Although many court decisions clearly establish that discriminatory use of public funds is unconstitutional, such discriminations still continue. Suits by private taxpayers have no standing in attacking these conditions. The only recourse is Congressional or administrative action.

Since the funds for Federal programs come from taxes paid into the Treasury by all citizens, it seems only fair that all citizens should derive equal benefits from such programs. The purpose of the provision is not to cut off assistance. Rather, it is meant to make sure that public funds are not used to subsidize unconstitutional discriminations against any group of citizens.

Does the provision mean that individuals -- widows, children of veterans, homeowners, farmers, elderly persons living on social security benefits--will be cut off if their states discriminate in the administration of Federally-supported programs?

No. The bill will not punish innocent beneficiaries of Federal aid for wrongs committed by others. It will not affect the individual farmer or homeowners who borrow money through a government agency. It would affect the distributor of

those funds if the distributing agency refused to lend to Negroes but did lend to whites.

Is there much evidence of Federally-supported discrimination?

There are many glaring examples of the extent to which American taxpayers subsidize racial injustice:

The Federal government gives more than $1 billion a year in grants-in-aid to 11 Southern states that condone discrimination as a matter of official policy.

The Federal government pays more than 95 per cent of all National Guard operating funds, yet 11 states still require segregation in their Guard units.

The Federal government gives the state of Mississippi about $2 million a year for its public schools, yet every public school in the state continues to be segregated 10 years after the Supreme Court school decision.

The Federal government spent $750 million on research projects in 1960, yet in 7 states 43 per cent of all National Institute of Health grants and 41 per cent of all grants by the Atomic Energy Commission went to public universities and research centers that do not admit Negro students.

State public employment offices are financed 100 per cent by the Federal government, nevertheless many offices maintain separate buildings, separate waiting rooms and separate job lists.

TITLE VII - EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

"The withholding of jobs and business opportunities from some people does not make more jobs and business opportunities for others. Such a policy merely tends to drag down the whole economic level. . . . Intolerance is a species of boycott and any business or job boycott is a cancer in the economic body of the nation. I repeat, intolerance is destructive; prejudice produces no wealth; discrimination is a fool's economy."

-- Eric Johnston, former Chairman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Summary of Title VII

Employers, labor unions and employment agencies whose activities affect interstate commerce would be prohibited from discriminating. Coverage would include employers and unions with 25 or more employees or members. But coverage would apply at first to those with 100 or more employees or members and drop by stages to 25, after 4 years. An Equal Employment Opportunity Commission would be established to investigate and voluntarily settle complaints. Upon failure to settle, the Commission would be authorized to file suit to enforce nondiscrimination. Prohibited discriminations include sex, as well as race, creed, color or national

origin. The House excluded from coverage those denied employment because they are atheists or communists.

Are job opportunities for Negroes so far behind those for whites that a Federal law is necessary?

The U. S. Department of Labor finds that Negroes have steadily and consistently fallen behind in terms of employment and that the gap is increasing. Its statistics show, for instance, that while in 1947 the nonwhite unemployment rate was 64 per cent higher than the rate of white workers, in 1952 it was 92 per cent higher; in 1957 it was 105 per cent and in 1962, 124 per cent higher. For Negro men 20 and over, unemployment totalled 11.9 per cent in the first three months of 1963, compared with 5.4 per cent for whites. During the past eight years, unemployment has been twice as heavy among employable Negroes as it has been among whites.

Wouldn't an FEPC law give Negroes preferential treatment over whites in hiring and upgrading?

No. Nothing in the bill permits any individual to demand employment simply because of race. It contains no provision requiring an employer to set up a quota system or to maintain any kind of racial or religious "balance." Indeed, preferential treatment of Negroes or any minority group would violate this section. Its whole point is that all workers should be treated equally.

Doesn't the bill give the Federal government control over the employment practices of private businesses?

No. It does not permit the government to control the internal affairs of employers or to tell them whom to hire or fire. Employers are permitted to set any job qualifications they wish except those of race, religion, creed, national origin or sex, where these are irrelevant.

Does the bill give the Commission too much power?

No. The Commission has no powers of enforcement. Its authority extends only to the investigation of complaints and it attempts to settle them by voluntary means. Where voluntary methods fail, enforcement rests exclusively with Federal courts and an accused party would have full rights of appeal.

Doesn't the provision represent an encroachment of the Federal government upon states' rights?

Where states have effective FEPC laws consistent with this section, those laws would in no way be affected by this legislation. What is more, the Commission is authorized to refrain from taking any action in such states.

Twenty-six states already have laws prohibiting racial and religious discrimination in employment. The bill would simply extend this protection into all 50 states.

What is the economic impact of discrimination?

The cost is staggering. The President's Council of Economic Advisors, in 1962, calculated that because of racial discrimination, the nation's economy loses between $13 and $17 billion a year in national income and product. . . .

Mtns etc.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET
July 1, 1964 - December 31, 1964

6 (with intern)

SALARIES:		$ 5,466.64
Executive Director - @ 11,000 annually (4 mos.)	$ 3,666.64	
Office Secretary - @ 3,600 annually (6 Mos.)	1,800.00	
PROGRAM:		5,000.00
Publicity and Promotion	____	
Printing	____	
Books, newspapers, pamphlets, etc.	____	
Postage	____	
TRAVEL:		750.00
(a) automobile @ 7¢ per mile		
(b) meals		
(c) lodging		
OPERATING EXPENSES		____
Rent	300.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	(107.00)*	
Office Supplies	____	
Office Equipment (and repairs)	____	
OTHER EXPENSES		____
Moving Fee (Mrs. Adams - Chicago to Charlotte) North American Van Lines (estimate)	(300.00)	
Hospital Insurance	(39.90)**	
Employer's FICA Contribution	198.16	
Annual Audit	50.00	

Bal - 5,000
SPC - 5,000 Bal 10,000 -
mbship - 5,000
Consult 5,000 -

13,211.70

* Basic rate for telephone service.
** Does not include fee for Mrs. Adams.
Moving Fee - at the rate of $7.45 per 100 lbs.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

June 11, 1964

TO: Members of the Executive Committee

FROM: Dr. T. F. Williams, Chairman

The following is the proposed agenda for our day-long retreat on June 20 at Lakewood, and on the enclosed sheet directions and a map for reaching it. In preparation for this meeting, I hope everyone will give advance thought to and come prepared to discuss current developments in racial relations and human relations in his own community and area, and the relative priority of problems which our Council can address itself to.

Again let me remind you that it is most important that you attend if at all possible, to give Mrs. Adams the benefit of our collective experience and recommendations here at the beginning of her work in North Carolina.

PROPOSED AGENDA

Saturday, June 20, 1964

9:45 AM	Convene - Introductions
9:45 - 11:15	General discussion of current developments, problems and priorities across the state. Participation by all members.
11:15 - 12:15 PM	Discussion, in light of preceding, of specific elements in the program of the Council -- clearer definition of our program and aims. Assignment of priorities.
12:30 - 1:30	Picnic lunch, courtesy Mr. John Taylor.
1:30 - 2:30	Completion of discussion of program of the Council.
2:30 - 4:00	Discussion of practical details of implementing the program: development of local Councils; membership promotional materials; meetings in various communities with people at various levels; distribution of informational materials; work in rural areas, etc. Discussion and approval of budget. Other business.
4:00 (or 4:30)	Adjournment

(As noted before, wives or husbands are invited to come along and enjoy the recreational facilities at Lakewood, including swimming, and the picnic lunch. Please return the enclosed card so that we can let Mr. Taylor know how many to expect.)

Rec'd 10/9/65

NC - Meetings, etc.

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REPORT TO
THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

FROM:
MRS. HELEN A. FURMAN, EXEC. DIR.
N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Sept. 1, 1964 - Sept. 30, 1965

Although the New World Foundation made a grant to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations in May of 1964, this fund was actually not operational until September when I assumed the position of Executive Director. It is for that reason that the report to you is being made at this time rather than last May.

THE COUNCIL PROGRAM AS OF SEPTEMBER, 1964

It should be noted that the Council had been without a director for more than a year when I took over my position. The officers and members of the executive committee had made a valiant effort to keep the organization at work. Miss Roberta Blackwell was (and is) in charge of the office and was at that time the only staff member. There was no program as such, although the Council's goals were well known and efforts were made to develop activities in line with these aims.

We got underway by preparing an announcement of staff changes and a brochure (attached) designed to build membership and to be used eventually in fund raising. My first realization was that the Council was largely unknown in the state, despite the fact that it is the oldest interracial organization in North Carolina. The most urgent and basic part of our program for the year appeared to be to develop widespread interest in the Council and its possibilities. We hoped the Council would become known as an agency where people of both races and of all economic levels might join forces to work together for the implementation of the new civil rights legislation and for subsequent laws, as they were passed by Congress.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM

The Council's membership numbered between six and seven hundred in 1964, widely scattered throughout the state, but very sparse in the eastern section where Council activities are seriously needed.

Our first effort was to build a mailing list, not only of the VIP group but of many persons whose interest already tended to, at

least, acceptance of the new laws and to their application. We looked for names from such organizations as church groups not already involved in civil rights, from PTA groups, League of Women Voters, and from smaller social and civic clubs. We wrote to community leaders inviting them to send us lists of lesser known persons and, of course, we included all local human relations and fellowship councils not affiliated with our organization.

On the theory that we would reach these people quickly and hopefully arouse their interest, we began publication of an official newspaper--THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL COMMENT. Our first edition was an eight page tabloid. The paper concerned itself, via editorial, news and features, with many aspects of race relations in the state and elsewhere. (We clipped papers like the New York Times, knowing that in the far reaches of North Carolina people rarely see these publications.) The first edition contained a summary of each title of the Civil Rights Law in readable and simple language. This was a contribution written by Mr. Ralph Smith, a well-known editorial writer for the Charlotte News and for some of the better known national news media.

We continued to publish the paper through May of 1965. It brought us correspondence with many people and groups. Some of the correspondence was constructively controversial. Two examples are: "Why only one Urban League in all of North Carolina?" and "Why does not the Council take an active and forceful interest in the problems of needy Indians?". Many wrote asking to be put on the mailing list, and others wrote with words of praise. One man from Raleigh was kind enough to write, "The COMMENT has made the whole human relations movement in this state come alive."

We tried to send out state-wide press releases whenever there was a reason to do so. I attended innumerable meetings -- such as the Social Action Committee of the Council of Churches, the Good Neighbor Council, and many others. I also did some speaking for various groups. I was interviewed by the press in Charlotte and elsewhere, and on radio and TV. The Council obviously began to be better known. I was

often asked to be at the speaker's table in recognition of our organization.

LOCAL COUNCILS

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council had at one time been an active organization, I understand. It was dormant when I arrived here. Late in October, I entertained the executive committee at my home for dinner. There seemed to be some question about holding an integrated meeting in the apartment house where I lived. Of course, this had to be resolved in order for me to live in this house. It was. The evening was pleasant and, on the whole, uneventful.

The council has held many meetings since then. The annual meeting at Christ Church (a dinner) was addressed by Dr. L. S. Cozart, president-emeritus of Barber-Scotia College. We announced several new and valuable members of the executive committee. The meeting was considered an outstanding success, attended by more than 250 persons.

Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr., was elected chairman. Unfortunately she became inactive in late February, and this has been a handicap. Mr. Fred D. Alexander, vice chairman, assumed much of the responsibility, even though his time has been taxed by his recent election to the Charlotte City Council -- the first Negro to sit in this body.

One of my first efforts was to organize a council in Wilmington on the east coast. A young Negro attorney, Mr. Lisbon C. Berry, has served as my guide and co-worker in his town. He became a member of the State Council executive committee (I believe the first member from the eastern part of the state). I am confident that Mr. Berry will provide dynamic leadership to the Council for many years. Recently he became a candidate for an appointment as assistant attorney general. The Council publicly supported the appointment of a Negro for one of three current vacancies in the attorney general's office, but did not name Mr. Berry. The press, radio and TV coverage on the Council's position was excellent.

The Durham Council has been active in, first, a study of Negro employment and, then, in face to face meetings with employment officers of business, industry, institutions, etc. We contacted Washington to report unfortunate practices of the Employment Security Office officials in Durham with the result that these have been corrected.

The Greensboro Fellowship has recently affiliated with the State Council. This will benefit both groups. The Greensboro Fellowship is well organized and is an active influence in the community.

Chapel Hill organized a local council last spring. Housing is of special interest here, but the program will be flexible. The State Council chairman, Dr. Williams, lives in Chapel Hill. He and Mrs. Williams will, of course, be able to help the new council build a top-notch program.

I had contact with the already organized Asheville Council and have reason to hope that affiliation will be a natural course of events. I have also attempted to interest leaders in Goldsboro without too much success up to this point. They are interested but the leaders are involved in many other organizations. New grass-roots leadership should be developed here because Goldsboro needs a council.

The most recent council is in Shelby -- a small prosperous town close to Charlotte and well-known for its intransigent attitude toward integration. This is a town where large Klan meetings with huge cross burnings take place at least once every month. Negro leadership understand the fear of their own people to form such an organization as a council. However, due to a completely integrated Head Start program (put on by our Council last summer) we do have a council--mainly Negro at this point. We have about thirty-five members as a beginning.

The whole effort of local council organization is taxing on patience and energy but it can be accomplished in at least some areas if there are funds and if enough time is allowed.

YOUTH PROGRAM

The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights was established by former Governor Terry Sanford. When the new administration took office the organization became an orphan without home and without funds.

We became interested in the possibilities and assigned our NAIRO intern, Miss Betty Jo McMakin, to serve as the executive secretary for this group. We took them into our office and provided them with funds and equipment.

During the year, more than twenty-five colleges organized groups of students to conduct tutorial programs for high school students who needed help, and study halls for students of all ages.

Two major conferences were held -- one at Wake Forest College and one at UNC at Chapel Hill. Both meetings were well attended, and in both cases, outside experts were brought in to discuss and teach techniques of tutorial programs. These experts were mainly young people who had been involved in successful programs of this kind in other parts of the country.

As this organization grew and developed a pattern, it elected to change its name to Youth Educational Services (YES) and found a new home with the Learning Institute of North Carolina at Quail Roost near Durham. Mr. Michael Lawler is now the director, and YES is developing an extensive program for this year with funds from the Ford Foundation and research assistance from the Learning Institute.

The affiliation with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations will continue, however. In the new year there is an interlocking board of directors (instead of executive committees). It is hoped and believed that the organizations will be mutually helpful.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Council had a large share in securing an Employment Placement Bureau for Charlotte through an initial grant of $60,000 from the Stern Foundation. This is now part of the Charlotte Area Fund -- the local Community Action Agency. This bureau will concern itself with the advancement of Negro employment.

We were also helpful to Mr. Albert Boothby who for the second year conducted a special type of summer school for Negro high school students at Palmer Memorial Institute. Mr. Boothby of Millbrook, New York, seeks to assist promising students who are handicapped by cultural lag. His aim is to prepare these young people for successful college experiences. We supported Mr. Boothby's appeal to the Ford Foundation. His project received a grant of $60,000 on a sliding scale for three years. He must now find funds elsewhere in the next two years, and it is my hope that the Council will be helpful to him in this so that he may continue his important program.

We worked on a Human Relations Institute to be held at A & T College in Greensboro, and secured the interest and cooperation of the Anti-Defamation League and the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. Plans have been tentatively considered for next summer. The institute is needed not only for teachers but for lay people in North Carolina, since no such program has ever been held in this state. With the Klan and other so-called white citizens groups flourishing throughout the state, this type of education should be on the Council's agenda.

One of our interesting and productive activities was the annual meeting held in Greensboro last January. Dr. Otis Singletary was the speaker for the evening. He was then head of the Job Corps and chancellor-on-leave from the University of North Carolina-Greensboro. The Council gave Miss Gertrude Weil, an elderly and long-time Council member, the Howard Odum Award. The meeting was attended by a capacity crowd in the Holiday Inn banquet room.

PROJECT HEAD START

The Council administered three Head Start projects of eight weeks each last summer. It was one of our most rewarding and successful undertakings. I shall not make a detailed report here. Should the Foundation wish to know more about these projects, a report is available. Meanwhile, the attached flyer tells the story briefly.

The important factor now is the attempt being made currently to "follow up." We have organizations at work on this in Wilmington and Shelby, and it is our hope that it will also be done in Monroe where it is seriously needed. The Council is encouraging all of its local affiliates to seek a government grant to continue this work for the "Head Start Alumni" and for the children who are following them, including the three and four year olds, and the six year olds whose birthdays fall in the months after school registration. It should be noted that North Carolina has no free kindergarten and a once-a-year school registration.

FUNDS AND MEMBERSHIP

Fund raising for an organization which has not developed widespread interest is a painful process. This is particularly true of a human relations organization seeking to change the status quo. The usual sources of contributions are, on the whole, closed avenues to the Council. Most wealthy southerners would prefer to give funds to end the Council rather than to encourage its expansion.

In spite of this well known situation, the Council has managed to raise $25,000 (not including the grant from the New World Foundation) from dues and contributions. The Council funds have been used for operating costs, salaries, printing (including the COMMENT) and travel.

These funds provided budget for both the affiliated youth organization and the Council itself.

Membership up to the first of October has grown by approximately 500. A recent direct mail campaign stressed the need for the Council, in view of the unfavorable publicity North Carolina received on national television from the CBS Report on the KKK, and the necessity to act promptly to stop growth of these so-called white citizens organizations.

REVISIONS IN THE BY-LAWS

This year has served to point up structual weaknesses in the Council organization. A hard working committee headed by Mr. John Taylor of Greensboro is recommending vital changes in the by-laws. When these have been adopted, the Council will have a Board of Directors with a small executive committee which will meet frequently and will be responsible for priorities in program and for general policy. This will be important guidance to a new director. With these changes the Council can be expected to flourish, provided funds can be secured without draining energies and morale of the staff.

It is with regret that I have found it necessary to resign my position with the Council after a little over a year. Personal reasons made this necessary. Furthermore, the positon of executive director requires a huge amount of travel by car at all hours. There are special difficulties for a woman in some of these situations. The committee is, advisedly I believe, searching for a young Negro man who will already have a knowledge of problems, people and organizations influencing the social patterns in North Carolina.

In conclusion, Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Chairman, all of the officers and members of the executive committee request me to thank the members of the Board of the New World Foundation for the generous

grant given last year, and to stress the fact that it has meant much in terms of development this year and in the future. We wish to thank Mr. Vernon Eagle for his interest in the work of the Council, and I should like to add my own thanks to him for his guidance to me this year.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Helen Adams Furman
Executive Director

September 30, 1965

A SPECIAL REPORT ON "PROJECT HEAD START"

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

September 30, 1965

Mrs. Helen A. Furman, Exec. Dir.

The Head Start projects administed by the staff of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations gave this organization the opportunity to participate in a vital human relations experience unlike any in its long history of concern for good race relations and for the plight of the poor.

This was a departure for the Council as it was for many other organizations. It had not been the intention of officers and staff to apply for a Head Start grant, but when an invitation came from Washington suggesting that Human Relations Councils BELONGED in this program it was accepted.

A staff member from the Office of Economic Opportunity met with executive directors of state councils in the Southern Regional Office on Saturday, April 24, for a full day of briefing on preparation of proposal.

The week before I left for Atlanta was spent on the telephone talking with Council members about the possibility of Head Start projects in their communities. As a result of this intensive week of researching, we came to the conclusion that we would seek grants for four communities. We based our decision on (1) where the community had no proposal submitted, or where the proposals seemed inadequate to provide for the number of children who would need this program, and (2) where we could be certain of enthusiastic community interest and support.

There were other areas where the program was needed (where there was no Head Start last summer). We were willing and eager to include these communities in our proposal but we were forced to face the fact that our efforts were not welcome and that we should not have local assistance. Had there been more time to visit these areas, to explain the purpose and plans, we might have changed some attitudes.

On my return from Atlanta on Sunday, Miss Blackwell, Miss McMakin and I began work. We spent a good part of that day and all day Monday on the proposal and made a rather dramatic dash to the post office at 11:45 p.m., to meet the deadline with a before-midnight postmark.

The grant was not approved by Governor Moore until June 15th. However, in the week before, we visited all four areas where we hoped to hold our projects.

SANFORD

Relunctantly we were forced to give up a Council project in Sanford. Two small projects were underway by the county and city school systems. At the time we were conducting the research, there was no city project. I had talked with the superintendent of schools who did not tell me he would ask for a grant. The community leaders who were to assist us with the program were reluctant to continue, not wanting to be "in competition" with the school boards. As it turned out, this would not have been the case because many of the children in Lee County and in Sanford who should have benefited from the program were not included.

I understand from both the inspection division of Head Start in Washington, and from people in Sanford, that there was dissatisfaction on the part of the government with the integration effort made by the school officials. Our report as to the reasons we dropped the project did undoubtedly interest Washington in making a careful inspection and in requiring some changes. At least this may have resulted in bringing in some of the Negro children who had been left out.

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MONROE

The Monroe City School Board had a small proposal in for 45 children -- entirely inadequate. We had 105 children in our project there and, even so, we know that children were left out who should have been included. Both projects in Monroe were ALL Negro -- children, faculty and staff.

Mrs. Elizabeth Redfern, the coordinator, working against these and other handicaps, never lost sight of the objective. The concern of the teachers and their determination to bring happy learning

experiences to the children became more than the usual challenge.

Eating two regular meals a day was a new experience for many of these youngsters. With good nutrition the tired ones became energetic and the slower ones began to learn.

During the summer, they visited a big department store where each one received a small gift. They saw the fire and police departments, Walt Disney's "Mary Poppins" and they went to the library. The climax was the last day of school when they made a trip to Charlotte. Teachers and parents had made this possible by giving a talent show and raising over $45 to pay for the bus trip. Knowing the problems of poverty in Monroe, raising this sum seemed like a minor miracle.

Inspired by this success, the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council raised $90 to entertain and provide lunch for the small visitors from Monroe. Soft drinks packed in ice were donated in quantities, dozens of pairs of socks were given for feet that are most often bare, and best of all was the gift of toys -- toys to take home and to keep. You have to keep remembering that some of these children NEVER had a toy.

There are many people to thank in Monroe -- too many to list here. But this report would be lacking if it did not include the names of Dr. Hubert H. Creft, Jr., and Mrs. Ethel A. Johnson. Our first meeting was held in Dr. Creft's office, arranged by him. He was untiring in helping with recruitment of children and teachers. Mrs. Johnson worked with us every step of the way.

Our efforts to integrate the Monroe group were fruitless. At one time we thought we had one white aide, but the young lady's parents declined to give consent.

Our little ones in Monroe were examined and cared for by white doctors, nurses and dentists -- most of these were paid professionals. We had a few white persons from the community cooperating -- such as policemen, firemen and personnel in the stores where the children visited.

I have not put Monroe first because of its place in the alphabet but because it has been first in the minds and hearts of the staff. There is a poignancy and gallantry about the whole venture in this backward little town so close to progressive Charlotte and also so near the South Carolina border. Here is Mississippi moved into North Carolina. In a sense this was not a Head Start -- it was a fighting effort to "catch up". In spite of poor nutrition, overly large families, totally inadequate housing and often tragic experiences, the children, for the most part, were bright and eager to learn.

It was a pity that we could not have held our project in a modern school. But because of the uncooperative attitude of school board officials, we decided, on the advice of community leaders, to accept the generous offer of the Elizabeth Baptist Church Sunday School. Here we had individual rooms, a small but nice, up-to-date kitchen, a tiny office for the coordinator and another office, even smaller, for the individual testing of the children. We had some meager playground equipment too. The Sunday School is a pleasant place for a few children. Our school was crowded most of the time, in spite of the schedule which was designed to keep part of the children out of doors or on field trips while others were inside. There was no shade outside and often it was too hot to use the playground.

We hope that a follow-up plan will be undertaken but it will be difficult to organize.

SHELBY

Shelby and Monroe provided a startling contrast. The Head Start project in Shelby amazed everyone connected with it -- most of all the Council staff. In the past, Shelby could not have won any medals for a good attitude toward integration. Efforts over several years to form a local council came to nothing. But there are Shelby members of the State Council. These people involved themselves deeply, providing the spearhead of our project.

Our first meeting with a group in Shelby was set up by Mr. & Mrs. Carl Dockery in the junior high school building with Mr. Malcolm Brown, superintendent of schools, present. We also had school officials from nearby Kings Mountain and from the county schools.

Shelby had no request in for a Head Start grant, nor did the county. Citizen members of the Shelby School Board sat in on the first meeting, indicating a great interest and desire to cooperate. We made it very clear at this first meeting that we expected and were determined to have integration in the classes. We realized that since the school officials were interested we could be firm. We knew that they could integrate the project if they would make the effort. They did.

The plan to use all the elementary school buildings in Shelby and to bring all of the children to Graham School for lunch was Mr. Brown's. In this way we drew from all neighborhoods, but the classes were so arranged that we had both white and Negro in all of them -- about equal numbers. Also, it was Mr. Brown who devised the white teacher, Negro aide -- Negro teacher, white aide system, and this worked wonderfully well. It began at the top with Mr. Dan W. Moore, Jr., as coordinator, and Mrs. E. Zeno Edwards as assistant.

The Shelby citizens and parents were untiring in working for the program. Volunteers were numerous from the outset when all of the PTA groups set up schedules for members to register the children. Gifts from church and social organizations were numerous but the contributions from business and industry astounded all of us. The project received everything from all kinds of nourishing foods--both canned and fresh--to soft drinks, soap, tooth brush kits, clothing, detergents and on and on.

We had one problem in Shelby which we did not encounter in the other two communities. It is worth noting because it is a matter which should be handled a little differently another time. Many people hesitate to brand themselves and their children as poverty stricken. Shelby is a prosperous community and even the working classes are often not as deprived as might be expected. This is due to the fact that both parents work, which might well mean that the

children do not have the attention they need and, therefore, should be in Project Head Start. The lower income white families are very reluctant, we found, to be labeled. Rather than requiring families to specify "poverty" it would probably be better to enroll the children on the basis of their own needs.

The children had a morning snack in their individual classrooms and a very adequate hot lunch each noon. They had field trips and the fun of riding the bus every day with a fine young white man who served as transportation officer for the project.

Doctors, dentists and nurses were volunteers. In a good many cases, indicated treatments were begun.

These children had everything that privileged children are given in a kindergarten -- trained, dedicated teachers, fine equipment, freedom for self-expression and, best of all, an opportunity for youngsters of both races to play together and to be friends. One child spoke who had never spoken before. Others learned to coordinate on the playground. Most of them overcame the fear of the doctor, and none of them were afraid of "teacher" long before "school" was over.

Shelby has now organized a local human relations council. The first committee to be appointed is one to set up a follow-up of what I call "The Head Start Alumni."

This project deserves some special recognition for its excellence which was achieved by sympathetic cooperation on the part of all those who participated. Racial problems were forgotten in concern for the five and six year olds who needed special care.

Our thanks go to Mr. & Mrs. Carl Dockery, Dr. & Mrs. E. Zeno Edwards, Mr. Stan Phifer, who was chairman of the donations committee, and many others -- with, of course, our special appreciation to Mr. Malcolm Brown, Mr. Dan W. Moore, Jr., and Mrs. Edwards for their cooperation and untiring effort for what turned out to be an enrollment of nearly 240 children.

WILMINGTON

Mrs. Margaret Green, the coordinator of the Wilmington project, asked me how her Head Start program compared with the other two being administered by the Council. My reply was that each was unique but that I had never seen such happy children as the 265 five and six year olds in Gregory School.

The school is an old building and not as cheerful as some of the bright new schools in Shelby, but it is spacious and the equipment is very good. There is a large cafeteria where the children had both breakfast and a hot lunch every day.

This, too, was an integrated project -- not to the same degree as Shelby. The teachers were all Negro but we had several white aides and we had young men both as aides and community workers. This was considered a big plus by the Head Start people in Washington, we were told.

It is impossible to convey via the typewriter all that went into the Wilmington project. Mrs. Green and her staff worked together with complete cooperation throughout the eight weeks. They planned and executed all kinds of special activities such as train rides, visits to the swimming pool and the "Battleship U.S.S. North Carolina," a well-known tourist sight in Wilmington. Handicraft work and music were taught by special teachers and the results were hard to believe.

As in Monroe, most of the children were from the homes of the very poor. There were more than a few with undoubted handicaps, but the teachers were not daunted by retardation and cerebral palsy, speech and hearing defects. These children received special attention at all times but not at the expense of the normal children.

We had hoped to have medical and dental examinations donated here but, except for some early dental examinations, this did not happen. However, all of the children were given thorough physical examinations, immunizations, special eye and dental examinations.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding aspects of the Wilmington project was the program for the parents. From the outset the teachers opened their homes to mothers and fathers for small meetings. At their

own expense they served refreshments and secured sitters for the children where needed so that the adult conversation need not be interrupted. These individual and small group meetings were kept up throughout the eight weeks. In some cases there were mothers' meeting where several classes would combine to have a "bean bag sew" or to make doll clothes. In others the children would entertain by reciting "The Pledge to the Flag" or by a program of music with the rhythm band.

The parents' meeting which I attended filled the large cafeteria arranged as an auditorium. There were not less than 260 to 275 adults. The program was interesting and the door prizes were really prizes. One was a new electric sewing machine in a mahogany console cabinet--a donation. A cold supper was served that was sumptuous, beautiful to see and delicious. Volunteers who had given service beyond the call of duty were given presents by the professional staff, again at their own expense.

The staff put out its own weekly newsletter with pictures and illustrations.

It is good to be able to report that the Wilmington Council on Human Relations is already at work on a program they call "Heading On." The teachers, aides and volunteers are rotating Saturday mornings in order to meet with the children <u>every</u> Saturday. Mr. Fred Thompson, Director of Mental Health Services, is chairman of this committee which he says will concern itself first with TLC (tender loving care), with health and with help through the ordeals of first grade.

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This is a report from the central Head Start staff -- Miss Betty Jo McMakin, who was program director, Miss Roberta E. Blackwell, who was administrative assistant in charge of finances and who also assisted Miss McMakin, and Mrs. Helen Furman, Executive Director.

September 30, 1965

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Q. What is the North Carolina Council?

A. An organization of forward-looking citizens, white and colored, who are working together to bring about better understanding, greater justice, and equal opportunity for all the people in the state.

Q. What was the origin of the Council?

A. The Council is a continuation of the older North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation which dates back to the early 1920's. Reorganized in 1954, it became the N. C. Council on Human Relations with headquarters in Charlotte.

Q. Is the Council affiliated or controlled by any other organization?

A. No. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is an independent organization, controlled by its own executive committee which is elected annually by the membership. The Council cooperates, however, with other similar state councils, and with the Southern Regional Council--the leading South-wide interracial organization with headquarters in Atlanta.

Q. Where does the Council get its funds?

A. About half its funds come from membership fees and contributions. The other half comes from foundation gifts.

Q. Who is eligible for membership in the Council?

A. Only residents of North Carolina may become voting members. Others may make contributions, but as non-resident members they have no voice in policy-making. The aim is to keep the Council strictly a North Carolina organization.

Q. What methods are employed by the Council?

A. As stated on our letter-head, the Council strives to attain its objectives by education, research, information and consultation. In other words, persuasion through discussion and the dissemination of facts and information.

Q. What are the major concerns of the Council at the present time?

A. (1) The Dissemination of Facts and Information. The Council publishes monthly bulletins and reports on problems, programs and progress in human relations. These publications go to over two thousand civic and community leaders.

(2) The Elimination of Segregation. Forced racial segregation has been condemned on both moral and legal grounds. It has no place in a free, democratic society. It is urgent that it be eliminated with "all deliberate speed."

(3) Merit Employment. Plain justice and fair-play demands that all people be given equal opportunities in employment; that people be hired and up-graded on the basis of ability alone.

Circulate

GSM ✓
HCF ✓
GTH ✓
MET ✓
KS ✓

return to Rae for state org. files.

North Carolina Division - SRC
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, N. C.

November 1954

PROGRAM REPORT

Two organization meetings were held in November. On the 3rd, the Executive Committee met in Durham with eight members present. They discussed the choice of a name for the organization, the changes needed in the bylaws, and the philosophy and program of the organization. Few decisions were reached, and it was decided to appoint a steering committee of five persons to meet with the executive secretary to work out a list of recommendations for the executive committee.

This steering committee met for an all day session on the 23rd. Present were John H. Wheeler, W. L. Greene, Leon Russell, Guy B. Johnson and Harry S. Jones. Moses Belton was absent. The committee worked out a revision of the bylaws, adopted a temporary budget, discussed candidates for the Executive Committee and for staff consultants, discussed membership and finance development, and program plans. In light of the discussion, the executive director was asked to draft a statement on program plans to submit to the Executive Committee on December 28th. He was also asked to be prepared to recommend appointments to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee, and appointments of consultants for the staff.

R7

The executive secretary attended the staff sessions and the board meetings of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta on November 9, 10 and 11. These were extremely helpful in gaining background and perspective, and in getting answers to some questions of philosophy and program.

During the month the office was set up at 121 East 3rd Street in Charlotte. Furniture was secured and moved in, and a telephone installed. An office secretary has not yet been found. A decision has been made to employ a Negro girl for this position.

A news release telling of the appointment of the executive secretary and of the expanded program of the SRC in general was sent to fifteen daily newspapers throughout the state on November 20. It received a wide coverage. A clipping from the Charlotte Observer is attached. Also attached is an editorial Book Review of "Schools in Transition" from the Charlotte News.

A study is being made of interracial contacts and meetings in Charlotte and Mechlenburg County. The city school administration is forward-looking in this regard. All principals' meetings are integrated, and several workshops have been integrated. The Mecklenburg County Medical Society has opened its membership to qualified Negro physicians. YWCA and YMCA staffs have integrated meetings. The same is true of Girl Scouts. Negroes have attended report luncheons of the United Appeal in the Charlotte Hotel. This is by no means a complete list.

Some time ago the mayor of Charlotte suggested the appointment of an interracial committee to advise the city council on problems of school integration and other matters. The Social Planning Council, a agency of the United Community Services of Charlotte, offered to cooperate with the mayor in setting up and guiding such a council. (The Social Planning Council is an interracial group)

However, the mayor has not followed through on his suggestion, and it is not known at this time whether he intends to do so. We shall find out. If not, The Social Planning Council has said that they will be glad to work with our organization in setting up an interracial committee.

I have talked with a number of ministers about two things: (1) The integration of the two ministerial associations of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, and (2) the integration of the annual preaching mission in February which is sponsored by the white ministerial association.

In the past, the two associations of ministers have not had much contact with each other. Last fall, however, they did have one joint meeting. It was not

well attended by the white ministers. I understand that a committee has been formed to work out further joint meetings.

The preaching mission, and one week affair, has been planned and promoted by the white ministers' association, with white visiting clergymen as speakers. A few Negroes have attended, but they have not been specifically invited.

A pressing problem at the moment is the reorganization of our state executive committee. We have only about a half dozen active members now. To give our organization status, we need some prominent business and industrial leaders who are forward looking, and who have a genuine interest in our work. It will take time, but I believe they can be found. This job will occupy a great deal of my time during the next month.

We also plan to canvass this month our present and past membership for current dues. General membership drives, for new members, will be held in the spring.

GSM ✓
HCF ✓
GTH ✓
FBR ✓
MCT ✓
KS ✓

File

THE O. Henry HOTEL

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Jan 4, 1954

Dear Fred:

This report had to be done "on the road". Please excuse the poor typing job. My portable is suffering from stiff joints!

HSJ

Your Home Alsonett Hotels — Your Castle Hotels

CHARLESTON HOTEL, LAKE CHARLES, LA. · ALDRIDGE HOTEL, McALESTER, OKLAHOMA · ALDRIDGE HOTEL, SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA · TULSA APT. HOTEL, TULSA, OKLAHOMA · ALDRIDGE HOTEL, ADA, OKLAHOMA · RALEIGH HOTEL, WACO, TEXAS · HOTEL DENISON, DENISON, TEXAS
SABINE HOTEL, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS · GRIM HOTEL, TEXARKANA, TEXAS · GOODHUE HOTEL, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS · CORAL SANDS HOTEL, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA · VINOY PARK HOTEL, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. · SORENO HOTEL, ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA · POINSETTIA BEACH HOTEL, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.
TIDES HOTEL, REDINGTON BEACH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. · HOLIDAY HOTEL, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA. · INDIANA HOTEL, FORT WAYNE, IND. · CONNOR HOTEL, JOPLIN, MISSOURI · OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN · O HENRY HOTEL, GREENSBORO, N.C. · KING AND PRINCE HOTEL, SAINT SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA
WASHINGTON-YOUREE HOTEL, SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA · CHERRY HOTEL, WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA · KING COTTON HOTEL, MEMPHIS, TENN. · HOTEL KING COTTON, GREENSBORO, N.C. · HOTEL GREENVILLE, GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI · PARADISE INN, PHOENIX, ARIZONA · MAJESTIC HOTEL, LAKE CHARLES, LA.
HOTEL FLORIDAN, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA · JOKAKE INN, PHOENIX, ARIZONA · GEORGE B. ZIGLER HOTEL, JENNINGS, LA. · CAPROCK HOTEL, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

North Carolina Division - SRC
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, N. C.

December 1954

PROGRAM REPORT

I began in earnest this month to search for prominent business and industrial leaders to serve on our state board. The start was made in Winston-Salem for the reason that this is the only city in the state that has an interracial committee with a paid staff. The Community Relations Project was begun about five years ago following a community survey which was conducted with the help of the Urban League. The project receives financial support from the Community Fund. Two years ago the project affiliated with the National Urban League with the understanding that it would be a completely autonomous unit.

The board of this Winston-Salem project is made up of prominent business and professional men. I have talked at length with the chairman and two members of the committee as well as several people not on the board. Some of them are discouraged with the slow progress that has been made, but they are convinced that the method is the right one, and that the job has to be done--not only locally but on a state-wide basis. For that reason they are interested in our state organization--and the regional organization. I have picked three members to nominate for our state committee, and the chairman says that he will encourage them to accept the nomination. From one to three others will be selected from the community, outside the board, making a total of four to six members for our state board.

Greensboro was the second city on my list. Greensboro has a voluntary interracial committee which gets $100 a year from the Community Fund. The committee has sponsored only one activity each year--an interracial meeting --until this past year when it began to hold monthly meetings, and to undertake a few simple projects. The committee is made up of school, college and church people--not any prominent business men, in contrast to the Winston-Salem Committee. Recently, a paid employee of the Friends Service Committee was

elected chairman of the committee. He is a rather forceful leader, and has aroused some opposition among business leaders because they feel that he is attempting to put pressure on them to employ more Negroes.

(A big question is: What do you do with a committee of good people, well meaning but without enough influence to get a job done in the community? Do you try to strengthen the committee with new blood, or do you by-pass it and set up a new committee?)

It is naturally taking longer in Greensboro to find the right kind of people for our state board. Possibly two persons--one Negro and one white --can be taken from the present interracial committee.

The next city will be Charlotte. When Fred Routh was in Charlotte on Dec. 14th, we had a conference with Gorman Mattison, the head of the United Community Services. He has promised to work with us, beginning the latter part of January, in setting up an interracial committee for Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. At the same time, we will be on the look-out for members for our state board.

Fred Routh spoke to the Unitarian Forem on December 14th on: "Stepping Stones to a fuller democracy in the South." He made an excellent presentation, which was followed by a lively discussion. The executive secretary spoke at the Unitarian Church Service on December 26th.

Conferences have been held with ~~both~~ the presidents of both the white and the Negro ministerial associations in Charlotte. In January I have been asked to meet with the interracial committees of both groups.

About 60 memos were sent to SRC members with renewals past due. The memo served to inform these members of the recent actions of the committee as well as to remind them to send in their dues.

Mrs. Sara Stewart, formerly secretary of Carver College in Charlotte, was employed as my secretary beginning January 1, 1955.

Harry S. Jones

Memorandum from—

HARRY S. JONES

Jan 31, 1955

Dear Fred:

Would you please attach to this report the copy of the report of the Intercaucus Committee of the Minister's Association which I sent you about 10 days ago?

How are things going generally? Always glad to hear from you.

Sincerely

H.S.J.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

January 6, 1955

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR 1955

1. The nomination and election of a full state executive committee of the Council as provided in the bylaws, these nominees to be carefully selected as to their interest in the cause and their positions of leadership in their respective communities and in the state-at-large, and to be representative of the various interests of the state, and as far as possible geographically distributed.

2. An extensive membership campaign in the major cities and generally over the state, this campaign to serve two purposes: (1) To inform people of the aims and activities of the Council, and (2) to enroll members for the moral and financial support of the Council.

3. To stimulate, encourage and help in the organization of human relations committees in communities throughout the state, and to provide these committees with information, materials and consultation service.

(The following objectives to be carried out in local communities and/or on the state level by the state committee or officers of the Council.)

4. To study the problems of integration in the public schools, and to advise with various local and state officers in their efforts to lessen tensions, and to develop procedures for implementing the Supreme Court decisions.

5. To study the facts about relationships between the races in the fields of education, health, welfare, recreation, housing, employment, suffrage and the administration of justice; and to present to the public and to the proper administrative authorities the facts and recommendations for improvement as are determined through study and investigation.

6. To advise and counsel with civic, religious and community organizations of all kinds, to the end that they may be persuaded to abandon all types of segregation based solely on race or color.

7. To be alert to discriminatory practices in the administration of public and private institutions and organizations, and to make appeals to the proper authorities for the ending of these practices.

8. To study the handling of race in the newspapers and periodicals, and to make recommendations for improvement in this area to editors and publishers.

9. Keep the public informed regarding progress made locally and elsewhere, in order that there may be greater community understanding of the problems involved, and of the solutions proposed.

10. To serve as a clearing house for organizations and private citizens who wish to call attention to special problems and opportunities in the area of the Council's activity.

North Carolina Division - SRC
121 East Third Street

January 1955

PROGRAM REPORT

Our Executive Committee met in Durham on January 6, with eight members and one out-of-state guest present. Mrs. Grace Hamilton from the Atlanta office of S R C brought valuable information and insights, and contributed much to the meeting.

The final revision of our bylaws was read and approved, and it was decided that copies would be sent to the membership for approval by mail ballot. This has been done, and a majority of the members have given their approval. The revised bylaws have therefore been officially adopted.

The Committee also adopted a statement of the proposed program for the year. (See attached)

The Steering Committee - hereafter to be called the Program Planning Committee - was instructed (1) to meet with the Executive Secretary and decide on projects to be undertaken, and consultants to be engaged; (2) plan for an Annual Membership Meeting in March. The Nominating Committee was asked to work with the Executive Secretary in preparing a slate of officers and committee members to be presented at the Annual Meeting.

I am very much encouraged by the response I am getting from ministers and church organizations. I was asked to speak about the S R C at the monthly meeting of the Methodist Ministers of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County on January 3. On January 10, I met with the Interracial Committee of the Charlotte and Mecklenburg Ministers Association (white). Plans were made (1) for the observance of Interracial Sunday, and (2) for meeting with

the Interracial Committee of the Charlotte Ministerial Alliance (Negro) for the purpose of discussing joint projects and eventually a joint association. On January 11, I was invited to attend the meeting of the Charlotte and Mecklenburg Ministers Association where the report of the Interracial Committee was given (see attached). This report was well received, and the secretary of the Association was asked to send mimeographed copies to all the members. As a follow-up in this, I sent letters to 100 ministers and 35 Directors of Religious Education, and mailed sample copies of "Answers for Action". On January 24, I was invited to participate in a meeting of the church school staff of the Myers Park Methodist Church. Dr. Mason Crum of Duke University spoke on the problem of school de-segregation. I had planned to attend meetings of the North Carolina Council of Churches in Charlotte on January 25 and 26, but was prevented by illness. The Council approved a statement in support of the May 17 Supreme Court decision.

On January 17, I attended the Monthly Meeting of the Interracial Committee in Greensboro, and spoke briefly on the S R C and race relations. The Supreme Court decision was discussed by a panel of students from the two high schools, Negro and white. It was a good meeting and well attended. I have been asked to meet with the officers of the group in order to discuss program and projects for the future.

On January 19, I spoke with two members of an Interracial Group in Salisbury. This has been an informal group largely for the purpose of communication. They have sponsored one public interracial meeting each year. However, there is interest in expanding the activities of the group, and in cooperating with our state organization.

I have continued to interview business and civic leaders in Winston-Salem and Greensboro in the endeavor to discover prospective members for our state board. Have interviewed some leaders in Charlotte also, and will begin to work next week on an interracial committee for Charlotte.

The long awaited report of the Negro Hospital Study Committee, appointed by the Social Planning Council of Charlotte, was made public on January 12. The report recommended the admittance of Negroes to the Charlotte (city) Memorial Hospital, and a 250 bed addition to the hospital. The twenty members of the Social Planning Council voted unanimous approval of the report. It now goes to the City Council and the County Commissioners.

The Governor's Advisory Committee on Race Relations made its report this month. It stated its objectives as follows: (1) "preservation of public education in North Carolina, and (2) preservation of the peace in North Carolina". It stated "that the mixing of the races forthwith in public schools throughout the state cannot be accomplished and should not be attempted". It recommended the transfer of authroity to assign pupils and to transport pupils on school buses, to local boards. "As these problems unfold and develop from month to month and from year to year", it stated, "local school administrative units could move to meet each problem as it arises".

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

January 6, 1955

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR 1955

1. The nomination and election of a full state executive committee of the Council as provided in the bylaws, these nominees to be carefully selected as to their interest in the cause and their positions of leadership in their respective communities and in the state-at-large, and to be representative of the various interests of the state, and as far as possible geographically distributed.

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7. To be alert to discriminatory practices in the administration of public and private institutions and organizations, and to make appeals to the proper authorities for the ending of these practices.

8. To study the handling of race in the newspapers and periodicals, and to make recommendations for improvement in this area to editors and publishers.

9. Keep the public informed regarding progress made locally and elsewhere, in order that there may be greater community understanding of the problems involved, and of the solutions proposed.

10. To serve as a clearing house for organizations and private citizens who wish to call attention to special problems and opportunities in the area of the Council's activity.

✓ 9.8 m.

N.C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, N.C.

February 1955

EB
I assume the others saw this?
EM

PROGRAM REPORT

Our Program Planning Committee met in Chapel Hill on February 2. Present were Dr. Guy B. Johnson, John H. Wheeler, William Greene, Moses Belton and Harry S. Jones. (1) The Committee discussed the advisability of working for school integration in one or two counties in the western part of the state. It was the opinion of the group that local school boards are not likely to move against the advice of the State Board, and that even if one or two counties with a very small Negro population and no Negro high school did decide to integrate, it would not have much influence on schools in the Piedmont and Coastal sections. It was decided that we should concentrate on point 3 of our objectives, i.e., human relations committees, with some attention also to point 6. (2) The Committee decided to ask Dr. W.H. Brown of North Carolina College to serve as consultant. Dr. Brown is Director of the Bureau of Educational Research. (3)Preliminary plans were made for an annual membership meeting to be held in Raleigh sometime in March. (4) The Committee discussed the matter of local groups affiliating with the Council. It was decided to recommend to the Executive Committee that local groups, having the same purpose as the Council, could affiliate by paying a $10 fee which would be waived if as many as ten members of the group were members of the state organization. Affiliation would entitle local groups to the literature and services of the Council.

Dr. W.H. Brown has agreed to serve as a consultant. He has suggested, as a project, a study of how the schools in North Carolina today meet the generally accepted standards for schools, such as size for efficient operation, number of teachers, equipment, etc. He will define the project and it will be presented to the Program Planning Committee for approval.

In Charlotte, many churches observed interracial Sunday, as recommended by the Interracial Committee of the Ministerial Association, although some obviously ignored the special Sunday. The television program, sponsored jointly by the two ministerial associations in observance of Race Relations Week, has been expanded into a series of five 15-minute programs on "Progress in Race Relations." Two whites and two Negroes appear on each program with a moderator provided by the station (WBTV).

Dilworth Methodist Church devoted a Family Night discussion to race relations - also a youth group on a Sunday night. Radio Station WIST devoted a half hour discussion on Sunday, February 13, to the same subject. The NCCHR Secretary participated in all three discussions.

Conferences have been held with Gorman Mattison, head of the United Fund, Bob Wright, head of the Social Planning Council, and Philip Van Every, Mayor of Charlotte, in regard to a human relations committee for Charlotte. For a number of reasons, it has been decided best to postpone the setting up of such a committee until after municipal elections in April. However, contacts will continue to be made with key people in the community.

I met with the Salisbury Interracial Committee on February 11, and attended the Interracial Church Service sponsored by the Committee on February 27. This service was well attended. Mrs. Howard Thurman from Boston was the speaker. The Salisbury Committee has a good nucleus of leaders and can, I believe, be made into an increasingly effective organization. At their next meetint they will discuss affiliation with our state organization.

A conference was held with Dr. Martin Kurtz, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Council of Churches. Dr. Kurtz will be pleased to work with us. His committee on race relations is in the process of formation, and he has promised to get in touch with us as soon as the committee is ready to function.

We have been making a brief survey of the Status of Ministerial Associations in the State. To date we have returns from seventeen communities. In only three are there integrated associations, but four others reported plans for integration. Four with no plans for integration report joint meetings or projects. Some reasons for not integrating are: inertia, general Southern pattern, anticipated opposition of white congregation, waiting for Supreme Court action (!), satisfaction with present status. We plan to issue a report on this study, but have not decided on its final form or nature. Any suggestions?

The Nominating Committee met in Chapel Hill on February 3, immediately after the meeting of the Program Planning Committee. Not much progress has been made in lining up important and influential people for our state committee. We find the general wait-and-see attitude a very definite abstacle to getting people interested. We are continuing, however, to work on the problem and hope to have some good names ready by the time of our annual meeting.

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

rmf
3/9/55

Staff

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

March 1955

PROGRAM REPORT

On March 18, I met with the joint interracial committee of the two Ministerial Associations of Charlotte and the decision was made to conduct an institute in May. It will be a one-day institute on race relations for ministers and directors of Religious Education. We shall be concerned primarily with the responsibility of religious leaders in the present situation. The North Carolina Council will provide part of the leadership and assist in making arrangements.

We are also providing a leader for a similar institute in Rocky Mount on May 10, which will be conducted by the Department of Adult Work, the Board of Education, and the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. (This conference takes in the eastern half of the state.) Dr. A. O. Steele of Johnson C. Smith University will represent our Council.

I talked again with Dr. Martin Kurtz, Director of the North Carolina Council of Churches. He is in the process of reorganizing his Committee on Race Relations, and is anxious to cooperate with us. I have suggested the joint sponsorship of institutes, similar to the ones to be held in Charlotte and Rocky Mount, for communities over the state.

During the month I have had conferences with Dr. Brown, our consultant, and with members of our Program Planning Committee in regard to our Annual Meeting. Plans are well advanced for an institute and business meeting at Shaw University in Raleigh on April 26.

We are having some difficulty in obtaining a permit from the Department of Public Welfare to solicit funds. We have changed our name twice since being incorporated as the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation. We have either to amend this charter or forget about it and get a new charter. I have recommended the latter course because it will be simpler and quicker. Our application for a permit is pending awaiting the charter which I hope we can get in the next ten days. This matter has taken a considerable amount of time.

On March 21, a news story on the integration of ministerial associations was sent to 192 daily and weekly newspapers throughout the state. It appeared in both Charlotte papers, and probably had good coverage in other papers but we had no check on this. The release is attached.

Two conferences were held during the month with leaders of the Salisbury Interracial Committee. Plans under way include a membership drive, the distribution of literature, and the strenghtening of the committee by the addition of new members.

One trip was made to Gastonia to look into the possibility of a human relations committee. I was told by a member of the supervisory staff of the county schools that the subject of desegregation was taboo; that there were fewer interracial meetings now than several years ago; and that no preparation was being made for school integration. Will follow-up in this community in April.

I have continued to interview business and industrial leaders over the state, looking for potential members for our state committee. These leaders are concerned about the present situation, bur are reluctant to do anything about it. They want to wait and see what the next decision of the Supreme Court is going to be. I plan to keep in touch with these people, and believe that some of them will eventually be willing to work with us, but we will have very few lined up by the time of our annual meeting.

A group of representative Negro citizens appeared before a joint meeting of the Education Committee of the North Carolina Legislature in opposition to certain bills to alter the administration of the public school system. (Copy of this report was sent to SRC.) The group was well received and was given fifteen minutes to make their presentation. Mr. John Wheeler of Durham was spokesman for the group.

One of the bills against which the group protested has since been passed by the legislature. It places in the hands of city and county school boards the authority for the enrollment and assignment of pupils. Appeals from decisions of local boards will now go directly to the courts instead of the State Board of Education, thus making it impossible for one such case to decide the issue for the whole state.

This bill was opposed by a few of the most reactionary members of the legislature on the grounds that it would permit local boards to go ahead and integrate their schools, and the state Board of Education could do nothing about it!

There is some talk of a resolution in the legislature opposing the "mixing of the races" in the public schools. Proponents of this resolution believe that it would strenghten the position of the Attorney General when he appears before the Supreme Court.*

During the month we mailed complimentary copies of "Answers for Action" to city and county superintendents of schools throughout the state.

* Governor Hodges has come out in favor of this resolution which was introduced on April 4th.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Telephone, FRanklin 6-6833

For release on or after March 23, 1955

Ministerial associations in North Carolina are quietly opening their doors to qualified ministers of all races, according to Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. In a recent survey of twenty communities, Mr. Jones found that three communities already have associations which include both white and Negro ministers. They are: Chapel Hill, Wilmington and Cabarrus County. Greensboro will merge its two associations this fall. Four other communities are holding discussions looking toward integrated associations in the near future.

Of the remaining twelve communities which have separate Negro and white associations, five hold joint meetings regularly, and three others hold joint meetings occasionally. Only four communities were found to have no plans for joint meetings or the eventual merging of associations.

This is only a partial survey but it includes the larger communities of the state, and certainly indicates a trend, Mr. Jones stated.

Long established customs, inertia, and the lack of mutual understanding were reasons given for the failure to take steps toward integration. The reports from the various communities came from individual ministers. In only

one case was it reported that the local white association of ministers was satisfied with the present arrangement. There is a feeling generally that Negro and white ministers ought not to be organized on the basis of race or color.

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, long recognized as the leading human relations organization of the South. Through research, surveys, and conferences, the Council and its affiliated organizations in twelve Southern states seek to create a better understanding of the human relations problems of the South, especially race problems, and to enlist the intelligent and responsible leadership of both races in the solution of these problems.

The Southern Regional Council is distinctly a Southern organization, to which only Southerners may belong. It was founded in 1943, on the conviction that the problems of the South can best be solved by Southerners of both races who recognize the problems of the region, and who are willing and ready to work together in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good will.

The North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council was reorganized in the fall of 1954, under the name of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Harry S. Jones, who was named Executive Secretary of the Council, was formerly the Regional Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The Council headquarters are at 121 East Third Street in Charlotte.

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

April 1955

PROGRAM REPORT

The Annual Meeting and Institute of the North Carolina Council was held at Shaw University in Raleigh on Tuesday, April 26th. The schedule of the meetings is attached.

Two notices of the meetings, one in letter form, the other on a post card, were sent to members; to the ministers in Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill; to the faculty of Duke Divinity School; to school superintendents in the area, and to selected individuals - over 500 in all. A news release was sent to all the daily papers in the state on April 15th and another to the Raleigh papers on April 23rd. Approximately fifty persons attended each session of the Institute.

For the business session, only about 15 were present. The reports of the Executive Committee, the Nominating Committee and the Treasurer were dispensed with in routine fashion. Then came a long discussion on the charter of incorporation. An application for a new charter had been prepared because it was found to be a simpler and faster process to get a new charter than to get the old charter of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation reactivated and amended. However, some members objected to getting a new charter for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations because they wanted it to be a matter of record that our present organization was a continuation of the older Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It was finally decided that, if it were possible, we would amend the old charter.

This may be a wise decision but it will delay our charter for several weeks because the application for amendment has to be drawn up, and two-thirds of the Executive Committee must sign it. This will further delay our membership and finance campaign, but there is nothing we can do except get the charter amended as soon as possible.

There was also a discussion of our strategy in carrying out our program. One person objected vigorously to our attempts to get the "Big House" boys to be a part of our effort, fearing that they would "hold back" the movement. He stated also that we should be carrying on an extensive membership campaign. This we plan to do as soon as we get our solicitation permit from the Department of Public Welfare. We will be held up on this until we get our charter. (Minutes of the meeting are attached)

The Executive Secretary met with the Salisbury Interracial Committee on April 9th and discussed plans for a joint membership campaign. An effort will be made to get the churches to cooperate by supplying lists of names and addresses.

A meeting was also held with the Joint Interracial Committee of the two ministerial associations in Charlotte to work out details for the one-day Seminar on race relations. The date has been set for May 17th, and two leaders have been secured: Dr. Harry Richardson of Gammon Theological Seminary and the Reverend Henry Ruark of Laurinburg, North Carolina.

Arrangements were also made to meet with the ministers of Greenville on May 2nd and an Interracial Committee in Elizabeth City on May 3rd. Both these communities are in the Eastern part of the state which has a heavy Negro population.

At the request of the Governmental Affairs Institute in Washington, the Executive Secretary acted as host for three days (April 19, 20, 21) to Lakshman Karayalar, a visitor to the United States from India. Mr. Karayalar is a leader of the Congress Party in Tamil, a province of thirty million population. He was interested in race relations as well as political affairs in this country. He attended the meeting of the Salisbury Interracial Committee and gave a very interesting talk to the group. In Charlotte he attended a meeting of the City Council, the League of Women Voters, visited Johnson C. Smith University and local schools. He appeared on TV on a local News broadcast and was featured in an article in the Charlotte News.

During the early part of the month, prior to the hearings before the Supreme Court, April 11-13, the North Carolina Legislature passed a resolution to the effect that "Mixing of the races" in the schools of the state could not be accomplished. The Governor's Advisory Committee had said that "Mixing of the races" could not be accomplished forthwith. The resolution passed by the Legislature ommitted the word forthwith. The Legislature also passed a bill ending all teacher contracts at the end of the school year. Teachers have received notice of the termination of their contracts with the close of school in June. They are required to apply in writing for teaching positions beginning in the fall.

The Charlotte Medical Society, a branch of the State Medical Association, several months ago, voted to admit qualified Negroes to membership. They simply eliminated the word"white" from their by-laws. Now comes word that the State Medical Association is calling the local society on the carpet for taking this step without authorization from the State Association.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

P. S. The State Association, which met on May 2-3 censured the Charlotte Chapter; then voted to admit qualified Negroes to "scientific membership". They did not delete the word "white" from their by-laws. Presumably Negroes can attend all scientific and business sessions, but not social functions.

It remains to be seen what the response of the Charlotte group will be. They are supposed to bring their by-laws in line with the State Association.

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street
Charlotte, N. C.

ESM
HCF

May, 1955

PROGRAM REPORT

On May 2, I met with the ministers of Greenville. It was a regular joint meeting of the two associations, Negro and white. They meet quarterly. All but one or two of the ministers were present. The total attendance was 22 - 7 Negro and 15 white.

The spirit and atmosphere of the meeting was good. Following my talk on the purpose and program of SRC and NCCHR, there was a very frank discussion of the local situation. Following the meeting, several of the white ministers remained to talk about the possibility of a local human relations council. They definitely want such a council following the next Supreme Court decision, and plan to make some preliminary contacts prior to the decision.

On May 3, I met with the Interracial Committee of Elizabeth City. This is a "stand-by " committee appointed by the mayor several years ago. It had not met for nearly two years. There were about 8 white and 16 colored present. There was a city-wide P. T. A. meeting on the same night that took some of the white members.

Again, I talked on the history, purpose and program of SRC and the NCCHR, and suggested that this Elizabeth City Committee and other such committees over the state, ought to be studying the problem in advance of the final Supreme Court decision. One of the Negro members raised the question as to whether they would have another meeting soon. The Chairman said that was up to the group, but no one made a motion for another meeting. The mayor (facing an election next week) said that NCCHR was doing a very important job, but that our therapy was not particularly needed in Elizabeth City, because they had always had friendly race relations. I believe that this committee will meet and begin to work on the problem after the next Supreme Court decision.

On May 9, Dr. A. O. Steele of Johnson C. Smith University and I participated in an all-day seminar for Methodist ministers and selected laymen at Rocky Mount. The seminar was sponsored by the Board of Education and Social and Economic Relations of the Eastern North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. The subject of the seminar was: "The Responsibility of the Christian in the Problem of Racial Tension".

About eighty ministers and laymen were present. The addresses were very good. The discussion periods were too brief to be of much value. The group recommended that other seminars be conducted, but one minister and one layman insisted that next time "both sides of the question be presented".

On May 17, an all-day seminar on race relations was held in Charlotte. It was sponsored by the two local ministers associations in cooperation with the NCCHR. We provided the two main speakers: Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, and the Reverend Henry G. Ruark, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Laurinburg, N. C.

The seminar was for ministers and directors of Religions Education. About 75 were present. (It happened that most of the Baptists, the largest group of ministers in town, had left for the Baptist Convention in Miami.) It was, many felt, a very worth while project, and the recommendation was made that another such seminar be held and that laymen be invited to attend.

On May 13, I spoke to the North Carolina Council of Negro Women, meeting in Concord. About 100 were in attendance. Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey of Salisbury, an active leader in this group, is a member of our NCCHR Executive Committee.

On May 8, the North Carolina NAACP held a "Freedom Day Celebration" in Raleigh. Roy Wilkins, the new executive secretary of the NAACP was the main speaker. About 2,000 were present. Mr. Wilkins said, among other things, that North Carolina is not so progressive as it used to be. "North Carolina has come up on the tag end", he said. "It's not as far down as Mississippi - nobody would want to be that far down - but it is farther down than Arkansas and Texas, and farther down than 'the most progressive Southern State' has a right to be."

We have finally succeeded in getting the old charter amended. We are now incorporated as the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, and we have obtained our permit to solicit memberships and funds in North Carolina. We'll get busy on this.

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

SEMINAR ON RACE RELATIONS

sponsored by the

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Christian Ministers' Association
and the
Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Charlotte and Vicinity
in cooperation with the
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1955

Place: Church of the Holy Comforter
2701 Avondale Avenue, Charlotte

SCHEDULE

9:45 a.m. Devotion - Rev. J. B. Humphrey, First Baptist Church (colored)

10:00 a.m. Addresses - "The Problems We Face in Race Relations, and What We Can and Should Do as Ministers and Directors of Religious Education." - Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, and the Reverend Henry G. Ruark, First Methodist Church, Laurinburg, North Carolina.

11:30 a.m. Discussion Groups

12:30 p.m. Lunch

1:30 p.m. Panel Discussion on "Preaching on Race Relations" - Dr. Richardson, Rev. Ruark, Dr. Charles P. Bowles, and Rev. Joseph Kellerman

2:00 p.m. Continuation of Morning Discussion Groups

3:00 p.m. Final Session - Observations, Comments, Recommendations for further study and action.

3:20 p.m. Closing Worship - Rev. James R. Crook, Mulberry Presbyterian Church

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CONFERENCE - WIDE SEMINAR

North Carolina Conference (S. E. J.), The Methodist Church

Subject: "The Responsibility of the Christian in the Problem of Racial Tensions"

First Methodist Church, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Monday, May 9, 1955

Sponsored by the Conference Boards of Education and Social and Economic Relations

Schedule

9:45 a.m.	Devotion	- Rev. J. F. Herbert, District Superintendent, Rocky Mount District
10:00 a.m.	Address	- "Christian Ethics and Racial Community" - Dr. Waldo Beach, Professor of Christian Ethics, The Divinity School, Duke University, Durham, N. C.
	Discussion	
11:00 a.m.	Address	- Analysis of Scriptural Teaching Bearing on the Problem of Racial Tensions - Dr. McMurry Richey, Professor of Philosophy of Christian Education, The Divinity School, Duke University, Durham, N. C.
	Discussion	
11:45 a.m.	Address	- "The Changing Situation in Race Relations" - Dr. Algernon Odell Steele, Professor of Religious Education, Dean of Chapel, Chairman of the Division of Humanities, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.
	Discussion	
12:45 p.m.	Lunch	- Statement by Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary, North Carolina Council on Human Relations, Charlotte, N. C.
1:45 p.m.	Discussion	Groups: "Immediate Local Opportunities for Inter-Group Cooperation" Leaders: Rev. H. G. Ruark, Pastor, First Methodist Church, Laurinburg, N. C. Rev. W. M. Howard, Jr., Pastor, Jarvis Memorial Methodist Church, Greenville, N. C. Rev. D. D. Holt, Executive Director, N. C. Methodist College Foundation, Greensboro, N. C. Dr. Cecil W. Robbins, Editor, North Carolina Christian Advocate, Greensboro, N. C.
3:00 p.m.	Reports of Discussion Groups - followed by general discussion	
3:30 p.m.	Closing Worship - Rev. Leon Russell, Pastor, First Methodist Church, Rocky Mount, N. C.	

Program Coordinators - Rev. C. P. Morris, Executive Secretary, Board of Education, North Carolina Conference
Rev. J. T. Maides, Jr., Chairman, Board of Social and Economic Relations, North Carolina Conference
Mr. John M. Meares, Director of Adult Work, Board of Education, North Carolina Conference

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

June, 1955

PROGRAM REPORT

The first three days of the month I spent at the staff conference at Camp New Hope. The highlight of the conference was the afternoon spent with Dr. Will Alexander at his home near Chapel Hill.

Following this conference, I spent five days, Saturday through Wednesday, at a Methodist Youth Camp near Hendersonville. It was attended by 75 young people of high school age from Dilworth and Myers Park Churches in Charlotte. I conducted a discussion group on race relations, and one evening conducted a panel discussion on this subject for the entire camp.

Our state Executive Committee met in Chapel Hill on June 14 (minutes attached). Perhaps the most important action of the Committee was the decision to concentrate on service to the various school board study committees that were being set up over the state. A letter is to be sent to all city and county school board chairmen. However, before sending the letter, Dr. Wellons was to see Governor Hodges and try to get some endorsement of our organization and program. Dr. Wellons talked with the Governor on June 20. The Governor felt that he did not know enough about our organization or S R C, and asked for time to study the matter. However, he did ask Dr. Wellons to go and see Dr. Carroll, the State Superintendent of Schools and Mr. Pearsall, the chairman of the Governor's committee on education. Our letter to school board chairmen was further postponed until Dr. Wellons could talk with these men.

In Charlotte, conferences were held with the head of the Social Planning Council and the Mayor in regard to a local human relations committee. Both have finally decided that they are not ready to work for such

a committee at this time, the Council because of insufficient staff, and the Mayor because he does not want to set up another committee at the same time that the school board has a study committee at work.

However, both agreed that a voluntary committee set up by our organization would be valuable. Therefore, plans are going ahead for such a committee. A preliminary meeting attended by six business and professional leaders, was held on Friday, June 30.

On June 22, I had a conference with the Chairman of the Charlotte School Board in regard to the study committee which is being set up by the Board. The Chairman thanked me for coming and said, when I left, "You can be a great help to us." You can be sure that I will follow-up on this.

Having finally obtained our solicitation permit from the State Department of Public Welfare, we began our efforts to obtain new members for N C C H R. A letter signed by Dr. C. P. Bowles, president of the local Ministerial Association, was sent to some 1700 business and professional people in Charlotte. Our blue promotion folder and a membership card was enclosed.

The basic purpose of this letter was to inform these people about our organization and program. It was not the kind of letter that produces contributions, for it was written on our own stationery, and did not have a "prestige" signature. To date we have received four contributions only. The real test will be on some follow-up letters which will go to a part of this list - it would be too expensive to experiment with the entire list.

Some 300 names of prospective members had been sent to us by present members, at our request. From this list we received 40 new members in response to letters.

We are getting another prospective membership list from ministers in Charlotte. The president of the Ministerial Association wrote to all the ministers suggesting that they send us tem or more names of members of their churches who might be interested in becoming members of our Council. Six ministers have responded to date.

Some events in the state, as reported in newspapers, were as follows: On June 2, the Chairman of the Mecklenburg County School Board said that his Board would await a federal court order before integrating the schools. On June 3, a reporter for the Charlotte News explained that natural geographical borders would stop extensive integration of schools in Charlotte. On June 6, a News reporter interviewed the state chairman of NAACP who asked for early integration. He stated that Negro parents have signed petitions and have made requests for legal help in law suits against local boards. On June 7, Governor Hodges rejected a suggestion that a special session of the Legislature be called to deal with the problem. On June 9, the Charlotte School Board announced that a study committee would be set up to investigate methods of carrying out the Court's order. This action followed by two days the decision of the Asheville Board of Education to make an "honest effort" to comply with the Court decision. On June 18, a 16-man study committee was announced for Moore County. Four of the members of the commission are Negroes. On June 21, Governor Hodges appointed a seven-man Advisory Committee on Education to make a continuing study of the problem of integration. (So far as I know, there are no Negroes on this committee). The first recommendation of this committee was that study committees be set up on the local level to deal with the problem of integration. On June 27, the Chairman of the Charlotte School Board announced the appointment of his study committee and said that

deliberations of the group would take several months.

Seven editorials on the Court decision or related problems appeared during the month in Charlotte newspapers (not counting editorials on the Bryant Bowles affair, to be described later). On the whole, the editorials were moderate and sane, calling for caution and reason, and commending the local school board for its action in setting up a study committee.

On June 20, it was announced in a news item that a chapter of the NAAWP would be formed in Charlotte, and that Bryant Bowles would address a rally - later scheduled at Memorial Stadium on Thursday, June 28. The newspapers carried several articles, some of them, particularly in the Charlotte News, exposing Bowles' past record.

In response to a request of a newspaper reporter, I released a statement, not about Bowles, but on the general situation,which was carried by both papers. (see attached statement as it appeared in the Charlotte News).

The Bowles meeting on the 28th attracted only about 200 people. Bowles stated that he would be back in two weeks to form a chapter of his organization, but my guess is that he will not return. He probably lost money on his trip.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

From the Charlotte Observer, Sunday, July 24, 1955

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL DIGGING AT ROOTS OF RACE ISSUE
By Charlie Hamilton, Observer Staff Writer

As the problems of race integration grow into sharper focus, a grassroots organization in North Carolina is digging in to help the Southerner understand his dilemma.

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is one of 12 state organizations in the South which is seeking to get white and black together to work out their race problems.

Actually, the council amounts to a continuation of the old N. C. Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation which served North Carolina for many years.

The Council, formed in North Carolina last year, is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

A Southern organization for Southerners only, the Regional Council was born out of the conviction that Southerners, through cooperative action, must solve their own racial and other problems.

Membership in its affiliated state organizations is limited to residents of those states.

Offices of the North Carolina Council are located in Charlotte. Its executive secretary, Harry S. Jones, explained that progress already has been made in the formation of local committees to study race problems.

A membership drive now is under way, under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles P. Bowles, pastor of Charlotte's Dilworth Methodist Church and president of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Christian Ministers' Association.

Dr. Bowles explained that the council offers a "really sound and sensible approach to the problems of race relations."

He said the Council seeks: To gather and desseminate facts and information relating to problems of race and other human relationships. And, to gring together religious, educational, and civic leaders of both races to study and discuss problems and to develop a spirit of understanding and cooperation.

President of the N. C. Council is Dr. Ralph D. Wellons, president of Pembroke State College and district governor of Rotary International.

For the next three years, the council is being supported by a diminishing grant from the Fund for the Republic, an independent agency established by the Ford Foundation.

The grant will be withdrawn after three years, when the council is expected to have become a self-sustaining organization.

Describing the Council's method of work, Jones said: "Get the facts first. Our problems cannot be solved intelligently and successfully without a knowledge of the facts and their significance.

"And, get responsible citizens of different races and creeds together to discuss our problems as revealed by the facts, and to work out solutions consistent with our ideals and principles."

PROGRAM REPORT

The first meeting to talk about forming a Charlotte Council on Human Relations was held on July1st. Six persons (white), with whom I had talked previously, met to talk about what the Council could do, and who could be recruited as leaders. A list of proppective members was drawn up, and assignments made as to who would talk with whom.

From July 3 to 9 I was in attendance at the Institute on Race Relations at Fisk University in Nashville. The next meeting of the Charlotte group was held on July 15th. Some important new names were added to those who had committed themselves to membership in the Council, and it was hoped that the first meeting of white and colored members, to plan the formal organization of the Council, could take place within two or three weeks.

I then began to work in the same manner to recruit the Negro leadership for the Council. Meetings with small groups were held on July 18 and 22. Eighteen names have been secured, and most of them have been contacted and informed as to the general plans and purpose of the Council. A committe of four people, two white and two colored, were assigned to work out a declaration of purpose to present to the first meeting of the Council. A first draft of this statement has been completed, and is attached to this report.

Present plans are to have more white than colored members on the Council for the reason that the colored members are apt to maintain a better attendance record, and it is desirable that an approximately even number be present at the meetings. The Council will have about 50 members in all.

Recruiting leadership for the Council has been a difficult task. With perhaps one or two exception, we have not reached into the upper echelon of leadership in Charlotte, but we have the second highest level, and these people have considerable influence with the highest leaders. Among the group are some very enthusiastic people, and the outlook for the Council is encouraging.

During the last week in July I visited Raleigh and got some data on their local Coordinating Council on Desegregation. I found that this council has done some very good work, and with some help and stimulation it may become a very effective group. I am to meet with this council sometime in September.

I have kept in contact with ~~this~~ groups in Greenville, Elizabeth City, Salisbury and Greensboro. Am planning to set up a state-wide meeting for representatives of these local groups in September or October.

During July we continued to work on membership. A total of 490 letters brought in 24 memberships and $150. With one gift of $100--obtained the last part of June but credited in July--our total for the month was $250.

The second edition of our Human Relations Bulletin was mailed to 1400 people including members, prospective members, city and county superintendents and chairmen of school boards, ministers in several cities and the members of several interracial committees.

The Institute on Race Relations at Fisk University was outstanding in the quality of leadership and attendance. Valuable insights and information were obtained, and many rewarding contacts were made.

* * * * *

Both the race issue and the weather were hot in North Carolina in July. I believe that on 21 different days the temperature rose above 90 degrees, and I have 38 newspaper clippings on race problems, mostly from Charlotte papers, in addition to nine editorials. (Perhaps the most important news item for the month was the one announcing that "Pete" McKnight was to return to Charlotte as editor of the Charlotte Observer.)

On July 5th the Raleigh School Board announced that there would be no change in school plans for 1955-56; that during the year a desegregation study would be made by the board. Also on the 5th, a U.S. District Court in Asheville

ruled that the construction of segregated school is now illegal. On the same day the Burke County Board of Education gave tentative approval to a renovation and building program for the county's three Negro elementary schools!

Only July 6th the Charlotte School Board study committee announced that it would set up an office and seek an executive secretary to head the committee work. On the 8th, Fred Helms, a Charlotte attorney and a member of former Governor Umstead's advisory committee, pointed out that only segregation on the basis of race is declared unlawful; that if schools are substantially equal 95% of the Negroes will choose Negro schools; that whether it is right or wrong, we have maintained a bi-racial society and must continue to do so; that attempts of churches and others to promote "unnatural" relationships between white and Negro groups are not only short-sighted but silly.

On the 9th, the Iredell County School Board was reported to be uncertain about plans for building a Negro elementary school. The superintendent pointed out, however, that the proposed new school had not actually been designated as a Negro institution.

On the 9th, Governor Hodges joined his special Advisory Committee in recommending that if local study committees have not had time to complete their studies by the opening of the schools, they continue, as last year, with segregated schools. (Most local boards have not yet appointed study committees). Also on the 9th, the NAACP announced that petitions calling for desegregation programs in September were being prepared throughout the state.

On the 10th, a special committee of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina recommended that Presbyterians consider dropping all race barriers in churches and church supported schools. The committee report, calling for a study of ways to admit Negroes to public worship ~~and~~ in churches and in Presbyterian colleges was accepted by a wote of 228 to 153.

On the 13th, Beverly Lake, assistant attorney general, addressing the Ashboro Lions Club, advised every community in the state to set uo corporations and be ready to take over the operation of the schools to avoid integration. On the 16th, the state officers of the NAACP called on Governor Hodges to repudiate Lake's "ill conceived views and to urge all North Carolinians to act with reasonableness, promptness, and courage in the desegregation of the state's public schools." They also asked the Governor "to take whatever steps are necessary to remove" Lake from office.

On the 17th, Governor Hodges replied: "It is my intention to use every means at my command to retain for the state the services of this distinguished lawyer." He blasted the NAACP for what he termed its attempt to split North Carolina citizens into racial camps." He added that he will address the people of the state soon on "How we can try to save the public schools of North Carolina and at the same time permit each race to have its own schools."

On the 18th, the Governor told the Asheville Citizen that he thought North Carolina would seriously consider abolishing public schools in the state rather than face mass integration. However, on the same day he told a Lincolnton civic club that he did not believe "we are yet at the point where we must seriously consider" proposals to abandon the public schools.

Also on the 18th, State Superintendent Charles F. Carroll was reported to have said at Blue Ridge: "The elimination of the public school is not the answer to the desegregation problem." However, the next day the Associated Press reported that Carroll had been erroneously quoted; that the statement should have been attributed to Senator D. J. Rose of Goldsboro. (Later, on the 28th, Carroll, speaking to the High Point Rotary Club, stoutly upheld the public school system. Every American state, he said, views public education not as an opinion but as an imperative.

The NAACP came back and disputed Governor Hodges statement that its policies are designed to divide citizens into racial camps. Kelly Alexander, state president, stated that "all the organization stands for is the upholding of the constitution of the United States."

On the 15th, a group of Negro citizens in Raleigh charged that the Raleigh School Board had not shown "good faith" by adopting a policy of operating segregated schools during the 1955-56 term while makeing a study of desegregation. However, F. J. Carnage, Negro member of the board, said he did not interpret the board's policy "as not showing good faith." "AsI see it" he said, "positive action is planned for the 1956-57 school year."

On the 19th, Attorney General William Rodman announced that North Carolina communities seem free to operate segregated schools during the coming year if they begin studies of desegregation problems "with dispatch."

On the 20th, an attorney for the McDowell County School Board advised petitioners seeking admittance of Negro children to Old Fort School that the school is now filled to capacity, and Negro pupils in the district could not be admitted.

Also on the 20th, Beverly Lake announced that he had planned to resign and enter private law practice but because of the "fuss" started by the NAACP he now intends to stay on the job "indefinitely." (In his speech to the Askboro Lions Club on the 13th, Lake said: "We shall fight the NAACP county by county, city by city, and, if need be, school by school and classroom by classroom to preserve our public schools as long as possible . . . We shall not surrender." Dramatic?)

On the 21st, the Charlotte Observer reported that an organization styling itself the "States Rights League of North Carolina" will open headquarters in Charlotte. Chairman J. H. Franklin avowed the group's two-fold purpose to be: (1) preserve segregation and (2) promote patriotism.

On the 22nd, it was announced that a Raleigh office would be opened soon for the State's Advisory Committee on Education to help advise local school units on problems arising from the U. S. Supreme Court's school segregation decision. The office will be headed by W. W. Taylor, Jr., of Warrenton.

On the 23rd the Wake County Board of Education announced that beginning in September 1956 no child would be assigned to any school on the basis of race or color. On the 25th, the Chairman of the Chapel Hill school board was reported to have said that "a few" Negro students would be admitted to white schools this fall. However, this was denied later, and the chairman stated that his beard would "go along with the state policy." (Looks like he was spoken to by someone from Raleigh!)

On the 24th, the Charlotte Observer published an article about the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Headlines were "Human Relations Council Digging at Roots of Race Issue." (See copy attached)

On the 25th, the Mecklenburg County School Board designated all its members as a committee of the whole to study the problem of desegregation. On the same day the lawyers of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County abolished the Mecklenburg Bar association and established the District Bar of the 26th Judicial District. In doing so, they eliminated the word "white" from membership qualifications.

On the 29th, the State Attorney General denied that three Negroes who sought admission to the University of North Carolina "were improperly or unlawfully refused admission." He said that the applicants did not possess the necessary qualifications for admission. At the same time he said that "Negroes are not elligible at this time to make application for admission to the undergraduate division of the university." This issue is now before the courts.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

August - 1955

SEP 10 1955

PROGRAM REPORT

The first two weeks of the month were spent in completing plans for the first meeting of the Charlotte Council on Human Relations, and in working on memberships. During the last three weeks I was on vacation, spending the greater part of the time in Ashfield, Massachusetts.

Letters were mailed on August 25, to 48 prospective members of our Charlotte Council inviting them to a meeting on September 8th. The letter contained a proposed "Declaration of Purpose", (included with my last report) and a list of people invited to the meeting. Interviews had previously been held with most of these people in addition to four small group meetings.

During the month 232 letters were sent to prospective members. Twenty-six new memberships were received. These, with two renewals, produced an income of $185.00

Upon my return from vacation, my secretary had 349 letters ready to be signed and mailed. They were dated September 6th.

The following is a summary of events in the state as reported in Charlotte newspapers: On August 1 "Private Schools, Inc.", a corporation to operate "private educational institutions of all kinds" obtained a charter in Raleigh. On August 3, the Raleigh School Board rejected a petition from Negroes asking that their children be admitted to schools nearest their homes. On August 7, Sanford Martin, Chairman of the State Board of Education, told a graduating class at Wake Forest College that voluntary segregation may be the answer to the Supreme Court decision.

On August 8, Governor Hodges, in a state-wide radio and television address, pleaded for the preservation of segregation through voluntary school attendance. He intimated that the choice was between segregated schools or no schools. He charged that the NAACP "seems determined to destroy our interracial friendship and divide us into camps of racial antagonism".

The reaction of the NAACP was immediate. Kelly Alexander, State President, said "When a high official of state encourages the continuation of segregated schools, he is not acting in good faith but contrary to the law of the land".

One Negro leader, Dr. Nathaniel Tross of Charlotte, applauded the Governor, saying his speech was "fair, courageous, sympathetic and dynamic but reserved". Most other Negro leaders could not be reached for comment.

The Charlotte News commented editorially that they preferred to read into the Governor's words "not an ultimatum so much as a warning". "In the end", the editorial continued, "North Carolina, no matter how distastefully, cannot let itself be charged with violation or evasion of the law, and at all costs its public schools must be preserved".

The Charlotte Observer said editorially on August 9, "In the absence of better and longer range solutions, his (the Governor's) advice makes considerable sense". However, on August 15, the Observer criticized the Governor for stirring up the extremists and leaving a good many questions unanswered. The editorial concloded, "As for us, we have reached at least one deep conviction: The public schools must be maintained. Any other course is emotional madness."

On August 9, it was reported that four Charlotte citizens had filed a petition for a charter for a "States Right League of North Carolina".

On August 11, Paul Greene, author of "The Lost Colony" and other historical dramas, in a telegram to his "old friend Luther Hodges" said that Hodges' voluntary segregation plea was "the old familiar message of an ancient and reactionary South". He had expected the Governor to be"a liberal, forward-looking chief executive", but he was saddened by what he heard.

On August 15, the Governor's Advisory Committee on Education went on record as commending the Governor on his address of August 8, and promised cooperation in the Governor's program of voluntary segregation. (The Committee has no Negro members).

On August 21, five Negroes were denied admission to Old Fort School, the only school in this McDowell County town of 771 persons. A crowd of 300 or more watched the Negroes enter the school but made no move to stop them. After being denied admission, they walked away without incident.

On August 22, fifty Negro adults of Stanley filed a petition asking that Stanley's schools be opened to Negroes. They stated that a law suit would be filed against the Gaston County School Board unless a favorable answer were received.

On August 24, a similar petition was sent to the High Point School Board by the High Point Chapter of the N A AC P.

In Newton on August 25, a minister, the Reverend Roy Leinback, was named chairman of a Catawba County School Advisory Committee to make a study of desegregation.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

PROGRAM REPORT

Two major concerns during September were fund-raising and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council.

Solicitations through mail and personal calls netted 5 renewals and 42 new members for a total of $490. (Summary membership and financial reports for the year ending September 30, 1955 are attached).

On September 8, thirty-eight people met at Chirst Church, Charlotte, to discuss the formation of a Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations. At the beginning of the meeting the story of the Southern Regional Council and the North Carolina Council were given briefly. Then the suggested Declaration of Purpose was read. After lenghty discussion, a committee was appointed to rewrite the declaration in line with suggestions and criticisms which had been made.

On September 22, the group met again - thirty-five present - and adopted the revised Statement of Purpose, a copy of which is attached. A Steering Committee was also appointed to administer the organization until the election of officers. Many suggestions for the benefit of the Steering Committee came out in the discussion.

The Declaration of Purpose was published in full on the first page of the second section of the Charlotte News on September 23. On the following Monday, an editorial on the Council appeared in the News. Both Declaration of Purpose and the News editorial appear in our September Human Relations Bulletin.

I met with the Raleigh Committee on Preparation for Integration on September 13th. About twenty people were present. This Committee has done some good work, but does not have influential white civic leaders in its membership.

The Committee is anxious to keep in touch with our state organization and to participate in state level activities.

Our state Executive Committee met in Chapel Hill on September 29. Only six members were present in addition to myself and Fred Routh.

Our financial report revealed that we were $456 short of the minimum income required by the Southern Regional Council for the renewal of our grant-in-aid for the new year beginning October 1. However, no one had any suggestions as to what could be done other than to continue to press our membership campaign through the mails. Unless some larger contributions can be obtained, it will take nearly a month to obtain as much as $456 in income.

The Committee approved the continuation of contacts and work with local councils over the state, including a state meeting of local council representatives in the early part of December.

There was much discussion on the relative merits of setting up local councils on human relations as against working with groups already organized. The consensus seemed to be that the important thing was to get people studying and working on the segregation problem. Whether this would call for a new organization would depend upon the community.

The Personnel Committee was not ready to make a recommendation in regard to an Associate Director. Only one applicant was available at the time. The Committee was given authority to make the decisions, subject to the approval of the Southern Regional Council.

* * * * *

Here is a summary of the main happenings in the field of race relations as reported in Charlotte Newspapers during September:

On September 3, petitions demanding "immediate concrete steps leading to early elimination of segregation in the public schools" were sent to city and

county school boards in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. On the same day the News reported that Albert Joyner, who led the five Negro children in an attempt to enter them in the Old Fort school, was beaten and knocked into a water fountain in Old Fort, and that the husband of a Negro teacher was struck by the same white man.

On the same day also the News reported that the North Carolina Catholic, a weekly publication, had criticized Governor Hodges, saying he had "shamelessly (asked) the citizens to accept voluntary segregation as a means of avoiding the issue".

On September 5, it was reported that 34 white residents of the Guilford College community had petitioned their school leaders to permit Negroes to enter Guilford school.

On the same day residents of an area just outside of Southern Pines began to protest the moving into the all-white neighborhood of a Negro couple. In spite of protests, the couple made plans to move into their home.

On September 5, also an editorial in the official magazine of the North Carolina Bankers Association suggested the possibility of a private school system as a solution to the school segregation problem. "We are far from convinced", the editorial stated, "that public schools are the only way to make education available to our people."

On September 6, it was announced that Charlotte's new million-dollar library - ready in about a year - would be open to all citizens of Mecklenburg without regard to race.

On September 7, a mysterious explosion occurred early in the morning on the driveway of one of the signers of the petition to admit Negroes to the local school at Guilford. There were reports too that two Negro workers in the com-

munity had been dismissed from their jobs. Also, a pro-segregation petition bearing 350 names was reported to have been sent to the School Board.

On September 7, one of the white parents who signed the integration petition in Guilford attempted to enroll his two children in a Negro elementary school, but was turned away.

On September 10, a special three-judge Federal Court ruled that University of North Carolina must receive and process the applications of the three Negro youths without regard to race or color.

On September 14, the Charlotte Observer featured an article on its front page entitled: "NAACP - What Is It?" The article was written by Edwin A. Lahey, Observer Bureau in Washington, D.C.

Also on the 14th it was reported that Charlotte's white and Negro Ministerial Associations were studying the matter of integration and would probably decide the issue on October 11.

On September 14, Governor Hodges said at a News conference that he believed North Carolinians of both races had overwhelmingly accepted his proposal for voluntary continuing of segregated schools; that only "some extremists had rejected his proposal - "in one instance a Group of Negro School Teachers".

On the 15th three Negro students were formally enrolled as the first Negro undergraduates in the University of North Carolina. Atty. Gen. Rodman had attempted to obtain a stay of judgment in view of an appeal from the decision of the three-judge court, but had failed. However, plans are going forward to appeal the case.

On September 19, the white man who had assulted Albert Joyner, Negro, at Old Fort was fined $15 and court cost.

On the same day Ray Wilkinson, Chairman of the Education Committee of the N. C. Junior Chamber of Commerce, told the public relations Committee of the

NCEA that "The greatest danger facing schools of North Carolina may not be segregation but the fear of segregation, for this fear may delay the solution of many tremendous problems facing education."

On September 23, the Charlotte News prominently reported the formation of a new Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations, and published in full the Declaration of Purpose of the Council.

On September 24, a news item in the Charlotte Observer was headlined as follows: Negro Couple Settled in Southern Pines As Interest Wanes.

On September 24, the Executive Board of the North Carolina Teachers Association (Negro) turned down Governor Hodges' plea to support his program of voluntary segregation in the public schools.

On September 30, the Governor, at a News conference, hinted at the possibility of a "local option" plan, if his voluntary segregation does not work. He did not explain what he meant by local option.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

September 30, 1955

REPORT OF THE FIRST YEAR'S WORK

The Executive Secretary of the Council began his work on October 1, 1954. Office space was secured on November 15th. A secretary was employed and began work on January 1, 1955.

Meetings of the Executive Committee on November 2nd, the Steering Committee on November 23rd, and the Executive Committee again on January 6th were concerned primarily with making the necessary revisions in the charter and bylaws of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, under which we were legally operating, and in working out our philosophy and our program objectives for the year. The amended charter was finally obtained on June 1, 1955, and we became officially the North Carolina Council on Human Relations—an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council.

The major accomplishments of the year ending September 30, 1955, may be summarized as follows:

1). As stated above, we began with an organization which had been inactive for a number of years; we changed its name, revised its philosophy and objectives, established an office and embarked upon a program.

2). By a systematic campaign of promotion and publicity, we have established ourselves as an organization and gained considerable recognition over the state. We have built up our membership from sixty people, who were former members of the Southern Regional Council, to over two hundred. Actual solicitation for new members did not begin until June because we were unable to obtain the necessary state solicitation permit before that time. Otherwise, we would have done much

better on membership. Total income from memberships and contributions from October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955 was $1649.50.

3). We have organized an interracial council in the largest city in the state: the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations. The council has a good balance in membership between business and professional people--something which is very important. The formation of this council was given wide-spread publicity and editorial support in the Charlotte newspapers.

4). We have established a working relationship with interracial groups in six other cities: Salisbury, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Elizabeth City and Rock Hill, S. C. These groups will be strenghtened and provided with materials and program aids. A one-day workshop on program and projects will be set up for members of these groups in December.

5). We conducted a survey of ministerial associations in the larger cities of the state to determine their status as regards segregation and integration. The report of this survey was given wide-spread publicity in the newspapers, and was quoted in Southern School News.

6). We have worked through the year with the two ministerial associations in Charlotte. A one-day institute on race relations for ministers and directors of religious education was sponsored jointly by these two associations and the North Carolina Council. Plans have been carried forward for the merging of the two associations into one integrated association.

7). We provided part of the leadership for an institute on race relations for Methodist ministers and laymen in Rocky Mount. Additional institutes will be planned by state and local church groups.

8. The Executive Secretary taught a course in race relations at a six-day Methodist youth conference in Hendersonville in June.

9). Three numbers of a Human Relations Bulletin, issued by our Council, have been distributed to members and a selected list of ministers, educators and key people over the state. From 1200 to 1500 copies of each issue have been distributed.

10). SRC literature has been distributed to city and county superintendents of schools over the state, and to a selected list of ministers and directors of religious education.

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

North Carolina Council on Human Relations October, 1955

PROGRAM REPORT

During the month we continued our efforts to obtain new memberships and contrubutions. Some new prospect lists were obtained and efforts made to enlist the help of members. A total of 409 solicitation letters were mailed, including short follow-up notes. The results were 43 new members, 2 renewals, and a total of $305. A total of $85 in pledges left us still $101 short of our quota of $2800 for our first year of operation.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council continues to make progress. Two meetings of the Steering Committee and two meetings of the Council were held during the month. At both Council meetings, panels of Negroes discussed the inequalities that exist in the fields of education, recreation, employment, hospital care, and participation in policy-making. Lively discussions followed the presentations by the panel. Membership in the Council continues to grow, and includes important business leaders.

Plans are going forward for a one-day workshop on program and projects for local interracial councils to be held on December 10. Irene Osborne and Dr. C. H. Parrish will be leaders for this workshop.

A conference was held with the Chairman and a leader of the Salisbury Interracial Committee. Preliminary plans for a joint membership campaign were discussed.

Important conferences were also held with Boyd Peyton, Division Director of the CIO Textile Workers Union, Phil Van Every, Mayor of Charlotte, and John Otts, Assistant Superintendent of Charlotte Public Schools. All are very much interested in our Charlotte Council.

One result of a Charlotte Council meeting was an invitation to one of our Negro women members to speak to a white church women's group on segregation. The report of her talk was given good publicity in the Charlotte Observer. We have sent out letters to 100 Charlotte ministers and directors of religious education suggesting that this person would be a good speaker to other church women's groups, and suggesting also that men's groups might be interested in having a Negro Council member for one of their meetings.

The Executive Secretary spoke to a young adult group at the Myers Park Methodist Church on Sunday, October 23. He attended, at the invitation of the Mayor, a United Nations Day luncheon sponsored by the Mayor's Committee for the United Nations. The speaker was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The third number of our Human Relations Bulletin - 1200 copies - was mailed to members, prospective members, local interracial committees, and a selected list of key people in the state.

During the month Governor Hodges made several references to a "local option" plan for schools. Pressed for an explanation, the Governor said that this plan "would simply put into local communities the authority to run their schools the way they want to or not to run them at all if they choose". The Governor's Advisory Committee is supposed to be studying this plan.

Every time some high official talks about closing the public schools, another high official comes forth with a statement decrying such a move. Attorney General Rodman said in a press conference on October 10, that it would be "tragic" to abolish the public school system. He added that "each race can go on and maintain a race pride with spearate schools as we have had in the past".

Negro groups continue to denounce Governor Hodges' voluntary segregation plan. This month three groups - the state meeting of the NAACP, a group of Nash County Negroes, and the Catawba Synod of the Presbyterian Church USA (predominately

Negro) - passed resolution condemning the voluntary plan.

At a meeting of the State Bar Association on October 28, Welch A. Jordan, a young Greensboro attorney, one of the panelists, advised his colleagues that lawyers are obligated - not only as citizens but because of the oath they took to uphold the U. S. Constitution - "to obey, without reservation" the Supreme Court segregation decision. He said further that "It is the duty of the bar to advise all local school boards to proceed with all deliberate speed - that's the language the Court used - to eliminate segregation in our public schools."

More than 350 Duke University students have signed petitions protesting a University policy that prevents Negro students from North Carolina College from attending plays in Page Auditorium.

An important hearing in a Federal Court in Greensboro is set for November 10. A group of Montgomery County Negroes are asking that they be allowed to amend a section of their complaint against segregated schools in the county. The amendment would allege that the county school board members are officers of the state, not merely of the county. If accepted, the case would be heard before a three-judge court, and the ruling would have state-wide application.

Meeting separately on October 10, white and Negro ministers of Asheville and Buncombe County voted to merge their associations effective in January.

The Charlotte Ministers Association (white) decided on October 10, to postpone one month the vote on a resolution to merge their group with the Negro Ministerial Association.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

5 Staff

N. C. Council on Human Relations November 1955

PROGRAM REPORT

Last summer a special committee, consisting of John H. Wheeler, Chairman; Guy B. Johnson and Harry S. Jones, was appointed by Dr. Wellons to select and recommend a person for Associate Executive Secretary. At the time of the Executive Committee meeting on September 29, the Committee reported that it was not ready to make a recommendation but had one applicant under consideration. The committee was given authority to act at its discretion. The committee met on November 1, in Durham and decided to employ Mr. W. C. Chance of Parmele. This action was approved by SRC and Mr. Chance joined the staff on November 15.

At our Executive Committee meeting on September 29, it was agreed that we should try to find out how many school board study committees there were in the state - by a questionnaire if necessary - and through letter or personal visit, we should offer our services to them. From the local NAACP we learned of several committees but it was apparent that no one knew just how many committees were in existence. After considerable thought on the matter, we decided to write letters to city and county superintendents, telling them something about our Council and asking for the names and addresses of study committee chairmen. (a copy of this letter is attached). To date, 172 letters have gone out and 28 replies have been received. In every case except one, the superintendent sent the name and address of the study committee chairman. In the one case the study committee had not yet been appointed. About half the superintendents wrote that they would welcome whatever help we could give. In addition to sending materials, we plan to visit these study committee chairmen during the next month to find out what they are doing and what they believe their problems to be.

Very satisfactory conferences have been held with the chairman of the school board in Salisbury, and the Assistant Superintendent, in charge of the desegregation program, in Charlotte. In both cases one gets the impression that an honest attempt is being made to find a way of complying with the Supreme Court ruling against segregation. Both are concerned that the period of transition be orderly and without undue friction.

Plans are going forward for a one-day workshop in High Point for the leaders of local interracial councils. We have visited leaders of councils in Salisbury, High Point and Chapel Hill during the month, and are in correspondence with the others. Unfortunately, one of our consultants for the workshop, Miss Irene Osborne, is ill and will not be able to attend. We hope to find a substitute for her within the next few days. The workshop will be held at the YMCA in High Point from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations met on November 10. Dr. M. L. Fisher, Director of the Mental Health Clinic, spoke on "Some Psychological Aspects of Race Prejudice". Following this address, the Council broke up into three groups to discuss immediate and long-range problems to be dealt with in the fields of education, recreation and employment.

The Steering Committee of the Council met on November 18, to plan for future meetings and to discuss the permanent structure of the organization.

About 790 copies of the November issue of our Human Relations Bulletin were mailed out during the month.

We have continued to work on membership but have given less time to this area than in preceeding months. The total income for the month was $181.00. This came from 21 new members and 4 renewals. Not until November 8, did we reach our quota of $2800 for our first year of operation (ending September 30, 1955). Funds from SRC - for salaries - were tied up until that date.

The two executive secretaries conferred at lenght on November 15,in Charlotte and again on the 29th in Raleigh as to plans for carrying out our program. It was agreed that,for the time being, Mr. Chance would confine his work largely to the Eastern part of the state. For this half month he has been exploring the field, making contacts with individuals and organizations in order to determine the areas of greatest opportunity for effective program work.

* * * * * *

Outside of the flurry over the ICC ruling on segregation in interstate transportation, the state was relatively quiet on the segregation front, although some important events took place.

The Baptist State Convention endorsed a report from its Committee of 21 on segregation which recommended that the issue be left up to trustees of each individual institution.

The white Ministerial Association of Charlotte voted to invite the Negro association to consider a merger of the two organizations.

A convention in Salisbury of approximately 2000 Negro school teachers and officials, representing 40 western counties, voted disapproval of Governor Hodges' voluntary segregation plan saying "it is inconsistent with our obligations as good citizens".

Expressing itself as "gravely disturbed by recent suggestions that North Carolina should abandon its public schools", the Faculty Council of the University of North Carolina voted overwhelmingly for a resolution urging the people of the state "to set their faces firmly and finally against every proposal to abolish, abandon or weaken our public schools".

Students at A & T College in Greensboro interrupted an address by Governor Hodges with snickers when his pronunciation of the word "Negro" sounded to them like "Nigra".

Beverly Lake, former Assistant State Attorney General, continues to make speeches in which he puts forward his private school plan.

Governor Hodges, in a report to the people at the end of his first year in office, stated that some Negro leaders are working for his voluntary segregation plan. He added that these leaders did not wish to be given publicity because they did not want to be pressured by "professional agitators".

On November 9, the Charlotte Observer devoted their entire editorial space to one editorial entitled "Men Cannot Reject the Law In Mere Defiance of Change". It is, we believe, the best editorial yet to appear in a Southern newspaper. One paragraph from this editorial was reprinted in our Human Relations Bulletin.

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

Dear _____:

Two things we want you to know about the North Carolina Council on Human Relations:

1). The Council is Southern. Only residents of North Carolina may become members. It is our belief that we Southerners must solve our own racial and other problems. We believe that we have sufficient resources, including intelligence and good will, to solve these problems.

2). The Council is concerned primarily with method--the method of objective, factual study by people of understanding and good will, of both races. This is the method, we believe, by which we will arrive at workable solutions to our problems.

We would like to be helpful to school study committees which are working on plans for complying with the Supreme Court's decisions on segregation. We believe that we may be helpful by passing along, from time to time, information and materials which have a bearing on the problem.

There will be no charge for this service, and of course, no obligation.

Will you kindly send us the name and address of the chairman of your study committee, so that we can put his name on our mailing list? Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/s

PROGRAM REPORT

On Saturday, December 10, a workshop for local interracial council leaders was held at the YMCA in High Point. A total of sixty-four registered for the workshop. Included were representatives of interracial councils in Charlotte, High Point, Greensboro, Raleigh, Chapel Hill and Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Resource leaders for the workshop were: Dr. C. H. Parrish, from the University of Louisville, and Mr. Thomas A. Van Sant, Director of Adult Education, Baltimore Public Schools. Mr. Van Sant spoke at the luncheon on the Baltimore Experience in Integration.

Mr. Van Sant wrote later: "The quality of people brought together and the sincerity with which they approached their problems was indeed most encouraging."

The Charlotte Council met at the Church of the Holy Comforter. on Dec. 15th This meeting, and the two Steering Committee meetings held previously, were taken up largely with a discussion of the form of organization of the Council. Some believed that the Council would function more effectively if it were recognized as a community organization by the Social Planning Council, which is a part of the United Community Services.

The president of the Social Planning Council was brought into a meeting of the Steering Committee. He agreed to explore the possibility of some working relationship with the Council on Human Relations. The matter will be pursued further in January. In the meantime, the Charlotte Council will go ahead with its own organization and program.

We have now received 36 replies to our letters to school superintendents. In every case but one, the superintendent sent the name of the chairman of the local study committee. Packets of materials have been sent to all of them, and to the superintendents.

In order to find out at first hand what is going on in these areas, I started calling on these superintendents. I have visited ten of them to date and have found them willing and, in most cases, very much interested in discussing the problem with me.

Out of the ten school boards in four counties and six cities there are six interracial study committees and three all-white study committees. Those which have interracial committees have a better attitude toward the problem, and seem to be working seriously on it. Most, I believe, are planning on making a start on desegregation this coming fall, but all are worried about what attitude the State Department and the State Legislature may take on the question.

We have continued to write membership solicitation letters but have about exhausted our prospect lists. During the month we received thirteen new members and two renewals for a total of $95 income. Most of the new members were secured by Mr. Chance. We received $250 toward current expense from SRC. This is our total allotment for current expenses. Our balance at the end of December was $19.07. Outstanding bills to date amount to $187.32.

* * * * *

The Mecklenburg Chapter of the North Carolina Patriots Council has announced that they now have more than 400 members.

On December 4, four North Carolina Negro leaders issued a statement in opposition to Governor Hodges' voluntary segregation program. The statement was signed by W. L. Greene, O. L. Sherrill, O. L. Hairston and Grady D. Davis.

On December 7, the Associated Press reported that a Negro woman was ejected from a rural white church in Franklin County. Bertha Perry, a former teacher at Shaw University, said she had visited many churches in North Carolina and this was the first time she had been tossed out.

A formal declaration of policy for non-segregated use of Charlotte's recreational facilities is expected next month by the Park and Recreation Commission.

The Greensboro City Council has ordered the immediate sale of the city owned, but privately leased Gillespie Park Golf Course where six Negroes were arrested recently on trespassing charges. The Council also indicated that it might close the Nocho Golf Course constructed a few years ago expressly for Negroes.

The Chapel Hill School Board has named a 5-man nominating committee for a desegregation study group in local schools.

Three Indian children are expected to be admitted to schools in Sanford on January 2. Separate schools are provided for Indian children in Robeson County.

The faculty members of Woman's College of the University of North Carolina have adopted by a vote of 95-25 a resolution stating that they believe that qualified students of any race may be incorporated satisfactorily into classrooms of the consolidated University of North Carolina.

Earlier the Student Legislature of Woman's College had passed a resolution favoring equality in admission policies and use of facilities to all students, regardless of race. The vote was 24-0 with five abstentions.

Rev. John F. Funderburke is the first Negro president of the Moore County Ministers Association. A merger of the white and Negro association was effected earlier this year.

On January 10, the Charlotte Ministerial Association will vote on a constitution for a proposed merger with the Negro ministerial association.

A three-man U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, in the Old Fort case, has ruled that cases involving the assignment of pupils to schools must follow the procedure set up by the 1955 Legislature which routes appeals first to the local school board, then to the State Superior Court, then to the State Supreme Court. Since this is a time-consuming process, it may take two years or more for cases to reach the Federal courts.

Because of this ruling, the Governor's Advisory Committee apparently has concluded that there will be no desegregation of schools for at least two years. The executive secretary sent a "confidential" letter to school superintendents advising them to call a halt to the activities of the local study committees.

This action was severely criticized in editorials in the Charlotte Observer, the Charlotte News, the Raleigh News & Observer, the Greensboro Daily News, and the Winston-Salem Journal, and no doubt, many others.

A statement which I prepared on the subject was given wide publicity over the state through the Associated Press. Copies of the newspaper editorials and my statement have been sent to about 110 school superin-

tendents and study committee chairmen over the state. (Copies were mailed to Executive Committee members).

* * * * * *

Mr. Chance, Associate Executive Secretary, participated in the workshop at High Point on December 10. He has been making contact with organizations and individuals in the eastern part of the state, acquainting them with the purpose and program of the Council, and working on membership.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

N. C. Council on Human Relations January, 1956

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PROGRAM REPORT

The Executive Committee met in Chapel Hill on January 5, at 1:30 PM. There were nine members present and two guests, including Dr. Fred B. Routh representing the Southern Regional Council.

The most important action of the committee was the adoption of an expense budget for 1956 totalling $27,100. This calls for $14,100 to be raised in North Carolina, which is more than seven times the amount raised in fiscal 1955.

In a discussion of new sources of income, Dr. W. L. Greene, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Teachers Association, stated that he believed that 1000 new members could be secured from the teachers in his organization.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations met on January 12, and elected permanent officers. They are: Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Chairman; A. E. Spears, Vice Chairman; Miss Sara Puett, Secretary; Charles M. Lowe, Treasurer. The officers will appoint an executive committee to take the place of the Steering Committee which has been in charge of the organization to date.

The program of the Council meeting consisted of a report of integration in Southern colleges and universities, based on a paper by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, and a talk on "interposition" by Paul Irwin, a Charlotte attorney.

Two Negro members of the Council spoke during the month in white churches. Mrs. F. J. Anderson, Sr. spoke to a women's group at the Episcopal Church of the Holy Comforter, and the Reverend J. W. Smith, Sr. spoke to a young adult group at Dilworth Methodist Church.

During the month I had conferences with four school superintendents and one school board chairman. All were somewhat reticent to talk about the school desegregation problem at first but after a few minutes seemed anxious to continue the conversation at great length. All have considerable confidence in the ability of the local committees to solve its own problems provided there is not too much outside pressure. All four have interracial study committees. One superintendent complained of the fact that the State Department of Education was trying to hold up any move toward desegregation.

I had two conferences during the month with Dr. Frank Loescher, consultant for the Fund for the Republic. He was interested in developments in general in North Carolina and in our organization and program.

A conference with Tart Bell, head of the American Friends Service Committee, revealed the fact that he has the money to hire two people to work on the school desegregation problem in the state. He hopes to find the right people soon, and they will work closely with us.

The January issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was prepared and mailed to 686 members, school superintendents, members of local interracial councils and other key persons.

A total of 549 promotion and solicitation letters were mailed during the month. Twelve new members and eleven renewals were received. We closed the month with a balance of $24.35, but with unpaid bills and obligations of approximately $450.00

In an effort to solve this immediate financial problem, we sent out a memo on January 23, from Dr. Wellons, to 179 members asking them to renew their memberships in advance of their expiration, and also to secure one new

member. A follow-up memo was mailed on January 30. By the end of the month, we had received 13 replies totalling $120. More are coming in.

Members of the Charlotte Council, some of them substantial business men, are concerned about our financial problems, and are discussing plans to raise some money. This is our best prospect for real financial aid.

Mr. Chance has been visiting schools and signing up teachers, most of them to be billed later. Altogether he has sent in 63 membership pledges. If these and other pledges and expired memberships are paid up in February, we will have $314 in addition to the part that goes to SRC.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE

The Charlotte School Board announced that it would continue its school desegregation study in spite of the suggestion of the State Advisory Committee that a halt be called to study groups.

On January 20, the State Advisory Committee announced that it was taking a recess before proposing segregation legislation. It spoke of the "relatively enviable position" of North Carolina, meaning that because of the Old Fort case decision no schools would be forced to desegregate any time soon - perhaps from two to five years.

Governor Hodges attended a meeting of four Southern governors in Virginia as an "observer". The Charlotte News came out with an editorial entitled: "Governor Hodges Should Scorn Interposition". A similar stand was taken by the Greensboro Daily News, the Raleigh News and Observer, the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel and the Charlotte Observer.

By a vote of 47-23, the white ministerial association of Charlotte agreed to merge with the colored minister's association and adopted a constitution for the new group.

The Mecklenburg Presbytery went on record in favor of the stand of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina which said that "enforced segregation is unchristian".

The United Church women of Charlotte voted to invite Negro women to membership in their organization.

Montgomery County school board officials have denied that they are acting as state officials in connection with a desegregation suit filed in U. S. District Court. An AP dispatch from Greensboro says that a three-judge tribunal will likely be the next step in the suit since there is now a question of conflict between state and federal laws and some question as to whether state personnel are involved.

* * * * *

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

N. C. Council on Human Relations February, 1956

FILE COPY

PROGRAM REPORT

Because of our financial situation, travel expenses were held at a minimum this month, more time being spent in Charlotte. A number of interviews were held with a view to strenghtening the Charlotte Council.

The Executive Committee of the Charlotte Council held two meetings. It was agreed that for the time being the Council would concentrate its efforts in two areas: education and employment. The problem of desegregation in Charlotte will be discussed at the next meeting. Communication will be established with the School Board.

The Charlotte Council has made plans for a finance campaign to be conducted in March. The goal of the campaign is $2500.

During the month I spoke to two integrated ministerial associations, one in Salisbury and one in Moore County. Both were formed within the past year. Both showed a great deal of interest in the work of the North Carolina Council and will help us in our membership campaign.

Other meetings I attended during the month were the Methodist Training School in Charlotte (Faculty Luncheon), the Annual Meeting of the Urban League of Winston-Salem, the Joint Council on International Affairs in Charlotte, and the Unitarian Forum on "The Constitution, the Supreme Court and Brotherhood". At the latter meeting I spoke briefly on the Supreme Court decision.

Plans have been made for the visit of Irene Osborne next week. She will meet with the Charlotte Council Executive Committee, and later speak to the full Council membership; she will have conferences with representatives of the United Church Women, the PTA and the school administrative staff.

She will have lunch with representatives of the Salisbury Interracial Council, and will confer with the Superintendent of Schools in Greensboro.

On Thursday night Miss Osborne is meeting with members of an interracial group in Raleigh, and on Friday morning has a conference with Governor Hodges. A conference with the editorial staff of the two newspapers in Winston-Salem on Friday afternoon will complete Miss Osborne's schedule for the week.

Just before the end of last month we sent out an appeal to members to send in their 1956 memberships in advance. The appeal and two follow-up memos went to those members whose renewals became due prior to September 30 of this year. By the end of the month 66 members had responded, sending in $430.00 The net to us was $298.00.

On February 29 our balance was $115.63. We had unpaid bills and obligations of $456.28. This includes my salary supplement which has not been paid since the first of the year, and is $166.67 in arreas.

Last year, our best prospect lists for new members came from old members. We have written this month to all of our members, except those who have previously sent lists, asking them to send the names and addresses of ten or more persons. These lists have been coming in fairly well, and should be a great help in building up our membership during the coming months.

Developments in the State

On February 3, Governor Hodges said that the next General Assembly will be asked to pass a resolution of protest to the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on segregation. He said he "wouldn't regard the resolution as interposition as such".

On February 3, Senator Eastland spoke to about 400 in the Charlotte Auditorium which seats 2500. The meeting was sponsored by the Patriots of North Carolina. Beverly Lake and Dr. W. C. George were present and spoke briefly. No Charlotte civic leaders of importance were present. The mayor was out of town.

On February 5, Governor Hodges, in announcing his candidacy for the next term of office, revealed that he favored tuition grants to students if his plan of voluntary segregation does not work.

For the first time in the history of the Mecklenburg County Police Department, a Negro made application to take a civil service examination. He was denied the necessary form for the application. The NAACP is conferring with the Police Department on the matter.

Gardner-Webb Junior College, a Baptist-supported institution at Boiling Springs, North Carolina, has decided not to admit a Negro student "because the preponderent majority of the constituency . . . . was decidedly against the admission of Negro students, and because the college cannot operate without their whole-hearted support . . ."

The High Point Municipal golf course has been opened to both whites and Negroes. Other recreational facilities are not affected by the new policy.

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Mr. Chance will submit a separate program report this month.

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

GSM
HCF
RHA
JMET
JC
GSA
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FBI
State files

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PROGRAM REPORT

Miss Irene Osborne, consultant for the Southern Regional Council, on leave from the staff of the American Friends Service Committee, spent five days, March 5-9, in North Carolina. (Miss Osborne spent four years, from 1951 to 1955, in Washington, D. C., working with educational and civic organizations on the desegregation of the public schools.)

Miss Osborne spent three days in Charlotte for the reason that we felt that more could be accomplished by concentrating her contacts in one area. She had a two-hour session with the executive committee of the Charlotte Council, and spoke to an evening meeting of the membership of the Council. (Three members of the Patriots showed up at this meeting; they asked no questions and made no comments.)

Other contacts in Charlotte were with the assistant superintendent of schools who works with the desegregation study committee, a group of PTA leaders, and some of the officers and members of the United Church Women, including a member of the City Council.

On Thursday, Miss Osborne and I had lunch with the president and two members of the Salisbury interracial council. On Thursday night we had dinner with Mr. Chance, Dr. Fisher and William Greene in Raleigh, and in evening met informally with about 15 members of the Raleigh interracial council.

Tartt Bell, director of the American Friends Service Committee, was responsible for making appointments for Miss Osborne on Friday. He and Miss Osborne spent a half hour with Governor Hodges on Friday morning. They reported a very satisfactory interview. On Friday afternoon, Miss Osborne and Mr. Bell met with the editorial staff of the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel.

On March 13, I had a very satisfactory meeting with the Salisbury Interracial Council. Twenty-seven were present, about evenly divided between white and colored. I summarized what had been learned from the experience of desegregation in some 500 schools, mostly in border states. This material appeared in our Human Relations Bulletin. It also was given full coverage in a prominent place in the Charlotte News, and was carried in a condensed form by the Associated Press to newspapers over the state.

Members of the Charlotte Council are making informal contacts with members of the Charlotte School Board and study committee, and are planning to contact local civic clubs and ask that they invite speakers to discuss what desegregation would mean to Charlotte. An appeal for funds for the Charlotte Council is being made in April.

Interviews were held during the month with Henry Ruark of Laurinburg, Morton Kurtz of the North Carolina Council of Churches, C. P. Morris, Education Director of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church and Tartt Bell. We discussed the advisability of getting groups of prominent ministers and laymen to call on Governor Hodges and talk with him informally about the desegregation problem. Some contacts have been made and we are assured that some calls will be made on the Governor.

On March 28 Dr. Wellons and I made several contacts with community leaders in the Lumberton area. We discussed the possibility of a local council but did not get much encouragement. We got two dozen or more names to add to our mailing list.

About twelve hundred of the March numbers of our Human Relations Bulletin were mailed to members, prospective members, school superintendents, study committee chairmen and key leaders over the state.

By the end of the month we had secured from our members a list of the names of over 400 prospective members. In April, solicitation letters will go to them and to other lists as they come in.

Our financial situation remains critical. At the end of this month we should have enough data to make a fairly accurate prediction of how much income we can expect for the year, and adjust our budget accordingly.

Three U. S. Congressmen refused to sign the so-called Southern Manifesto. They are Harold D. Cooley, C. B. Deane and Thurmond Chatham. All have opponents who hope to defeat them in the May primary on this issue. Charles R. Jonas, the only Republican Congressman in the state, signed the Southern Manifesto.

Governor Hodges had indicated several times that he will call a special session of the Legislature to deal with the school desegregation problem. His aim is to "continue the education of our children, but at the same time insure that no child in North Carolina will have to attend a school in which the races are mixed".

On March 6, the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review a decision by the North Carolina Supreme Court upholding a "reverter clause" in the deed to park land in Charlotte. The deed provided that if any part of the park were not restricted to white use, the 20 acres donated by O. L. Barringer would revert to him.

Also on March 6, a Superior Court in Marion issued a ruling upholding the action of the McDowell County School Board in denying the admittance of Negroes to the school at Old Fort. Judge Patton said he was dismissing the students' appeal to the court because the petition to the school board was filed by a group of persons and not by an individual. The case has been

appealed to the North Carolina Supreme Court, and a special request has been made for an early hearing of the case.

An Ordinance banning the distribution of anonymous hate literature was passed by the Charlotte City Council. It requires persons or organizations distributing propoganda literature to sign the material with a "true name and post office address".

Reed Sarratt, Executive Editor of the Journal and Sentinel, Winston-Salem, told a Rotary Club in Thomasville that "the best method of dealing with the U. S. Supreme Court's opinion on segregation in the public schools is simply to comply with it by removing race as a factor in assigning pupils to schools".

"were this course to be followed", he said, "it would preserve the maximum degree of racial separation in the schools and interracial good will. Any other course will involve us in prolonged and bitter strife, in the course of which untold damage may be done to our educational system, to our economy and to the relationships among our people, both white and Negro".

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

N. C. Council on Human Relations June, 1956

PROGRAM REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

I visited the office of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, during the month of May, and spent a part of two days in conference with Messrs Routh, Wright and other members of the staff. These conferences were inspiring and much information was gained with reference to the splendid program of the Council.

I visited the office of Mr. J. C. Manning, Supt. of Martin County Schools, and conferred with him regarding the low health rating of some of the schools for colored pupils. Mr. Manning stated that a beginning had been made already to bring one school up to standard, and during the next year another school would be brought up. Asked about the attitude of the County Board of Education with respect to the ruling of the Supreme Court on segregation, he stated that nothing had been said or done about it and in all probability nothing would be done, except to make some improvements in the so-called colored schools. He also stated that money had been ear marked for such schools. Aside from that, the schools would continue as in the past. When questioned about the facilities of the schools he admitted readily that they were not equal, but plans were underway to make them more so by '59. While they would not measure up even then, but certainly considerable progress would be made. Asked to comment on whether it would be the policy of his Board to circumvent the Court's ruling, his leaning seemed to have been in that direction. It appears that many school officials in the easterm part of the state are either watchful, waiting, or determined to do nothing about it unless they are forced to abide.

I have held conferences with individuals and groups on the matter of registering and voting in the fall election. I have stressed the importance of having a better knowledge of those who seek official positions, the party platform, etc. I have held conferences with some of the registrars to ascertain their attitudes toward prospective colored voters.

Mr. M. C. House, registrar, says he receives or hears of no complaints, in the discharge of his duties. He resorts to no discriminatory practices, and tries to be impartial as a registrar. He said that there is a steady increase in the number of colored citizens who qualify.

Judge Peel, of the County Court notes that as both races improve their education they not only have a higher respect for the law, but for human dignity irrespective of race. He sees evidence of continued improvement in race relations. "Justice in the Courts", said he, "seems to be a contributing factor".

Meetings: Have attended meetings in Chapel Hill, Durham, Raleigh and Washington, N. C., in the interest of the Council.

Princeville, North Carolina is an incorporated town with a population of about one thousand. One tenth of its population is white. Its entire official staff is colored. Mr. Matthson, the Mayor, is a member of the NCC on HR. He is a merchant and does a fine business. The town has no industry and most of the people are farm laborers and house servants. Under Mr. Mattheson's administration the little town is showing signs of progress in home and street improvement, although handicapped for the need of industry.

Ninety percent of the people vote in their local elections, but take very little interest in state and county elections. They have two police officers with very little to do. There are four churches in the town and an elementary school. The higher grades attend school in Tarboro, just across the river. The relation between the races is good. Although the percentage of the population is about ten colored to one or two white, there is no friction between them. There is peace in Princeville.

These are times of turmoil and confusion. Judges, educators, legislators, administrators of the law and laymen are loud in their urge to otherwise peaceful citizens to put aside as a cast off garment the Supreme law of the land and forestall "intolerable situations". (Integration) It is rather significant that the

average colored citizen who is not pressured has very little to say, but he is thinking deeply. He can think of nothing more intolerable than to be denied his rights as an American citizen. A denial of these rights on account of his racial identity not only handicaps him seriously, but it puts a stigma of inferiority upon those who are not yet born. This seems to be his punishment because of his race.

It might be well to think in terms of human rights in dealing with our fellowmen. It is a fine thing to cultivate the art of peace and harmony with our next door neighbor regardless of his skin color. To do this successfully there must be in every community a meeting with liberals of good will, with mutual understanding, and the proper respect for human dignity. This is our one and only hope.

W. C. Chance, Associate
Executive Secretary

Received 6/15/56

W.C.Chance, Associate
Executive Secretary
NCC on Human Relations
May 1956

Appeared before school principals at the East End High School Robersonville.
Spoke to the Albermarle School Masters Club at Robersonville.
Visited Edenton High School, Edenton
Met with Executive Committee Chapel Hill
Conference with Mr. Sherrill, Executive Secretary, NC Baptist Convention, Raleigh. Support promised.
Visited schools in Tarboro, Rocky Mount, Conetoe and the Roberson school.
Called upon official of Delta Sigma Theto Society, Inc. Finance promised.
Appeared before the delegation of Elks in its State Convention. The finance committee was instructed to confer further with me and work out some plan for financial assistance to the NCCon Human Relations.
Dictated twenty four letters to Sororities, and 72 letters to persons who had not paid their membership fees.
Held conference with Mayor H.S.Everett, Robersonville, regarding race relations in his area. Mr. Everett reported a very friendly attitude between the races, and thought that conditions were improving. Mr. Everett stated further that as Mayor and Magistrate he is cautious to see that no difference is made in the administration of the law on the basis of race. He also said that he believed in justice to all and it resulted in a higher respect for the law. When questioned about the employment of a colored man on the police force, he said that the three or four officers on the force had hardly anything to do since the twon of about 1500 was so peaceful. He commended the ideals of the Council and predicted much good would be accomplished.

Williamston is a town of around 5000. Mr. Cowen, the Mayor, was high in his praise of the friendly relations between the races. They had 2 part time colored officers on the police force and they were rendering splendid service. "Their very presence on the force" said Mr. Cowen results in a higher respect for law and better be havior in the section populated largely by the colored group. Asked whether or not these officers were instructed to confine their arrests to colored violators of the law. He said he knew of no such instructions. His understanding was that race was not to be considered in the maintenance of the law and order. He admitted that their duties were confined largely to the socalled colored area but their duties as officers of the law were not confined to race.
As Mayor, Mr. Cowen has improved greatly the living conditions in the colored area which he says had been long over due. "I am the Mayor of all the people, and my duty is to all the people." said the Mayor. He said he had tried to live up to the oath he took when he assumed the office.

Mr. Cowen has recently been nominated to represent his district in the State Senate.

Mr. L.B.Wynne, Clerk of the Superior Court, speaking from his experience in the Court said that there was continual improvement in the people's respect for law and order, and that most trouble came from over indulgence in intoxicated liquors

Traffic violations and low economic standards, the impact of which was about the same on both groups, were the source of most of the trouble. However, in handling such cases there was no discrimination in the administration of the law.Said Mr. Wynne.

An interview with members of the official staff in the Sheriff's office would give the impression that the sheriff's office is not only an office to maintain law and order, but an office of peace and good will, Where justice is tempered with mercy, and where good human relations abound. In the spirit as indicated above, the sheriff and his official staff are well liked throughout the county and contribute much to the peace and harmony among the people.

PROGRAM REPORT

From August 4th to the 19th, I enjoyed a vacation in New York and Massachusetts. Mrs. Stewart was on vacation at the same time, but kept in touch with the office and took care of necessary correspondence.

I planned to spend the third week of my vacation at home, but an out-of-town visitor and conferences with Charlotte Council officers, plus some routine office work took up a large part of the week.

John Alexander spent a day in Charlotte conferring with me and others on plans for his work on the school desegregation problem. Other office visitors were the Rev. Jack Ewart, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Aberdeen and Mr. Solomon Sutker, who is doing research work for SRC. I helped to secure a scholarship to the Institute on Race Relations at Fisk University for Mr. Ewart who is one of the leaders of the Moore County Ministers Association (integrated).

Three organizations were supplied with speakers during the month by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. Charles M. Lowe spoke before the Charlotte Lions Club, and also took part in a panel discussion sponsored by the United Church women. Fred Alexander spoke to a youth meeting at the Myers Park Methodist Church.

Charles M. Lowe will represent the Charlotte Council at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce on September 5. At that time the Chamber Committee will consider the appointment of an interracial advisory committee to work with the school board and other community agencies on racial problems.

During the month, 119 letters were mailed to prospective members. From these and other letters mailed in July, we received 13 new members and 17 renewals. Mr. Chance recruited 3 new members. Two $100 contributions, one from the Mechanics & Farmers Bank of Durham, and the other from the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, brought our total receipts to $308.

Since our expenses were less this month, we were able to make some gains on our indebtedness. Total unpaid bills at the end of the month, not counting salary and travel, amounted to $142.

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Governor Hodges and Thomas Pearsall have been making talks over the state in the interest of the so-called Pearsall Plan to "Save the public schools". It is all very confusing, for many believe that the Pearsall Plan will be a serious threat to the public schools.

So far, few organizations have taken a stand on the matter. There is not time for organizations to give due consideration to the issue involved. A reporter for the Charlotte News, touring the state, reports that most people do not understand the proposed amendments. Indications are that there will be a light vote on September the eighth, and that the amendments will carry by a substantial majority.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Executive Committee (board) of this Council met in Salisbury on Dec. 13 with eleven members and one SRC Consultant -- Dr. C. H. Parrish - present. The Committee: (1) adopted a budget calling for an expenditure of $7,800 over and above the $7,500 contributed by SRC; (2) agreed to the holding of a workshop for board members in late January or early February using SRC Consultants. While no definite decisions were made on program emphasis several members spoke in favor of a proposed educational mail campaign to key leaders over the state.

Conferences were held during the month with the President of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, the personnel director of Douglas Aircraft (operating the "Nike" plant) and several business men in the interest of a movement for equality of employment opportunities. The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations has been asked to make recommendations for such a program to the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council has also been asked to send representatives to meet with the executive committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Ministers Association to discuss the role of the Churches in the school desegregation problem.

Plans are being made for the second annual workshop for leaders of local interracial councils. It will be held in Salisbury on Saturday January 12 from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Resource persons for the workshop will be Dr. Frederick B. Routh and Dr. C. H. Parrish, Consultants for SRC. Leaders from six local groups are expected to attend.

The December issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was mailed to our own members, plus members of local interracial councils; the Ministers of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County; and our special list of community leaders. The total was in excess of 1572.

Receipts for the month totaled $149.00. This amount came from 17 new members and 12 renewals.

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Judge Susie Sharp ruled on December 4 that the Bonnie Brae (Municipal) Golf Course in Charlotte must be open to all within 90 days. The Charlotte Park and Recreation Commission was permanently enjoyed from denying Negroes the right to play on the course.

On the same day an all white jury in Superior Court in Greensboro convicted six Negroes of trespassing on Municipally owned Gillespie Park Golf Course. Almost a year ago the Negroes had left their fees on the counter and proceeded on the course when they were refused permission by an attendant.

On December 5 the Mecklenburg Christian Ministers Association voted to send a letter of "encouragement and commendation" to the Rev. Paul Turner of Clinton, Tenn., who was beaten the day before as he attempted to escort Negro students into Clinton High School.

On December 10 a group of Caswell County Negroes filed suit in U. S. Middle District Court in Greensboro demanding that the public schools be desegregated. The suit is simular to the Montgomery County segregation case which is pending in the same court and should come to trial first. The fate of the "Pearsall Plan" may be involved in these cases.

Jay Jenkins reports from Raleigh that the Pearsall Committee faces a dilemma as to whether to propose changes in the School Assignment Act or leave it as is. They would like to change the act to make it easier to argue that judicial remedies are a part of administrative procedure which, the federal court has said, must first be exhausted before taking an assignment case to federal court. However, oppening up the school issue might, the Pearsall Committee fears, serve to open a Pandora's box, resulting in more extreme action on the part of the legistature.

Harry S. Jones

HARRY S. JONES, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

North Carolina Council on Human Relations March 1957

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

During the month I made two trips to Asheville for conferences with members of an interracial group which is interested in setting up a Human Relations Council, and with members of the Ministerial Association. The latter has a committee on race relations which we hope to get activated.

There is a possibility, I believe, of getting influential community leaders or an interracial council in Asheville. I am going to follow this closely the next month or so.

A Union County Council on Human Relations has been formed in Monroe. I have consulted with leaders there and will keep in touch with this development.

Dr. Raymond Wheeler and I met with the executive committee of the Charlotte Ministerial Association and they have agreed to appoint a Committee to work with the Charlotte Council on ways of working together or working separately on racial problems. We will propose, for one thing, that the Ministerial Association issue a statement pointing out the moral and spiritual issues in the current desegregation problem, this statement to be issued when formulated or at an opportune time in the future. We will propose also that specific and practical suggestions be made as to how churches can contribute constructively to the solution of current problems.

In addition to this project, the Charlotte Council continues to work with members of the Chamber of Commerce to get the Chamber open to Negro members, and to initiate a program for increasing employment opportunities for Negroes. Several conferences were held on these problems.

During the month 633 solicitation letters were mailed to prospective new members, and 37 renewal letters. We received 38 new memberships and 11 renewals for a total income of $340.00.

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The refusal of the U. S. Supreme Court to review the Old Fort case has been widely misinterpreted. The court did not pass on the constitutionality of the School Assignment Law. "From all appearances" the Charlotte News stated in an editorial, "North Carolina's cushion against the shock of desegregation—the pupil assignment law--is not unconstitutional." The editorial does point out later, however, the fact that the court has not held that the assignment law is constitutional. No case has yet brought the school assignment act clearly before a federal court.

A delegation of 25 Negroes representing the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Parents Committee on Education met with the Charlotte School Board on March 20 to discuss the assignment of pupils in certain schools in Charlotte. They were told that the initiative for desegregated schools rests with individuals, not with the school board. "No door is closed . . . Our schools bear no signs saying "No Admittance" the Negroes were told. The attorney for the school board explained the school assignment law and indicated that the board would follow this law in dealing with the desegregation problem.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

As stated in last month's report, the executive committee on April 9th decided to launch a campaign to raise $3,000 by July 1st. Each member of the committee was asked to make at least ten calls on prospective donors.

Some of the 34 new memberships obtained this month may have been due to the efforts of executive committee members, but we haven't really got started on the campaign. Some committee members have written that they have plans for making calls later this month. We hope that all members will plan to do so.

I met with the Asheville group again on May 6th and discussed the importance of an interracial committee for the city and county. Interest was keen but the group was frustrated by the failure of the Greater Asheville Council to take any action of any kind on the request made some time ago that they set up such an advisory committee. I therefore went to see the chairman of the Greater Asheville Council and he has agreed to invite me to meet with his board in June to discuss the matter. I am hopeful that something may come of this.

I participated in a Peace Education Workshop in Asheville on May 16th sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and cooperating organizations. The discussion group which I led was on human relations and peace.

I also participated in two meetings of the Joint Council on International Affairs in Charlotte, serving as chairman of the nominating committee for the annual meeting. A Negro was elected as one of the officers of the group.

The Charlotte Council sponsored a public meeting on May 23rd at which Irving Carlyle of Winston-Salem spoke on "Human Relations and the Law." Seventy to eighty people were present, a number being seen for the first time at a Council meeting. The major part of Mr. Carlyle's speech was printed on the editorial page of the Charlotte News on May 24th.

The Charlotte Council is now working on a communication to the city school board which will make a plea for compliance with the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

I attended a conference in Atlanta on May 21-22 of the staff of SRC and affiliated state organizations. The day before the meeting word had come from the Fund for the Republic that an additional grant of $200,000 had been made to SRC to cover a period of 39 months beginning October 1st. It was announced that $40,000 of this amount would be available to state organizations for the next fiscal year. The exact amount that each state organization will receive has not yet been determined.

Over one hundred letters were sent to members who have not yet responded to requests that they send us prospective membership lists. Responses have been coming in slowly. These prospective membership lists have been the chief source of new members during the past two years.

The statement on "The Law and Human Relations" by Irving Carlyle was mailed to our list of school superintendents and study group chairman.

We mailed out 165 solicitation letters and 130 renewal letters and notices during the month. Mr. Chance sent in 14 memberships. Altogether we received 34 new members and 17 renewals. The latter included two $50 contributions and one $100 contribution. The total income for the month was $556.36.

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On Tuesday, May 7, residents of Charlotte voted on several bond issues, including a $4 million bond proposal to enlarge the city Memorial Hospital. This project was in line with a recommendation of a hospital study committee of the Social Planning Council which made a study of hospital facilities for Negroes two years ago. Several days prior to the election the Charlotte chapter of the Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., in paid advertisements---a half page in the

Charlotte Observer and a six column spread in the Charlotte News---appealed to the voters to "vote against integration." Big headlines read:"WHITE and NEGRO patients to be MIXED at MEMORIAL HOSPITAL."

Hospital authorities replied that they were "appalled that racist groups have suddenly decided to oppose the bond issue by raising misleading and false issues." They pointed out that in North Carolina only 15 hospitals are for white patients only while 88 hospitals treat members of both races. In South Carolina there are 6 white only hospitals and 38 which admit both races. (This was an important bit of information to get before the public.)

The hospital bond proposal carried by a majority of about 65% but received some 1600 to 1800 less votes than other bond proposals on the ballot.

Senate and house bills which would require organizations supporting or opposing integration to open their financial and membership records to the public have run into considerable opposition but their passage is feared. While aimed at the NAACP they could apply to other organizations including the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. A similar bill was passed in Virginia but I understand that the Virginia Council on Human Relations has ignored it, and is waiting to see what will happen.

Pupil assignments to schools attended this past year are being made in communities all over the state. The school assignment law allows ten days for pupils and parents to file applications for transfers.

Wake Forest Seminary (Baptist) has announced that it will begin accepting qualified Negro students in the fall of 1958.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

N. C. Council on Human Relations JUNE, 1957

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

No word has come from the president of the Greater Asheville Council in regard to a meeting of his board. He had agreed to have me meet with the board and discuss the possibility of having an interracial advisory committee set up for the city. Will follow up on this in July.

The letter from the Charlotte Council on Human Relations to the Charlotte Board of Education was mailed on June 7. Copies were sent to each member of the board and to the superintendent and the assistant superintendent, and to the press. The Charlotte Observer published a good summary of the letter except for the headlines (School Board Integration Role Flayed) and the Charlotte News published the full text of the letter. No reply or acknowledgment has been received from the Board of Education.

Charles Davis and John Alexander, who are working on a school desegregation project for the American Friends Service Committee, spent two days in Charlotte on the 11th and 12th. They met with members of the Charlotte Council and others to discuss the local school situation.

Mayes Behrman, also with the Friends Service Committee, and I arranged a luncheon with five Charlotte business men in the interest of equal employment opportunities. This was the first of a series of luncheons to be held with business men, some of whom employ Negroes without discrimination and some of whom do not. The idea is to get those who do not to make a beginning. They are encouraged by the experiences of others. The Charlotte Council will take over this project.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Council met in two sections, in Chapel Hill and Charlotte, to discuss the Memo of June 13 from SRC in regard to a grant-in-aid for the fiscal year beginning October 1st. It was agreed that we would ask for $5,000. (We received $7,500 this year). Tentative approval was given to a budget of $12,045. This budget does not include subscriptions to the NEW SOUTH

which is now being sent to all members at a cost of $2 per member. If this budget is finally approved, it will mean that regular ($5) members who wish to receive the NEW SOUTH will be required to pay $2 extra--a total of $7 per member. Some members of the executive committee expressed the hope that some arrangement might be worked out with SRC to continue sending the NEW SOUTH to members, perhaps the SRC and the North Carolina Council splitting the cost.

The June issue of the Human Relations Bulletin was prepared and mailed to members, key community leaders, school people, members of local interracial councils and prospective members--a total of approximately 1500.

During the month we receive 23 renewals and 9 new members. The total income, including a $200 contribution from the Textile Workers Union of America, was $603.54.

Our office secretary, Mrs. Eutrilla Buck, left our employment on June 7th. (She left town to be with her husband who has summer employment elsewhere). I discussed the matter with our Chairman, Dr. Wheeler, and partly for economy's sake and partly because the work during the summer months is lighter, we decided to employ a part-time secretary. Miss Helen Nicholas is now working from 9 to 1, Monday th Friday.

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The Senate of North Carolina refused on June 8th to pass proposed anti-NAACP bills which were backed by Governor Hodges and passed by the house. The bills would have required the NAACP and other organizations concerned with race relations, including the North Carolina Council, to file state reports covering annual contributions and expenditures, including dues paid by members.

In all parts of the state, pupils have been assigned to the same schools they attended during the past session, or to schools they would "normally" attend. In Charlotte, forty-one applications for transfers have been received by the school board

from Negro parents. In most cases, the applications are for admission to nearer or more conveniently located schools. In a few cases, however, the parents have asked transfers to desegregated schools, claiming that such schools will offer better training for democratic living.

Winston-Salem has six applications from Negroes for transfers, Greensboro has seven, Raleigh one and Chapel Hill one. Durham has not yet made assignments of pupils to the public schools.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church recommended the admission to Duke Divinity School of "qualified students without distinction as to race." This is the conference for the eastern part of the state. It met in New Bern, 26 to 28.

The Western North Carolina Conference of the same church, meeting in Asheville on June 14 - 18, voted to permit integration of white and Negro churches--with some restrictions. Negro churches may transfer to white jurisdictions only by a favorable two-thirds majority vote of both conferences concerned.

Two members of the Old North State Medical Society (Negro) were censured by their fellow members for accepting limited membership in the state's white medical society. The latter had agreed last year to admit Negroes to "scientific membership." The Old North State group regarded this as a "purely second class type of membership."

A young white engineering student has entered the N. C. Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro, heretofore enrolling only Negro students.

In Durham, Negroes have applied for admission to the city swimming pool and are making use of tennis courts heretofore used by whites only. Two Negroes have also applied for admission to a city swimming pool in Greensboro.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

With a beginning of school desegregation approaching in Charlotte, the local council on Human Relations stepped up its activities. A statement approving the action of the Charlotte School Board in making a beginning toward compliance with the law was sent to the School Board and to the local press on August 17th. (Statement attached)

Then on August 27th, a meeting for civic leaders was held in the auditorium of the new Public Library. Personal letters were sent to two hundred civic leaders--civic club presidents, PTA presidents, and others--saying that while we did not expect trouble when a few Negro pupils entered previously white schools in September, we thought civic leaders should give some thought to the matter in case there is the kind of trouble that has occurred in some areas. We invited them to see a film reporting on what happened at Clinton, Tennessee, last fall, and to hear a panel discuss the situation.

Some fifty to sixty civic leaders responded, the total attendance being between eighty and ninety persons.

The film (Clinton and the Law - Ed Murrow) was excellent and timely, since John Kasper had announced that he was coming to Charlotte. The panel, consisting of a newspaper man, a minister, a former president of the United Church Women, and a Negro civic leader, carried on a good discussion following the film, and answered questions from the audience. (A staunch segregationist took ten minutes or more to make statements--much to the amusement--and at times disgust--of the audience)

John Kasper arrived in Winston-Salem on Saturday, August 31st, and attempted to speak from the steps of the Court House. According to newspaper reports, he was prevented by hecklers in the audience which was made up largely of Negroes. He moved on to Greensboro and there was more successful. He spoke to a crowd of four or five hundred.

In Charlotte on Sunday at one o'clock Kasper spoke on the steps of the Court House to an audience of perhaps three hundred, of which thirty to forty were Negroes. Some fifty to seventy-five seemed to be in agreement with Kasper, though they did not show much enthusiasm. The rest of the audience was made up of photographers and newspaper men, opponents who wanted to see what went on, and the curious and ne'er-do-wells.

Hand bills were distributed calling, among other things, for opponents of integration to keep their shot guns loaded. The bills--apparently printed for distribution in Greensboro--announced a meeting on the Court House steps at seven o'clock. The meeting broke up, however, with some confusion about the evening meeting.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council met Sunday night at the Court House. John Kasper was on the steps, but there were only six or eight other people there. According to the press, he left for Nashville saying that he would be back the middle of the month. It was reported that fifteen persons signed up for membership in a White Citizens Council following his afternoon appearance.

The program committee of the Charlotte Council has set up committees on Employment opportunities, Schools, Ministers and Churches, Membership, Finance, public meetings and publicity. A meeting was held on the 27th with the chairman of the Ministerial Association's Committees on race relations. The following suggestions were made to this committee:

1) That the Ministerial Association issue a statement in support of school desegregation.

2) That Institutes and conferences be held for both ministers and laymen.

3) That ministers help in getting laymen to take an active part in the local interracial council.

4) That a brochure of suggestions of things to do be sent to ministers--and later ask for reports on what has been done.

5) That ministers be encouraged to deal with race relations in talks to civic clubs and other groups.

Dr. Wheeler and I have given some thought to prospective new members for our executive committee. We have five vacancies at present. We made a trip to Monroe on August 22, to talk with Ray Shute, industrialist and former mayor of Monroe. He may possibly attend our meeting on the 24th in Salisbury. (Mr. Shute was approved for membership at our meeting on April 9.)

A new effort is being made to enlist the help of members in securing new members. Those who sent special contributions last September are being asked to talk with at least two people about the Council, then to send us the names so that information and invitations to join can be sent from the office. Other members have been asked to send us prospect lists of ten or more names.

During the month we obtained nine new members and thirty renewals. The total received was $276.35.

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There was a great deal of news to be reported on the race relations front in August. Foremost was the news about Negro applicants for transfers to "white" schools. As I reported last month, five applications for transfers were approved in Charlotte, six in Greensboro and one in Winston-Salem. Twenty-five applications were turned down in Charlotte. Twenty of these appealed, and upon review by the school board were again denied. These cases may now be taken directly to the federal court.

Official assignments to Mecklenburg County schools were made in August. It came as a surprise to many that the parents of 27 Negro children asked for transfers to "white" schools. All were denied. The decisions were appealed in 16 cases, and were again denied by the county school board.

The Caswell County school board has turned down 43 applications for transfers from Negro students; McDowell County hasturned down 66 (Old Fort), and Raleigh turned down one.

The Raleigh case has been taken to the U. S. Eastern District Court. Judge Don Gilliam has been asked to order the school board to admit Joseph Hold to the presently white school "forthwith", and to issue an injunction permanently restraining the Raleigh school board from operation racially segregated schools. The board has 20 days (from Aug. 19) in which to file an answer to the complaint. (This could be a very important case).

In the Old Fort case, the school board contends that the applications for transfers were not made on the proper forms. (They were made on mimeographed sheets duplicating an original form obtained from the school board.)

In Charlotte and in Greensboro the parents of several white children attempted to obtain court injunctions to restrain the school boards from admitting Negro children to "white" schools. Both attempts failed for want of any legal justification.

The Charlotte News pointed out in a feature article on August 13 that desegregation in schools is not new in Charlotte; that Catholic schools have admitted Negro children since 1954. About 50 Negro pupils will be enrolled this fall in a total attendance of 1200. Desegregation has brought no new problems to the schools.

According to Charles West of the Associated Press, the Klu Klux Klan apparently "can't make up their minds which mask to wear--violence or non-violence." In a number of instances, leaders have warned their follows against violence. At the same meetings, however, they have made statements clearly implying violence. And in a number of communities, violence or threats of violence have followed shortly after Klan meetings have been held.

Both Senators Kerr Scott and Sam Ervin reported receiving life membership cards from the Klan mailed from Charlotte with a Charlotte Post Office Box return address. Both senators returned the cards.

Plans are going forward for building two separate colleges in Charlotte in spite of the fact that a majority of the public colleges of the South have been desegregated. Sites have been chosen for two separate campuses.

A committee of Negroes in Monroe has asked for an end to all segregation in city-owned recreation facilities. The city aldermen have taken the request under advisement.

Nine research students from Princeton University held interviews with 300 residents of Guilford County and found that 75% of them were against using force to prevent desegregation in the public schools. Fifty-five per cent would not close the public schools to prevent desegregation and 45% opposed the rejection of state funds for the same purpose. Seventy-seven per cent said the constitution should be amended to prevent desegregation.

The Charlotte Observer, in an editorial on August 8 entitled "Why A Civil Rights Bill?" stated that "in many sections of the South there is indisputable evidence that voting by Negroes is discouraged, and in some cases effectively prevented, by officials who control the election machinery." Few newspapers in the South will thus acknowledge the need for federal legislation in this field.

In a news conference on August 28 Governor Hodges declared that "the State and the people of North Carolina will not tolerate any lawlessness or violence" in connection with school desegregation.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

During the month of February we have concentrated on a membership campaign. Letters asking for help on the campaign were sent to all members on Jan. 31st. A follow-up letter was mailed on February 10th, and a post card follow-up on the 18th.

One hundred and one replies have been received. Of these, sixteen agreed to go after new members directly, and requested membership cards and materials. Twenty nine agreed to personally follow up after we wrote letters from the office. Thirty-one members sent in lists of proppective members, and most of these gave permission to use their names in connection with the solicitation letters.

Thus, seventy-six members so far are participating in the campaign. Twenty-five sent word that they would not be able to participate. (Executive committee members are not included in this enumeration.)

To date (March 4) we have recruited thirty new members and have received six contributions. The total income from the campaign is: $254.00.

We will of course continue the campaign into March and will expect to receive many more new members. We will send notes regularly to those who have agreed to make personal calls, and will continue to write to prospects. This is a slow process. Our prospect list now numbers over five hundred.

The total income for the month was $589.50. Disbursements were $702.13. Bank balance on March 1st: $66.64. Accounts payable: nearly $600.00. Ordinarily, expenses run around $1,000 per month. They were more than average in February due to a printing bill for 5,000 promotion folders and a restocking of stationery and other office supplies. This is a low income quarter, and it may be necessary to borrow money if our membership campaign does not yield sufficient funds. We borrowed $350 at this time last year.

February 9th was Race Relations Sunday. A quick check indicated that this special day was widely observed in Charlotte Churches. The message for Race Relations Sunday, prepared by the National Council of Churches, was mimeographed and mailed to all ministers in the city and county in January.

The cold weather cut down the usual attendance at the monthly forum sponsored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on the 18th. Since the program was one of the best, it will probably be repeated at a future date. The topic was: What Segregation means to people. Speakers were: the Rev. Moses Belton from Johnson C. Smith University; Dr. W. G. Workman from Davidson College, and Dr. W. R. Lovell, editor of the "Star of Zion", the publication of the A.M.E. Zion Church.

The interracial youth panel, sponsored by the Charlotte Council, held three meetings during the month. These were training sessions. The first appearance of a panel was at the Youth Center of the Myers Park Methodist Church on March 2nd. The program was well received.

The executive committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council met on the 10th. Miss Elizabeth Henderson of Queens College spoke about her experience at the interracial student "Encampment for Citizenship" in New York last summer. (We were instrumental in getting her a scholarship amounting to $350). The committee discussed plans for future forums, including a discussion of the future of Charlotte and Carver colleges.

Vernon Eagle, executive secretary of the New World Foundation, Chicago, was in Charlotte on the 26th and spent some time in the office. The Southern Regional Council gets some money from this foundation.

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Dr. Martin Luther King spoke at the Institute of Religion in Raleigh on February 10th, and at Bennett College in Greensboro on the 11th. In Raleigh he stressed the fact that desegregation must not be viewed in extreme optimism or extreme pessimism. He said that there is a new Negro in the South today, because the Negro places a higher intrinsic value upon himself as a human being. In Greensboro, Dr. King stressed the necessity of Negroes gaining the ballot box and using it wisely. He urged Negroes to reflect upon themselves and to improve their own standards.

Governor Collins of Florida spoke to a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Raleigh on Feb. 1st. He told his audience that the South must abandon the defiant attitude of "never"; that we must move forward as, where, and when it is reasonably sound to do so.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson told a YMCA audience in Charlotte on January 31st that segregation may rob the United States of its world leadership.

At a pre-trial hearing on Feb. 6th, Judge Don Gilliam in Raleigh said that the only question at issue in the Holt case is whether 15-year old Joseph Holt was denied admission to Needham Broughton High School because of race. Judge Gilliam ruled that he will hear the case without a jury and set the date of May 12th.

Six Negroes were found guilty in a Guilford County Superior Court on Feb. 7th of charges of trespassing on a "white" golf course in Greensboro in 1955. This was the second time they were found guilty of these charges, the first case having been appealed to the state supreme court which granted them a new trial. The case will again be appealed.

A Charlotte Klansman, arrested on charges of attempting to bomb a Negro School, claims that he was banished from the N.C. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan after he and a committee began asking James Cole, Grand Wizzard, about money matters. Caldwell accused Cole of being in the Klan "just for the money." The arrest of the klansmen in Charlotte was due to alert and persistent work on the part of the police department.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations FBR - for further circulation. HCF May 1958

Executive Secretary's Monthly Report

(JC - Shouldn't we get Tumin's findings? See N.C. Newsletter.)

AA ✓
EFB ✓
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return to FBR

The May issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was prepared and will be mailed to members and others on our lists the first week in June. On the first page is a significant report of a study of readiness for school desegregation on the part of the people of Guilford County.

Emory Via of SRC asked for help on a survey of the extent of the employment of Negroes in federal government agencies. He wanted a check in one city in North Carolina. After conferring with Tart Bell it was decided that Greensboro would be the city and that the survey would be done by staff members of the American Friends Service Committee.

I was invited to speak at the chapel service at Johnson C. Smith University on May 16th. I spoke on the history, purpose and program of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Dr. Perry, president of the University, expressed his appreciation for information about the Council, particularly because of our decision to cooperate with the University in sponsoring an institute on Race Relations in April of 1959.

My brother, the Rev. John Paul Jones, who is now a staff member of the National Urban League, visited Charlotte on May 24th. He talked with Dr. Perry about the possibility of a fall institute on employment, with leadership provided by the Urban League. It was agreed that plans for such an institute would get underway immediately.

Vernon Eagle, executive director of the New World Foundation in Chicago, visited our office on February 26th. From here he went to Durham and visited with John Wheeler and others. Mr. Wheeler reported to our executive committee on April 24th that Mr. Eagle indicated a willingness to make a grant to the North Carolina Council for a project to promote equal opportunity in employment. We decided to confer with the Southern Regional Council about the matter since SRC

also obtains some funds from the same foundation. We are told that there was no objection to our going ahead and making an application for a grant. This we prepared to do, but on May 26, Mr. Wheeler received a telephone call from Vernon Eagle informing him that the Board of the New World Foundation had already approved a grant of $5,000 to the North Carolina Council for this project! Now, instead of an application, detailed plans for the project are being made.

The monthly Forem of the Charlotte Council, held on the evening of May 13, was attended by about 100 people. George Mitchel's famous chalk talk on the "Face of the South" was shown on film, and comments were made by the Rev. Sydney Freeman, local minister, Prof. S. W. Byuarm of Johnson C. Smith University, and Prof. Norris Preyer of Queens College. A lively discussion followed.

The youth panel of the Charlotte Council presented a program for the young people of St. Marks Lutheran Church on May 11th. At a meeting on the 16th, the youth panel group discussed the possibility of establishing a youth forem in the fall, with monthly meetings, in addition to presenting programs to church youth groups. This matter will be given further consideration at later meetings.

During the month we recruited 17 new members, and secured 26 renewals. Contributions of $100 each were received from Miss Gertrude Weil of Goldsboro, Charles M. Lowe of Charlotte, and the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company of Durham. A contribution of $200 was received from the Textile Workers Union of America. The total income for the month was $849. Total disbursements, $883.25. Accounts payable at the end of the month amounted to approximately $400.

A rough estimate of income and expenses to September 30th indicates that we will run a deficit of about $700. We are making requests for further contributions from the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company and the North Carolina Teachers Association. We will also request a contribution from the North Carolina Education Association. Other suggestions of possible sources of gifts will be appreciated.

In spite of the law outlawing racial segregation in public schools, pupils all over the state are being assigned to segregated schools for the 1958-59 term to begin in September. The only exceptions are those Negro students who were assigned to formerly white schools last year. Any further desegregation will come through applications for transfers which must be made within ten days after the assignments are received by the parents. It will be interesting to see how many such applications are made and where.

In Greensboro, the Interracial Commission, which received $250 annually from the United Fund, has voluntarily withdrawn from the Fund. The commission acted after an informal request that it withdraw was received from members of the United Fund's board of directors. The reason given for the request was that the United Fund was losing thousands of dollars in gifts because some donors objected to the commission's being included in the Fund.

The twelve man board for the Charlotte Community College System has been appointed. Governor Hodges, who appointed four members, named one Negro, Dr. Thomas J. Watkins, Sr.

All the publicity and planning for the college system to date has indicated a continuation of segregation. Two tentative sites have been selected for two separate campuses. It is known, however, that some members of the board do not favor separate institutions. The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council will devote some study to this matter.

Dr. Frank P. Graham and Dr. Ralph Bunche have accepted invitations to participate in the human relations institute to be held at Johnson C. Smith University on April 5-7 of next year. Other National Leaders have been invited. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations will be one of the co-sponsors of the institute.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

HCF

Executive Secretary's Monthly Report

I returned from my vacation on September 8th. The executive committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council met on the 10th. Committee reports were heard from the chairmen of the Forum, the Education and the Merit Employment Committees. Much concern was voiced about the proposal to build two segregated junior colleges in Charlotte. This will be a matter of major interest during the coming months.

Mrs. Alice Spearman, executive secretary of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations visited the office on the 11th. She reported that her field of operation is much more restricted than ours, but it was agreed that there are areas where one can always work. We discussed methods and procedures which might be used in South Carolina.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council Forum met on the 16th of September at the Public Library. Marion A. Wright spoke on "Signs of the Times." Needless to say, it was a good meeting.

On September 17th I visited Monroe, and on the 19th, Salisbury. In both cities I secured names and addresses of leading citizens for our VIP mailing list. In Monroe I also explored the possibility of organizing a local interracial council. Follow-up visits will be made in the near future.

Mayes Behrman spent a week in Charlotte beginning September 22nd. He called on employers with whom he had had former contacts, and some new ones. He and I also met with a group of Negro business and professional men and discussed the program with them, emphasizing the importance of training and constant efforts to get presently unavailable jobs.

The September Human Relations Bulletin was prepared and mailed to 1450 persons--members, school and community leaders. Another general mailing, following the bulletin by about four weeks, is a transcript of the Mike Wallace-Dabbs Interview, printed by the Fund for the Republic. Five hundred copies were purchased from the Fund and another 500 were obtained from the Southern Regional Council. We hope to get another 500 from SRC -- free of charge.

On October 1st and 2nd, I made a trip to Asheville to follow up former contacts with community leaders and explore the possibility of organizing a local council. I believe that a council could be organized with some fairly good leadership, but it would take a great deal of time to organize it and to keep it going. Perhaps this can be done after the first of the new year.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Council met in Asheboro on October 9th with ten members present. There was some lively discussion about the feasibility of organizing numerous local interracial councils over the state. The result was that a committee was appointed to study the matter, and this committee was asked to make progress reports at subsequent meetings. The proposed program for 1959 was presented and approved, also the proposed budget for same.

Mayes Behrman and I met with members of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs on Monday, October 20th, and then began contacting employers and community leaders. A good start was made on our merit employment project there,

and Mr. Behrman was able to assist the chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations in dealing with a local racial problem.

On October 22, Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely, authors of one of the best books written recently about the South (Neither Black Nor White) spoke at a Luncheon and at a public forum sponsored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. More than a hundred people took advantage of the opportunity to meet and hear this talented team of authors.

On October 31st and November 1st, I served as sponsor in Charlotte to a State Department visitor from the Union of South Africa. The visitor was Willem J. P. Carr, a member of the city council, in charge of non-European affairs, in the city of Johannesburg. Of English ancestry, Mr. Carr was born and reared in South Africa. He is a member of the United Party--not the Nationalist (arpartheid) Party. He is in America studying government and race relations.

In September, six new members and 39 renewals brought in $334.00. The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council paid us $450.00--the amount due through September 30th. Total income was $784.00. Total disbursements: $1,086.27.

In October, four new members and 20 renewals, plus the monthly contribution of $100 from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council, brought in $274. The quarterly grant of $1,000 from the Southern Regional Council was also received. Total disbursements were $1,066.94, not including $390.39 paid out from the New World Foundation Fund.

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Attorney General Malcolm Seawell has been making speeches over the state calling for obedience to the law of the Land. His position is pretty much summed up in these words: "I do not like the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in the school segregation cases but I know that when the court speaks, its words become law and remains the law until the court changes its mind or until the people change the law."

Seawell insists that schools must never close in order to avoid compliance with the law. Asked whether he believed in integration, Seawell replied "I do not. I believe in the system we had. But I also believe in the laws of our state and nation and I am sworn to uphold them."

The Durham school case was postponed on September 26th to give attorneys more time to prepare briefs. It is an important case. The plantiffs--two Negro mothers--have challenged "the legislative and administrative design of the State of North Carolina, as expressed by legislative and administrative enactments and administrative orders... to maintain the school systems of North Carolina on a racially segregated basis."

John Kasper spoke in three North Carolina cities on September 1st. In Greensboro a crowd of 200 dwindled to 25 before he finished. In Charlotte he was heckled and booed before being quietly escorted from the Court House steps by city policeman. In Monroe, the noise of a chain saw in the vicinity was too much competition.

Kasper said that racial tensions in the South are inspired by Communists, Jews, Catholics, the NAACP, the Supreme Court, the Urban League, the Highlander Folk School, the Rev. Billy Graham, the League of Women Voters, Harry Golden, and

President Eisenhower!

Editorial opinion of the Supreme Court's Little Rock decision, in North Carolina Newspapers, was on the whole calm and sensible. Many pointed out that the court will countenance no evasion, but that where there is good faith, time will be allowed for an orderly transition. One of the worst editorials was in the Charlotte News. It was entitled: With All Deliberate Misunderstanding. Referring to the Supreme Court Justices as "dour disciplinarians," it said "any hope that the court would display either sympathy for, or understanding of, the Souths' peculiar social tragedy was rudely shattered. This is, in itself a tragedy which historians will be recording generations hence."

Dr. Frank Graham, in a Founders Day address at Woman's College on October 6th, called for a top level meeting of state and national leaders to work out an acceptable "middle-of-the-road" solution to the school desegregation problem. He said it should be a "cooperative effort to correct some of the misinformation and remove some of the emotionally sincere fears which underlie some of the demands for closing the public schools."

Jonathan Daniels told a district meeting of the N.C.E.A. in Kinston on October 17, that the Pearsall Plan "has already been swept away in law by Supreme Court decisions in other cases." But the School Assignment Law "given an administration in good will" may very well stand.

Eight Negroes from Wilmington attended a Democratic rally in Elizabethtown, including a barbecue meal, though they were seated at a segregated table. The rally proceeded without incident.

Dr. Thomas E. Pettigrew of Harvard University, speaking in the final lecture of a series on "Prejudice and Race Relations" sponsored on the East Carolina College campus at Greenville by the Danforth Foundation, pointed to the possible damage that will be done if the South resists desegregation. "We are in fact," he said, "giving much of our time to creating resistance, not to handling our problems rationally and realistically."

The Student magazine at Wake Forest College in an editorial signed by "The Student Staff" says that racial integration must be achieved at the college both for intellectual and christian reasons. "A college," it declared, "must be a place for not only free expression of ideas but also a place where all people desirous of persuing an education are free to do so." The editorial also critisizes "professors who assert their white supremacy" and says it wonders "what they are doing in an institution of higher learning."

The Attorney General of North Carolina has ruled that students from closed schools in Virginia cannot legally enroll in North Carolina public schools unless their parents move to the state. However, the School Assignment Law of 1956 gives local school boards complete authority, and several pupils from Virginia and Arkansas are already enrolled in North Carolina schools. (51 students from Norfolk are in Pineland College-Edward Military Academy at Salemburg, a private school).

In Greensboro a Ku Klux Klansman was given a six months road sentence on October 8, for maliciously damaging property of a local Negro attorney on September 11. He appealed to the Guilford Supreme Court under a $2,500 bond.

Two more Negro students in Charlotte have been assigned to "white" schools, making a total of four this year. They transferred to their newly

assigned Schools without incident.

Beverly Lake, former North Carolina assistant Attorney General, is making more anti-desegregation speeches. In an address to Wake Forest Law Students on October 29, he said that the Supreme Court has "laid a sentence of death on the public schools of North Carolina." He asked the future lawyers to "join me in determining not to accept as inevitable the judicial tyranny of the Supreme Court." This position is in striking contrast to that of our present Attorney General.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry S. Jones

Executive Secretary's Report

The November issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was prepared and mailed to approximately 1700 people. Earlier in November a transcript of the Mike Wallace—J. M. Dabbs interview was mailed to 1500 people. We are endeavoring now to make monthly mailings to our VIP and our membership lists.

The Annual Meeting of the council was held at the Pullen Memorial Baptist Church in Raleigh on December 10th. The meeting began with a dinner at 6:00 p.m. with 65 in attendance. The main speaker was Dr. Julius Thomas, Director of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League. He spoke on Merit Employment. Following this talk, there was a panel discussion on this subject, the panel consisting of Dr. Thomas, Mr. James Nelson, Industrial Relations Manager, Douglas Aircraft Co., Charlotte Division, and Mr. Mayes Behrman, Consultant on Merit Employment for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

New members elected to the executive committee were: Mrs. Ellen S. Alston, Dr. C. E. Boulware, Irving Carlyle, Paul Green, Dr. Edward A. McDowell, Dr. Paul Marrott, and Dr. Walter N. Ridley.

North Carolina was well represented at the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta on November 11th. Present were: Dr. Raymond Wheeler, John H. Wheeler, Dr. S. E. Duncan, Irving Carlyle, Marion Wright, Dr. E. H. McDowell, Dr. Guy B. Johnson, and Paul Green. The Southern Regional Council granted the request of the North Carolina Council for a grant-in-aid for 1959 of $4,000.

Mayes Behrman spent two weeks in Durham, November 17-21, and December 8-12, working with the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs on Merit Employment. The Durham Committee promoted the observance of Job Opportunity Week on November 19th. A proclamation was obtained from the Mayor with attendant newspaper publicity. Radio stations and schools cooperated. It was a very successful project.

Mr. Behrman followed up previous contacts made with employers and made some new ones. Job orders were obtained for a Negro secretary, a bookkeeper, and two FCC engineers. Stickers have been prepared for use on bills, letters, etc., which bear the message: "I would not mind being waited on by a qualified Negro clerk" or some simular statement. These are being distributed to various organizations and individuals with an appropriate letter of explanation.

The Charlotte Council has been busy with a number of activities during the two-month period. Forum speakers were: Dr. Samuel E. Duncan (November 19th) speaking on "The New Negro in the South" and Dr. Julius Thomas, speaking on Merit Employment. The Youth Forum also had two meetings: on November 17th a panel discussed their experiences at interracial summer camps, and on December 15th two Charlotte attorneys, Ernest Delaney and Thomas Wyche, discussed the Bill of Rights.

The Education Committee of the Charlotte Council has been working hard on the matter of Junior College segregation. Conferences have been held with individual members of the Community College Board, and with small committees. The board has agreed to purchase land for a new Charlotte College Campus, but has not yet purchased land for a new Carver College Campus. The committee hopes to pursuade them not to do so.

Charlie Lowe, the chairman of the merit employment committee of the Charlotte Council, met with the board of the Junior Chamber of Commerce to ask for their help and cooperation. They have not yet given their answer.

On December 2, I met with staff members of the Americans Friends Service Committee in High Point to exchange ideas and information. It is our plan to keep each other informed and to work together as much as possible.

In December a renewal of our license to solicit funds was obtained from the Department of Public Welfare of North Carolina, and an application for a tax exempt status was made to the Federal Department of Internal Revenue.

The income from membership fees and contributions for the two months was $1,038.00. Expenses charged to the regular budget amounted to $2,185.62; from the New World Foundation Fund we spent $623.

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Governor Hodges was the only Southern governor to join the committee called "Americans Against Bombs of Bigotry." "I accepted," he said, "because the purposes as explained to me are in keeping with my conscientious stand for law and order. This thing (the series of bombing) is so terrible I am willing to stand up and be counted."

A prominent civic leader and former mayor of Fayetteville, Joe B. Tally, Jr., in a talk to the Kiwanis Club of Raleigh on November 18, said there is a "middle way of decency, honor, leadership and progress" in the school desegregation crisis. He said that token integration in three cities in North Carolina has "won for the state distinction and respect in our country, especially when compared with the sordid record of Arkansas leadership and the ham histrionics and bogus law teachings of Virginia leadership."

Attorney General Malcolm Seawell, obviously referring to die-hard segregationists, in a Veterans Day address to a DAR chapter in Greensboro said that a person cannot be a patriot unless he is determined "to live and abide by" the laws of the state and the nation.

A new Segregationist group, the North Carolina Defenders of States Rights, Inc., held its first meeting in Burlington on November 22, with Wm. J. Story, Supt. of City Schools in South Norfolk, Virginia, as the main speaker. The group is dedicated to "the preservation of national and racial integrity, states rights and individual liberty." Its headquarters will be in Raleigh.

J. M. Dabbs replaced James Weldon of the Louisville, Kentucky Courier Journal as keynote speaker at a three-day Southern Human Relations Conference at Pfeiffer College on November 28-30. Weldon was unable to attend because of transportation difficulties.

Bill Russell, a Negro member of the Boston Celtics, a professional basketball team, when asked on a recent visit to Charlotte, what is the funniest thing that ever happened to you, said: "I'll tell you what the unfunniest thing that ever happened was. That was coming down here. I don't believe in segregation. It's against my principles. I came down here with my team and had to eat and sleep apart from them. I was shocked and hurt. I don't think we'll ever come back."

Dr. J. F. Wertz, pastor of the St. Paul Baptist Church, was elected president of the Mecklenburg Christian Ministers Association on December 9th. The association was formed two years ago when the white and Negro groups merged.

The jailing of two young Negro boys in Monroe for kissing a white girl has attracted world wide attention and several protests, one from a leading churchman in England. The boys had previous court records but this is not generally known.

At a four-hour hearing in Durham on December 22, Negro attorneys in the school segregation case attempted to broaden the scope of the case to include the constitutionality of the Pearsall Plan and the Pupil Assignment Act. Judge Stanley said that two questions were to be decided (1) Did the Negroes who sought to enter previously all-white schools exhaust all the administrative remedies allowed them under the Assignment Act? and (2) if so, were they denied admission to these schools because of race or color? The case will be tried during the spring term of the court beginning on March 23rd.

Harry S. Jones

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

January 1959

Executive Secretary's Monthly Report

The Charlotte Council has continued to center its attention on the developing Charlotte Junior College program. In December, the Board of Trustees announced its decision to buy a tract of land for Charlotte College. It further announced that it would now seek another site for Carver College.

In an effort to persuade the board not to purchase land or proceed with the building of a second college (for Negroes), several conferences were held, one in which five members of the Charlotte Council met with three trustees; others were individual conferences. Then, on January 14, the council mailed a letter to each member of the board, in which basic questions were raised and convictions stated. The Board of Trustees met on January 20, but took no action with reference to land for a new Carver College. We hope the Board will leave Carver where it is for the time being, and eventually abandon it in favor of one integrated college.

The Adult Forum in Charlotte did not meet in January for want of a speaker. The Youth Forum met on the 26th, when Harry Golden, who was scheduled to speak, was delayed in New York, a representative from the Charlotte Committee on Alcoholism came at the last minute and spoke to the forum.

A copy of the Message for Race Relations Sunday, released by the National Council of Churches, was mailed with a covering letter from the chairman of the Charlotte Council to the Ministers of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

This message was also sent, together with a copy of an open letter to Governor Almond of Virginia from his former pastor, Rev. J. R. Brokhoff of St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Charlotte, to our state VIP list and our membership list. Members were also sent requests for lists of prospects for a membership drive in February and March.

The January issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was prepared and is in process of being mailed.

The Executive Committee of the council met at the headquarters of the American Friends' Service Committee in High Point on the 29th. Minutes of that meeting have been mailed to committee members.

I made a trip to Asheville on January 20-21 to renew contacts and explore the possibility of organizing an interracial council there. I learned that the Junior Chamber of Commerce had considered such a council as a project for the year, and had turned it down by a close vote. It is a distinct possibility, I believe, that this project might be voted in another year. That being the case, it may be well to expend our efforts elsewhere during the year and wait and see what develops in Asheville. Contacts should be continued, however, with J. C. leaders and perhaps others.

Talks were made during January to a Women's Group of Christ Church, and to classes at Barber Scotia College in Concord.

Our application for tax exempt status is pending with the federal Department of Revenue in Greensboro. The application was submitted in November, and in December we were asked to submit the application and supporting data in duplicate. I personally presented this material to the office in Greensboro to be sure that all necessary data was included, and everything complete. Action on this application should be forthcoming this month.

During the month we received 17 new members and 19 renewals. The total income from memberships and contributions within the state was $527 added to the $1,000 quarterly grant from SRC, this made a total income of $1,527. Total disbursements were $1,367.91.

- - - - - - - - - - -

A small item on an inside page of the Charlotte Observer for Jan. 26th stated that The Citizens Government Council, a segregationist group founded in 1957 in Forsyth County, has folded because it "found it difficult to sustain interest in our movement." The group with an estimated membership at one time of 150, voted to cancel its charter and turn over its membership lists and funds to the newly organized N. C. Defenders of States Rights.

The so-called "kissing case" in Monroe continues to attract nationwide and world-wide attention. The case will be appealed to the State Supreme Court. An editorial in the Charlotte Observer, reprinted in the Norfolk Journal and Guide begins: "There can be little question that something had to be done with the two young boys. . . . It is not a matter of color; it is a mere matter of delinquency and neglect.

Six Negroes, convicted of trespassing on a Greensboro golf course, will have their case reviewed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Several Duke University students are circulating petitions among both undergraduate and graduate students, seeking removal of all racial restrictions in the University's admission policy. The petitions will be presented to President Hollis Edens at a later date.

A North Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights has been established by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. The names and addresses of the members of this Advisory Committee are attached to this report. It is a fact-finding group, and at its initial meeting in Durham, it decided to study four topics: Education, voting, housing and employment.

Harry S. Jones

THE CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

The South is facing a major crisis in human relations. The traditional pattern of segregation of the races in public schools has been outlawed by the U. S. Supreme Court. Segregation in public recreation parks has likewise been declared unconstitutional by a federal court. We may expect practices of segregation in other areas to be challenged in the near future. As far as the law is concerned, the trend is unmistakeably toward further desegregation.

The South must adjust itself to this new order. There is no honorable alternative to compliance with the law. Attempts to evade the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools will not only tend to undermine respect for law in general, but will tend to engender strife and ill will which will greatly increase our difficulties.

The decision of the Supreme Court is in keeping with the highest traditions of American justice and freedom. We have the good fortune to live in a country which was founded on the basic concept of the equality of all people as regards civic rights, opportunities and responsibilities. Millions of people throughout the world, especially the colored people who constitute roughly two-thirds of the world's population, are looking to America for leadership in their struggle for freedom. It would be a tragedy of world-wide proportions if we should now falter in our own progress toward greater freedom, and continue to deny to our own colored citizens the rights and opportunities to which they are entitled under our system of government.

The decision of the Supreme Court is in keeping with the highest ethical and religious teachings of our great religions. We believe that God is the Father of all men, and no respector of persons. Christ has taught us: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. . . . As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them." Our conscience will not permit us either to ignore or to evade this great human problem. The whole spiritual life of America is inescapeably involved in this struggle for the recognition of the rights and dignities of all men.

In order that we as citizens of this community, both white and colored, may better understand this problem; may give it the earnest thought and consideration it deserves; and may work together in a spirit of understanding and cooperation toward a solution that shall be in keeping with our democratic ideals and our religious principles, we propose to form a Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations, which shall be affiliated with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

It shall be a major objective of this Council to establish communication and bring about a better understanding between white and colored citizens. Our problems are complicated by the fact that we do not really know and understand each other. There have been few opportunities for white and colored people of the same cultural background and interests to get acquainted and to exchange ideas and viewpoints. Too many white people who take it upon themselves to speak for "the Negro" do not really know the thoughts, aspirations and feelings of Negro people. Too many Negroes fail to understand the reasons for the attitudes and fears of many white people.

It shall be a further objective of this Council to investigate and study the facts relating to our racial problems, especially the problem of

school desegregation. While we do not wish to minimize any of these problems, we wish to look at them clearly and objectively, to separate fact from fancy, and thus be able to deal with them intelligently. We believe there exists in this community a sufficient reservoir of good will, and a sufficient commitment to democratic and religious ideals, to solve any and all of our human relations problems if they are properly analyzed and understood.

We propose, from time to time, to present to the public through every media of communication available, the facts and their significence as revealed by our studies and investigations. We shall also make suggestions and recommendations for the solution of these problems. In doing so, we shall make it clear that we do not propose to act as a "pressure group." Our method shall be that of information and education. Our appeal shall be to the reason and the conscience of the people of this community.

Other objectives of our Council shall be: (1) to keep the public informed of progress made locally and elsewhere in order that there may be greater understanding of the problems involved and solutions proposed; (2) to be alert to any situations of special tension, and to aid law enforcement agencies and the public in avoiding possibilities of discord; and (3) to serve as a clearing house for organizations and individuals who may wish to call attention to special problems as well as opportunities for improving human relations in our community.

The undersigned, subscribing to this declaration of purpose, shall be the charter members of this Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations.

June 15, 1954

Mr. Leon Russell
Rocky Mount,
North Carolina

Dear Mr. Russell:

I have asked Mr. C. H. Parrish to do some travel during the Summer months to advise us on, after consulting with you and others in the North Carolina Division, matters of personnel and program as you plan to set up the new structure.

Parrish has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Council for a good many years. He is the one Negro professor of the University of Louisville, after its consolidation with Louisville Municipal College. He has had much experience to add to an always wise judgement.

I hope you will give him the benefit of your frank appraisal of the problems in the State.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Copy to: Mr. C. H. Parrish

November 24, 1954

Mr. Leon Russell
First Methddist Church
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Russell:

Please refer to my letter to you of October 30th.

In lieu of the arrangement described in that letter, and in furtherance of the responsibility that the Council and its affiliated state groups evidence care on the point of loyalty of employed personnel, the Executive Committee of the Council in meeting November 23, 1954, requested that each state chairman sign and submit to the Council's office in Atlanta the following statement:

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity as Chairman of the _____ _____ [appropriate state affiliate], I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American.

Signature _____

This will constitute full compliance with the Executive Committee's policy.

I enclose a suitable blank for use in this connection. Similar language should be submitted for each new person entering the whole or partially paid service of your organization, during such time as the organization is substantially assisted from the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

December 15, 1954

Reverend Leon C. Russell
First Methodist Church
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Russell:

The following people attended the Conference of Educational Leaders at Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 26th and 27th. It was this Conference which adopted the statement appearing in the November, 1954 issue of New South. We think you might wish to cultivate them for membership in your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

Ferdinand D. Bluford
Greensboro

L. S. Cozart
Concord

Samuel E. Duncan
Raleigh

W. L. Greene
Raleigh

David D. Jones
Greensboro

Hardy Liston
Charlotte

J. W. Seabrook
Fayetteville

William R. Strassner
Raleigh

Harold L. Trigg
Raleigh

F. D. Williams
Elizabeth City

bc: GTH
FBR
CHP

April 6, 1955

Reverend Leon Russell
First Methodist Church
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Russell:

You will recall that in Memorandum #1 from this office it was stipulated that state organizations organized by 1 October, 1954 and receiving aid from SRC are required to raise at least $1800 before the end of the fiscal year, 30 September, 1955, in order to get a renewal of aid for the next fiscal year.

Such is the case with your state organization. Please write me a confirming reply stating that this arrangement is understood by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. And note that you will be asked to show, just prior to 30 September, 1955, that your organization has raised the stipulated sum.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: CHP
FBR

cc: Mr. J. H. Wheeler
Mr. Harry Jones
FBR
CHP
KS

April 11, 1955

Reverend Leon Russell
First Methodist Church
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Russell:

My letter to you of April 6th failed to take into account the special arrangement in use in North Carolina by which the salary of your Director is moderately supplemented from funds available to and raised within the NCCHR.

By our accounts, the North Carolina Division of SRC had in its treasury, at the end of September, 1954, about $660. The NCCHR has raised, itself, by March 31st, about $315. The NCCHR has sent us $750 to meet the supplement through June 30, 1955. And in excess of $500 of this amount has actually been paid out by us as the supplemental salary.

The real fact is that the NCCHR has an obligation in money-raising larger than the $1800 by about $1,000. If neither of us takes into account, toward the NCCHR's money-raising last September, the $660 remaining in the treasury of the North Carolina Division, the sum you must raise is $1800 plus $340. This is a satisfactory arrangement with us.

But I do not wish my letter of April 6th (unamended in this way) to stand as it was.

I have every confidence that the NCCHR in these later months of the fiscal year, as it gathers momentum, will do all these things and more; but perforce I remind you officially of the full weight of the problem.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 18, 1955

Reverend Leon Russell
First Methodist Church
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Russell:

By our records, no ex-officio member has as yet been elected from the North Carolina Council on Human Relations to SRC's Board. (Though of course you, as chairman, are already ex-officio a member of SRC's Board.)

You recall that under SRC's by-laws each state organization affiliated with the SRC is expected to choose two persons to serve as members of SRC. These "two persons from each affiliated state organization shall be the chairman of such affiliated organization and one additional member selected by the members of such organization," (Article II, Section 1A2).

The chairmen of state organizations are on the Board of SRC as long as they are chairmen, and "ex-officio members elected by their affiliated state organizations shall hold membership in the corporation for not more than two consecutive four-year terms, or portions thereof," (Article II, Section 1B).

If we are right, please confirm. If you have no one elected, please attend to the matter at the next available proper meeting of your group and notify us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Harry S. Jones

June 18, 1958

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle
New World Foundation
120 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Vernon:

This is to acknowledge formally receipt of the New World's check for $5,000, representing a grant to be used in support of the educational program of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

I am today forwarding our check in that amount to the North Carolina Council. I am sure that the grant will be put to wise and effective use.

I am also advising the officers of the North Carolina Council that they should supply you with periodic progress reports and appropriate financial statements on the use of these funds.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (official receipt)

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION
120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

VERNON A. EAGLE
Executive Director

June 17, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

With respect to the actions taken by the Foundation's Directors at the recent Board Meeting, you know that in addition to the $15,000 grant made to the Southern Regional Council, the Board also approved a grant of $5,000 to support the educational program of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

This will confirm our correspondence that a check for $15,000 will be sent to SRC in September. Meanwhile, I am enclosing the Foundation's check number 1040 in the amount of $5,000 in payment of the grant to support the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

CR
rha
6/18/58

We will be happy to receive progress reports on the work of the North Carolina Council from time to time, and a financial statement on the use of the funds at the appropriate time.

I am sending Dr. R. M. Wheeler a copy of this letter for his interest and information.

Respectfully yours,

V. Eagle

Enclosure

June 18, 1958

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human
Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte 1, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We are pleased to be the medium through which the grant of $5,000 from the New World Foundation is transmitted.

The letter from Vernon Eagle forwarding the Foundation's check for this purpose advises that the grant is intended "to support the educational program of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations." He further advises that the New World Foundation will expect "to receive progress reports on the work of the North Carolina Council from time to time, and a financial statement on the use of the funds at the appropriate time." I am assuming that you will follow through on these requests by direct correspondence with Mr. Eagle; however, as the agency receiving and transmitting the funds, it would be helpful to us to have information copies for our files.

Congratulations to you and your officers, and best wishes for a successful program under this grant.

Sincerely,

HCF/mf

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Enclosure - 1 (Check No. 4349, $5,000)
cc: Mr. John Wheeler and Dr. Raymond Wheeler

Cr. Ref.

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION
120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED JUN 5 1959

VERNON A. EAGLE
Executive Director

June 4, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Harry S. Jones and our check in the amount of $2500 to be used as outlined.

Under separate cover, I am sending you our official commitment for 1959 and 1960, but I am taking you at your word that I need not send you your first installment until the late fall. However, if you get hard up, please holler.

My present plans will get me to Richmond on Eastern flight #89 due to arrive at 9:37 a.m. on Saturday, June 20th. That may make me a little late for the first session at Capahosic. I look forward to seeing you.

Best regards,

Vernon

June 4, 1959

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

At the last meeting of the Board of The New World Foundation, the Directors decided as an extraordinary measure to make a grant of $2500 to the Southern Regional Council for the use of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations' educational and information program.

The Directors were prompted to make this decision by the exceptionally fine work the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has been doing in this field.

We wish you continuing success in the important task you have undertaken.

Sincerely yours,

VERNON A. EAGLE

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION
120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

VERNON A. EAGLE
Executive Director

April 27, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Could you give me your reactions to the enclosed request from the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

When I was in Durham, I had a chance to observe the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and was very favorably impressed with them. However, I had the feeling that it was a very political organization, albeit very discreet in their operation under John Wheeler's guidance.

Kindest regards,

Vernon

Enclosure

Answered by telephone.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

2nd Vice-Chairman:
W. W. FINLATOR
RALEIGH

Secretary:
WILLIAM M. BOYCE, JR.
CHARLOTTE

Treasurer:
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Executive Committee

MRS. ELLEN S. ALSTON
RALEIGH

MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE

C. E. BOULWARE
DURHAM

IRVING CARLYLE
WINSTON-SALEM

W. C. CHANCE
PARMELE

JOSEPH D. CLARK
RALEIGH

HUBERT H. CREFT
MONROE

CARL DOCKERY
SHELBY

MRS. CHARLES F. GOLDTHWAIT
RALEIGH

PAUL GREEN
CHAPEL HILL

W. L. GREENE
RALEIGH

GUY B. JOHNSON
CHAPEL HILL

LUTHER W. KELLY, JR.
CHARLOTTE

JOHN R. LARKINS
RALEIGH

EDWARD A. McDOWELL
WAKE FOREST

PAUL A. MARROTTE
DAVIDSON

C. P. MORRIS
DURHAM

MRS. T. S. NEWBOLD
ROCKY MOUNT

BOYD PAYTON
CHARLOTTE

WILLA B. PLAYER
GREENSBORO

WALTER N. RIDLEY
ELIZABETH CITY

HENRY G. RUARK
LAURINBURG

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

April 23, 1959

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle
The New World Foundation
120 South La Salle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Mr. Eagle:

Our report to the New World Foundation for the third quarter, January-February-March, is enclosed.

We are also enclosing copies of three proposed projects for the consideration of foundations and individuals who may wish to invest money in efforts to relieve tensions and promote justice in race relations in this area. It is our thought that you may be in a position to help us obtain funds for one or more of these projects. We will be glad to send you additional copies of the projects if you need them.

Projects No. 1 and No. 2 have been sent to the General Education Board. This was done at the request of Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, the president of Virginia Union University, who was commissioned by the General Education Board to search for, and to recommend some practical projects that would relieve tensions in this period of transition in the South. We do not know when this Board will act on these proposals.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council has commissioned John Wheeler and me to discuss with you the possibility of a renewal of the grant from the New World Foundation. Mr. Wheeler and I talked briefly about the matter yesterday, and we would like your reaction to the following:

In addition to continuing and expanding our information-education mail project, we would like very much to have sufficient funds to place a full-time staff member in Durham

as executive-secretary of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs.

As you know, the Durham Committee plays an active role in the affairs of the city and county. It has the respect, and indeed the approval, of many of the white civic leaders. An opinion survey conducted by the University of North Carolina last summer showed that twice as many white civic leaders approved as disapproved of the Committee. About 25% of those queried were undecided and 13% gave no answers.

Durham has a high type of Negro leadership, and the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs is a well established and experienced organization. Its effectiveness would be greatly enhanced by an executive secretary who would direct and coordinate the work of the various committees, especially the committee on employment with whom Mr. Behrman and I have been working this year.

To continue our information-education mail project and to allow for some expansion, and to employ a full-time staff member for Durham, would require approximately $10,000 per year. This, we realize of course, is twice what the New World Foundation gave us last year. It may be presumptuous for us to mention this figure, but we are thinking in terms of our experience this year, and the opportunities which we see open to us for an effective program.

Our Executive Committee meets next on May 14th or May 21. Prior to the 14th, could you tell us what the prospects are for a renewal of the grant from the New World Foundation and for an increase as suggested above, and what help you may be able to give us in approaching other foundations?

When are you coming down this way again? We would be delighted to have a visit from you.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/hg

Encls.

cc: John H. Wheeler
Raymond M. Wheeler

Send list of papers
mining prohibitions

Pop — Dinkler
1051

CE 7-9495

Cr-aff

June 5, 1959

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Rm. 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

As you have already heard from Vernon Eagle, the New World Foundation at its recent meeting approved a 1959 grant of $2,500 for use by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. The grant has been received here, and I am happy to transmit our check, enclosed, for that amount. As described in Vernon's letter to you dated June 4, this grant is to be used for the North Carolina Council's "educational and information program."

Let me add a personal and confidential word, which I promised Vernon I would pass along. In a recent conversation, he explained to me that this aid to the North Carolina Council wouldn't be renewable after this year. He and his board have the highest regard for your personnel and program, but they don't feel that they can give continuing support to one of a number of co-ordinate state councils. Last year's grant was a one-time, special-purpose contribution, and this one should be regarded as a second and final one of the same nature.

Vernon didn't feel he should say this in an official letter to you, lest it be misunderstood as a loss of confidence in the North Carolina Council, and so asked me to pass the word along informally to you and John Wheeler. I had a chance to talk to Wheeler Wednesday at our Executive Committee meeting. I told Vernon that I was sure both you and Wheeler, being sophisticated in the ways of philanthropy, would understand the situation.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Check #206; $2,500)

Same letter to/State Secretaries in
Florida
Arkansas
Texas
Virginia
North Carolina
Louisiana

July 23, 1956

Mr. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

We think it would be well if your state organization applied now for tax-exemption.

I should think what you would do would be to reach the highest office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the U. S. Treasury Department in your state, and obtain the appropriate blanks and proceed to apply through the normal routines locally.

We hear that the Treasury Department in Washington is in the course of a major review of present and requested tax-exemptions, and we would therefore expect your application to be subject ultimately to Washington rather than to local decision.

But the case in law and reason for tax-exemption for the Southern Regional Council (which has it) and for our state organizations is overwhelming, and we think the request for tax-exemption generally should now be pushed along.

We are not urging anything like a crash landing, but we think that you should begin to move on the matter.

You should have local legal advice in the preparation of the blanks. And we would wish you to send the filled-in blanks to us for a quick review before you turn them in.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Make
FILE COPY

June 15, 1955

Dr. R. D. Wellons
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Wellons:

That which we had hoped for from the beginning is now possible -- an integrated, full-time staff in each of the twelve Southern states. As a consequence of the reallocation of certain funds (an additional $2,500 per state) we are now in position to assure you of assistance from SRC in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1955, which would enable your state organization to cover the entire salary at $5,000 of an Associate Director for those twelve months.

In addition there is sufficient money to cover the salary of a full-time Associate Director by your state organization for the remaining months of the current fiscal year; thus you can assure prospective candidates of at least fifteen months employment.

It would be our requirement that the starting salary paid to the Associate Director be the same as was the starting salary of your Executive Director.

Your Executive Committee or Personnel Committee should seek qualified candidates for the position as quickly as possible. We do not mean to imply that speed is more important than quality. Before final commitments are made for employing an Associate Director the Central Office must give its approval according to our agreement with the state organizations.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
State Organizations

FBR/eab

cc: Mr. Harry S. Jones
FBR
CHP

PEMBROKE STATE COLLEGE

PEMBROKE, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

June 27, 1955

JUN 28 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

I have found that Governor Luther H. Hodges, our fine Governor of North Carolina, is not at all familiar with the work of the Southern Regional Council. May I suggest that you send him some bulletins, not too many, that will help him to understand the work of the Council. I would like to suggest that the following bulletins in particular be sent to him:

1. THE NEW SOUTH for October, 1954.
2. THE NEW SOUTH for March, 1955.
3. A copy of the news release by Marion A. Wright, dated May 31, 1955.

Grey leaflet? HCF

Please send the above to the following:

The Honorable Luther H. Hodges
Governor of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina.

With appreciation for your kind helpfulness, I am

Very sincerely,

R. D. Wellons

R. D. Wellons
President
Pembroke State College

RDW:bop

27 September 1955

Mr. R. D. Wellons, President
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wellons:

On October 29, 1954, Dr. Mitchell wrote all state organization chairmen stating that the Southern Regional Council would require of each state organization a statement at the end of the fiscal year certifying that they had not engaged in political activity.

In compliance with the request, will you please fill in the enclosed memorandum , sign it, mail it at your earliest convenience to Dr. Mitchell. These will be filed as part of the permanent record of the state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/ys

FILE COPY

October 4, 1955

Mr. R. D. Wellons
President
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wellons:

The Fund for the Republic has approved a grant to the Southern Regional Council for the second fiscal year, October 1, 1955 - September 30, 1956. The total grant for this second period is $150,000, of which we regard $25,000 as available for the central office in Atlanta. We will carry through on the commitment in Memo #1 to provide for your state $10,500. In addition to that, as notified to you in Fred Routh's letter of June 15, 1955, we can cover an extra $2,500 (by carry-over from last year's money) to enable the employment of an associate director on a full-time basis. The two sums together are $13,000.

Of the $13,000, $5,000 is payable for the basic salary of an executive director; $5,000 for the basic salary of an associate director; and $2,500 for secretarial help. Which is to say that $12,500 is committed to salaries. Of the remaining $500, approximately half must cover social security, bonding, and required insurance. Thus we can supply to you toward local operating expenses in this fiscal year only $250.

That is a considerable leap at one time we know toward self-sufficiency, but it is all we can do. And the obvious answer is a strong and effective finance committee for each state.

In order for SRC to meet its commitment to the Fund for the Republic, it will be necessary for your organization to raise, from sources other than SRC, in this fiscal year, a minimum of $3,500. As heretofore, unless this amount is independently raised, it will not be possible for SRC to aid your organization in the third grant period.

It was said above that we have available for your organization a total of $5,000 toward the basic salary of an associate director. We are willing to consider state by state the use of some part-time consultants for fulfilling this function if that should seem desirable.

Arrangements for salary checks, monthly reports, and other details will continue in this fiscal year as in last.

Let me know if you have questions as to these figures.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

FBR
GSM/eab

cc: FBR
CHP
RA

November 8, 1955

Mr. R. D. Wellons, Chairman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
President
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wellons:

The Executive Committee of the Council at its last meeting on October 28-29, 1955 approved an arrangement whereby the Chairman of each affiliated State Organization would be asked to nominate a member from his particular state to serve on a Finance Committee for the Southern Regional Council. It was agreed also that each state council would receive one half of the funds raised in its particular state by this proposed SRC committee.

The Executive Director has asked that I write you and solicit your cooperation in selecting such a person from your state to serve on this proposed committee. The SRC Finance Committee must be formally a committee of the Board of Directors of SRC. But it is agreed that by no means all of the members of the committee need be members of the Board. So you are at liberty to suggest anybody in your state who could be helpful and who likely would be. We have no concern as to the race of members of this committee, and hope that some states will name persons from one group and others from another group.

It is very important that we proceed speedily to get an SRC Finance Committee into action.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA: rh

December 6, 1955

Mr. R. D. Wellons, Chairman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wellons:

Just to remind you that we are still waiting for your Council to nominate a person to serve on the proposed SRC Finance Committee.

We are fully aware that this is not an easy job, however, we would appreciate your taking care of this matter at the earliest possible time. It is important that we get this Committee started as early as possible.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Fred Routh

January 16, 1956

Mr. R. D. Wellons, President
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wellons:

I thought the meeting we held up at Chapel Hill was well worthwhile and helped clarify the role of the North Carolina Council.

We have talked from time to time about adding new blood to the board of the North Carolina Council and we have heard good reports on several North Carolineans here in the Central Office. Three who would be valuable additions to your board are:-- Mrs. Mary (Mrs. Paul) Guthrie whose husband is in the Department of Economics at the University of North Carolina, Dr. Nicholas Demerath, University of North Carolina professor, and Charles Jones, the progressive minister in Chapel Hill.

These people are all deeply committed to the idea of integration and each has skill and knowledge in this field.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

cc: Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mr. Harry Jones

Green Copy

August 7, 1956

Mr. R. D. Wellons, Chairman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Pembroke College
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wellons:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, at its meeting July 20-21, approved a plan for tailor-made allocation of funds to state organizations for the third grant period. Central Office staff was authorized to modify, by not more than 25%, the allocation of funds proposed in Memo # 1. The Executive Committee's action was based on a desire to maintain presently employed professional staff.

The grant to the North Carolina Council for the third grant period (October 1, 1956 - September 30, 1957) totals $7,500; of this amount $5,000 is set aside for the salary of Executive Director. The remaining $2,500 may be used for additional professional staff or for clerical help. It may not be used for other than salary purposes.

This proposal is dependent upon your state organization raising the required minimum of $3,500 for this current fiscal year; you will recall that the required minimum for the next fiscal year (1956-57) is $6,500.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

cc: Mr. Harry S. Jones

MEMORANDUM

July 2, 1954

To: Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

From: Grace T. Hamilton
Associate Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. C. H. Parrish has asked us to send you the attached copy of his report on North Carolina. He and we will be grateful for your evaluation -- and any additional information or immediate plans for the organization of North Carolina.

Encl.

January 11, 1955

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
116 Parrish Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear John Hervey:

Thanks for such an interesting day in Durham. I feel that we understand the North Carolina situation much better because of the Board meeting.

Parrish's suggestions (see attachment to Harry Jones' letter) should be of value to the nominating committee who are thinking about potential members for the North Carolina Executive Board. I am sending you an extra copy of it so that you may, if you think best, turn it over to Larkins. It might also be a good idea to share with Bill Brown Parrish's description of the state.

OR rnf → I'm sending you under separate cover my copy of J.C. Dixon's speech to the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. It may have some material in it of use to the group preparing to appear before the North Carolina legislature.

Please tell Salina and Bill and Sophie how sorry I am in not having had a chance to see them. Give my best to Charles and Constance.

Your friend,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf
Dictated by Mrs. Hamilton
Signed in her absence

encl. 2 cc. CHP
letter HSJ 1/10/55

Stadeo
Carus

March 9, 1955

Mr. John H. Wheeler, Pres.
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear John Hervey:

Thanks so much for sending me a copy of the presentation to the Joint Committees on Education of the North Carolina Legislature. I am delighted to have a copy for my own use. I have noted with interest the press reports of the presentation and surely hope that it gives ideas to groups in other states. I think the language is just right. The new note too infrequently made is that which refers to the cost to the total economy of the outworn practices. I note what I take to be some of the contributions in the material of Bill Brown.

I am glad to hear from Harry Jones that he has been asked to serve as consultant to the North Carolina Council. Should help.

Parrish tells me that he has been invited to the North Carolina annual meeting in April. He is looking forward to it.

I was sorry not to see you when you were here for the Morehouse Founders Day. Congratulations on all your good works and thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rmf

April 19, 1955

Mr. J. H. Wheeler
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Many thanks for your note of April 12th.

We thought the North Carolina statement a mighty good one and are sorry that North Carolina has not paid it more mind. Fifty copies have gone up to you straightaway.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

JOHN H. WHEELER
PRESIDENT

April 12, 1955

APR 13 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

On behalf of the group of persons who helped prepare the statement which we presented recently to the Joint Committees on Education of the North Carolina Legislature, we wish to express appreciation for the treatment given to our statement in the March issue of "New South".

It strikes me that this is a good time for us to circularize some of the important persons in North Carolina and I have suggested to Mr. Harry Jones that he consider distributing free copies to Boards of Education and City Officials in selected North Carolina cities. Our group has also offered to sponsor this distribution.

In addition to the above, I should like to distribute at least fifty copies to persons whom I know throughout the state. Please, therefore, send me at least fifty copies and bill me personally for them.

Sent 4/13/55 mhw

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wheeler

JHW/r

P S Hope you will be with us at the April 26 meeting.

April 27, 1955

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

The beauty of having a state organization is that through the appropriate organs, including in North Carolina's case your Program Planning Committee, you in the state decide what you want to send out.

Generally speaking, I think it is better to send subscriptions to New South and therefore a continuity of the magazine to distinguished citizens. But I pick anything that is in New South as good material for anybody.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

April 12, 1955

To: Program Planning Committee

From: Harry S. Jones

Mr. Wheeler has suggested that it might be a good idea to send copies of the March issue of "New South" to members of the City Councils and Boards of Education in selected cities of North Carolina. This would probably be a good move, but my experience in talking with many business and civic leaders leaves me with some doubt as to whether the results would be what we would hope for. It is an excellent issue, but it is "beating the drum" pretty loudly for integration, and this is what many of these people want to avoid or delay as long as possible. I wonder whether or not our approach should be to emphasize a method of dealing with the problem, while we let other groups "beat the drums". It is a question of strategy, of course. We all want the same thing.

Would it, for example, be better to send to City Councils and Boards of Education a copy of the enclosed entitled "Local Councils on Human Relations", with a covering letter introducing our organization and explaining our approach to the problem? I don't know, but it is something that perhaps we all should do some thinking about.

Would you kindly return the enclosed card stating your opinion on the matter?

Harry S. Jones

Dr. Mitchell.

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:s

Enclosures

I should like to have your reaction to this

Frank —

June 20, 1955

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I am sending you today twenty-five copies of the "Saint Louis Story." * They are free of charge to us and are free of charge to you.

Do keep looking for a Treasurer. We would value your nomination.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
*Under separate cover this date.

Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

JOHN H. WHEELER
PRESIDENT

June 18, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are trying to find about twenty-five copies of the "Saint Louis Story".

If you can obtain these for me, please send them along with a bill.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wheeler
President

JHW/r

P S I have looked around for a person to fill Miss Stoney's place but up to now, I have not been able to think of anyone with whom you would be satisfied.

Staff

Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

JOHN H. WHEELER
PRESIDENT

November 11, 1955

NOV 14 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I thought we had an excellent meeting at Tuskegee and wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the extremely important contribution which the Council is making under your guidance. In my opinion, it is fortunate for us that we now have a President and an Executive Director both of whom are unusually strong persons with capacity for meeting the challenge of a reactionary south with courage and wisdom.

John Larkins and I were also impressed with the high caliber of the staff which is working with you and you can be assured that we have come back to North Carolina with a determination to do more effective work than we have in the past.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wheeler

JHW/r

7BR

MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

July 27, 1956

HCFL
JC
PA
FI

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are enclosing a copy of the material which a group of North Carolina's Negro citizens presented to the special session of the Legislature called to enact legislation designed to avoid the effect of the United States Supreme Court's decision relating to the public schools.

Mr. L. E. Austin, Editor of the CAROLINA TIMES newspaper heads a "Committee of 100 Citizens" which sponsored our appearance. The enclosed material was presented by me and supported by short statements made by Bishop Herbert Bell Shaw of the A. M. E. Z. Church, Bishop Frank Madison Reid of the A. M. E. Church and Dr. P. A. Bishop, president of the General Baptist State Convention (colored) of North Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wheeler
President

JHW/r
enclosure
cc: Mr. Fred Routh
Mr. John Hope II
Southern School News

P S Within a few days, we shall send you a copy of Attorney Irving Carlyle's recent speech at Chapel Hill. This is one of the most interesting statements made since 1954 by an outstanding citizen of the State.

COPY

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

affiliated with the
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

An organization of forward-looking citizens for a fuller realization of our American ideals of democracy and freedom.

Officers

Chairman:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

Secretary:
GUY B. JOHNSON
CHAPEL HILL

Treasurer:
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Associate Secretary:
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Executive Committee

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DURHAM
MOSES S. BELTON
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CARL DOCKERY
SHELBY
JACK EWART
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W. W. FINLATER
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W. L. GREENE
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C. P. MORRIS
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CHARLOTTE
SAMUEL R. SPENCER
DAVIDSON
MRS. EDNA B. TAYLOR
PINEHURST
SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

February 25, 1957

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Please refer to Harold Fleming's letter to Harry S. Jones dated Feb. 20, 1957, in which he states that it is possible for the North Carolina Council to obtain an advance against the last month's (i.e. September, 1957) payment from SRC.

At a meeting of our officers in Chapel Hill on February 9, it was agreed that we should borrow the necessary funds to tide us over the present period. I was asked to make the necessary arrangements.

I am therefore asking that SRC advance to us as soon as possible the sum of $350, this amount to be subtracted from the September payment to our Council in case we do not return the money prior to that time.

Copies of this letter are being sent to other officers of the Council so they will know that this arrangement is being made.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond N. Wheeler
Chairman

cc: S. E. Duncan
Guy B. Johnson
John H. Wheeler

February 26, 1957

Dr. Raymond H. Wheeler
Chairman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Ray:

I write you in Harold Fleming's absence. We are agreed that SRC will advance to the North Carolina Council $350.00; this amount to be subtracted from the September payment to the North Carolina Council in the event that the full sum is not returned prior to that time.

Enclosed herewith is our check for $350.00 made out to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Hope this meets your needs and will tide you over until your fund raising campaign gains momentum.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm
Enclosure: Check No. 3692

cc: Mr. Harry Jones
Mrs. Ruth House Alexander
Mr. Harold C. Fleming

FBR

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

The following is the text of a letter sent to the Board of Education of Charlotte on August 19, 1957:

The executive committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations wishes to express its approval of the action of the Board of Education on July 23rd in making a start toward compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the field of public education.

We have reason to believe that this decision of the Board also has the approval of the majority of the people of this community. While many people are not happy about this decision, they recognize it as legally and morally correct, and therefore the right decision. We trust that members of the Board of Education will not be unduly disburbed by the opposition of a small though extremely vocal group, many of whom live outside of Charlotte, and some outside of Mecklenburg County.

We are certain that the great majority of the civic and religious leaders of Charlotte will stand behind the Board in this and any other actions that may be necessary to comply with the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States. Charlotte is, after all, a law-abiding community. No responsible citizen is going to condemn a public official for doing what his oath of office requires of him.

This Council will redouble its efforts to bring the light of facts and reason to the problems of compliance with the Supreme Court decision, and will work harder at the task of increasing understanding and cooperation between the white and colored citizens of this community.

Executive Committee Membership: Fred Alexander, Mrs. U. S. Brooks, Ernest Delaney, Jr., Harry Golden, Rev. J. B. Humphrey, Harry S. Jones, Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr., Charles M. Lowe, Miss Sarah Puett, Elmer E. Rouzer, A. E. Spears, Rev. J. F. Wertz, Mrs. Marrett Wheeler, Raymond M. Wheeler, and Rev. W. A. Wilkins.

Gift Unit Leader Named

C. R. (Pete) Harris, president of the Pneumafil Corp., will be chairman of the Special Gifts Division of the $850,000 community building fund campaign.

Harris has been vice chairman of the United Community Services and chairman of the Capital Fund Board for three years.

Roy Bigham, Harry McAllister, Stanford R. Brookshire and Sheldon Smith will work with him.

Assisting them will be Ed Thorsen, Lambert Schwartz, Archie Carroll, Charles Briley, Ed Vinson, Wilson Young, Tom Payne, Graham Denton, Roger Knight, ad Homer Lang, who will supervise five workers each.

The special gifts division will handle substantial gifts from individuals and businesses.

'Beatnik Ball' Is Scheduled

The Latta Park Center will hold its second "Beatnik Ball" from 8:30-11:30 p.m. today at the Center.

Tiny Jackson and his Merry Music Makers will furnish music for the Bohemian party.

The dance is open to all young adults, the newcomers to Charlotte have been especially invited to attend.

Single Community College Urged For Charlotte

By L. M. WRIGHT JR.
Observer Staff Writer

Charlotte Community College System trustees were asked Wednesday to reconsider their proposed purchase of land on which to build a new Carver College.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations, in an open letter to the trustees, said:

"We ask instead that all our efforts be directed toward the development of one first-rate college which, we believe, will best serve the young people of this area."

The letter was signed by Stuart D. Currie, chairman of the council's executive committee, and was also sent to most community ministers and about 300 businessmen.

The Council on Human Relations is an interracial organization which, it said in its letter, "affords the opportunity for white and colored citizens to meet together, to exchange views, and from the vantage of mutual understanding and mutual trust, to work for just and honorable solutions to our community problems."

Speaking of the plans for Charlotte and Carver Colleges, the council said:

"Our major concern is that this program provide the best in educational opportunities for all of our young people. This can be done only, we believe, by building one community college to serve all qualified students regardless of race or color.

"It is hardly necessary to point out to a board made up of businessmen and educators that colleges are expensive institutions and that there is not enough money in sight to build and equip one first-rate institution.

The financial problem will be compounded if funds have to be divided two ways and the result will inevitably be two second-rate colleges.

"Some will maintain that there are now and are likely to be for some time in the future Negro students who are unable to meet the standards of admission at Charlotte College.

"But the solution to this problem lies in the improvement of city and county schools, now underway — not in the provision for sub-standard offerings at Carver College."

The council said it felt that Charlotte's citizens "are now ready to give their support to one community college which will serve all qualified students"

The letter from the Council on Human Relations brings into the open a situation which has been quietly discussed for at least six months.

Here are some of the situations's facets:

The Community College System includes Charlotte College, now operating at Central High School, and Carver College, now operating at Second Ward High.

A $975,000 county board issue last November and $575,000 in state aid provided money to purchase land and start constructing new campuses for the institutions.

A 248-acre tract on Rt. 49 North near the county home has been bought for Charlotte College for $186,200. Work has started on plans for the first building there.

Carver College had a new site approved for it at the trustees' last meeting. The site is a 50-acre tract on the U. S. 29 bypass across from West Charlotte High School.

Negotiations to purchase the land for $150,000 and define specific boundaries were authorized and final approval apparently could come at the next meeting — May 19.

The letter from the Council on Human Relations asks whether two institutions should be built.

Charlotte College has an announced policy of desegregation. A few Negro students have applied in recent years, but all were turned down because, officials said, they did not meet entrance requirements.

Charlotte College is thought of as an institution that eventually will offer four-year college courses. Carver's future has been tentatively charted by a trustee curriculum committee toward a two-year terminal institution.

Dr. C. C. Colvert of the University of Texas, an authority on community college work, is to come here early next week to discuss with trustees a possible survey to determine the needs of Charlotte and surrounding areas for community college courses.

Wednesday the president of the trustees and the chairman of the site committee were out of the city.

John Paul Lucas, trustee vice chairman, noting the suggestion that one college be considered, pointed out that enabling legislation for the community college system specifically mentioned Charlotte and Carver Colleges.

Lucas said he did not think this necessarily meant that trustees weer required to build two new schools, or even one new school. But he did feel they were required under existing laws to continue to operate two institutions.

Another member of the board of trustees said he was considering the possibility of advocating a delay in building plans for Carver until the nature of the new industrial center at Central High School is clear. This would leave Carver where it is now for a while and avoid an expenditure now for a building that might not be needed later.

There is known to be, on the other hand, some feeling that Carver should be continued, even expanded to the four-year level on a par with Charlotte College's plans for the future.

One source close to the trustees indicated Wednesday that although the trustees are nearing the purchase of land for Carver, it will be some time, certainly months, before a survey can be made to determine needs—and thus determine what sort of buildings, if any, may be needed.

There is, too, another train of thought which suggests that geographical convenience, a major consideration in the program of a community college, may require that two or even more locations be used for some time in the future to reach all possible students.

Few of these matters have been publicly discussed up to this point.

Landscape Planning Discussed

An N. C. State College professor suggested here Wednesday that the wisdom of the past be blended with contemporary architectural materials to achieve the proper balance between landscaping and architecture.

Lewis Clarke, an associate landscape architecture professor at Raleigh, addressed the Charlotte Council of Architects at a Mecklenburg Hotel luncheon.

He said that architecture remains in place while the landscape is changing. Often, too little thought is given to complementing a building with landscape, he said. Sometimes those that are landscaped do not allow a natural growth and development of an integrated area.

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Mother's Day. May 10

Mr. & Mrs. HOME OWNER YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT... TOWN & COUNTRY HOME IMPROVEMENT

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

MF -
Please make photo copy of this to be sent with info slip to Harry Boyte, at home address

Sent May 12, 1959 MF/CF

MF: Copies are attached

THE CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

RECEIVED MAY 8 1959

~~RECEIVED MAY 6 1959~~

May 5, 1959

An open letter to the Trustees of
the Charlotte Community College System

Gentlemen:

This Council affords the opportunity for white and colored citizens to meet together, to exchange ideas and viewpoints, and from the vantage of mutual understanding and mutual trust, to work for just and honorable solutions to our community problems.

We have given much thought to the development of the Charlotte Community College program. Our major concern is that this program provide the best in educational opportunities for all of our young people. This can be done only, we believe, by building one community college to serve all qualified students regardless of race or color.

It is hardly necessary to point out to a board made up of business men and educators that colleges are expensive institutions, and that there is not yet enough money in sight to build and equip one first-rate institution. As time goes on, enrollments are likely to increase faster than appropriations. The financial problem will be compounded if funds have to be divided two ways, and the result will inevitably be two second-rate colleges.

Some will maintain that there are now, and are likely to be for some time in the future, Negro students who are unable to meet the standards of admission at Charlotte College. But the solution to this problem lies in the improvement of city and county schools, now underway--not in the provision for sub-standard offerings at Carver College. It is the responsibility of our public schools to provide adequate pre-college training.

In the light of Charlotte's acceptance of limited integration in the public schools, and in view of the calm and concerted passage of the bond issue for the enlargement of Memorial Hospital, we are convinced that the good people of Charlotte are ready now to give their support to one community college which will serve all qualified students.

These practical considerations are in addition to compelling legal and moral factors which lead us to ask for a reconsideration of the proposal to purchase land on which to build a new Carver College. We ask instead that all our efforts be directed toward the development of one first-rate college which, we believe, will best serve the young people of this area.

Respectfully yours,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Stuart D. Currie, Chairman

copy sent to Harry Jones N.C.H.R. July 15, 1957

July 8, 1957

Mr. Herman Amasa Smith
1912 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your recent note and the clipping from the Greensboro News you were kind enough to send.

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations, with headquarters in Charlotte, is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. I am enclosing a leaflet describing our setup. I am sure the North Carolina Council would be glad to know of your interest.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Enclosure - 1 South of the Future

RECEIVED JUN 27 1957

HERMAN AMASA SMITH
1912 WALKER AVENUE
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

24 June 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Enclosed is a page from the Greensboro Daily News which you might be interested in seeing.

I enjoyed reading about your work and am interested to know if the Southern Regional Council has an outlet or an organization in the state of North Carolina and to whom I might write for information.

Best of wishes for your continued success.

Sincerely

Herman A. Smith

February 19, 1959

Rev. George M. Webb
Shelby Presbyterian Church
Shelby, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Webb:

Thank you for your letter of February 18, indicating an interest in organizing a council on human relations in Shelby, North Carolina.

Fortunately, we have an associated state council on human relations in North Carolina. I suggest you contact:

Rev. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

I am sending your letter to Mr. Jones and suggesting to him that he contact you. I believe that this on-the-spot assistance will be more helpful than advising you from here.

If I can be of any further help please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Harry Jones

SHELBY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
SHELBY, NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE M. WEBB
PASTOR

February 18, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are considering the organization of a council on human relations here in Shelby, North Carolina, a middle size city of twenty thousand people in a predominantly textile area. I would appreciate having any information or material you might have to offer for a local council of this sort.

Sincerely yours,

George M. Webb

George M. Webb, Pastor

GMW:cdq

October 26, 1959

via air mail

Mr. William Bagwell
American Friends Service Committee
P.O. Box 1307
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

I have received an invitation from Rosella Hill of the Burnsville Educational Project, asking me to meet with the group November 5 in Asheville. I assumed you were a party to the whole deal and so agreed to come. I assumed I was to counsel with the group on strategy and finances, but have since received a program of the meeting including a full-blown address by me.

Rosella Hill has been somewhat vague in saying what was expected of me, so any hints from you would be welcomed here. Will you be on hand for the deal?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 2-4025

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

October 28, 1959

Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Bill is still in Little Rock on an AFSC project. He should be back in the High Point office by November 10.

You are correct in your assumption that Bill was a party to this deal. In fact we both would plead guilty to being an accessory of Rosella's. We recommended to the Burnsville Educational Project that they seek your counselling on strategy and finances. Our feeling at that time was that a knowledge of your experiences, particularly your Virginia experience, would be useful to them as they worked on plans for meeting the financial obligations of their project. Had hoped that they would have received your counsel some time ago. My only suggestion on the matter would be that you handle the evening as you think best.

If my schedule permits I shall try to work in that general area that week and attend the meeting. Should Bill return here before then I will encourage him to come also.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Davis

Charles E. Davis
School Desegregation Program

CED/as

November 12, 1959

Air Mail

Mr. Charles King
Department of Sociology
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. King:

I hope you will forgive the delay in getting this memorandum to you. We have been quite involved in the details of the Annual Meeting of the SRC here yesterday. I enjoyed the opportunity of talking with you by telephone the other day. We are most anxious to have a competent professional consultant become involved in the Prince Edward situation.

You are, of course, generally familiar with the situation. All of the public schools have been closed in Prince Edward county, even though there was no desegregation suit pending. So-called private schools have been set up for the white children. Any efforts to make provision for the 1,700 Negro children rest completely with the Negro community.

The problems of the Negro community in attempting to come to grips with this situation are organisational, strategic, and educational. The only effort to mobilize the community is the organization of the Prince Edward County Christian Association, headed by L. Francis Griffin, a former chairman of the NAACP. There is little or no professional Negro leadership in the County but the PECCA has had some success in waking the community. The organization faces overwhelming problems in attempting to make provisions to keep the children off the streets, much less to provide them with some sort of education. There are also obvious financial problems involved in attempting anything of major proportions. So far, a small group of junior and senior high school students has been sent to a private school in North Carolina. Several regional and national agencies,

including the SRC are anxious to lend whatever assistance they can in the Prince Edward County emergency. Before this can be achieved, however, we badly need a careful and professional survey of the situation.

It is our hope that you would be willing to spend three or four days in Richmond and in Prince Edward county getting the general feel of the situation. It is our thought that your function would be two-fold. First, to provide us with sufficient information that SRC and other interested groups would know the situation, the needs, the possibilities for assistance, etc. Secondly, you will function as a consultant to local Negro leadership, helping them in any way that you could in the general task of community organization.

It is our feeling that the skills of both a sociologist and a professional educator need to be brought to bear on this problem. It is our hope therefore, that Dean Thomas Henderson, of Virginia Union University can also be involved in these efforts. Our hope is that you might be willing to do the field work and that Dean Henderson would then make recommendations from the standpoint of an educator. His conclusions and yours would give us the basis for agency assistance.

I think you could perform this field function over a long week-end, say a Friday through Monday. I would suggest that you go first to Richmond and meet there with Mr. Dan Bowers, Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, 216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building; Mr. Lester Banks, Executive Secretary of the Virginia state Conference of the NAACP, 404½ N. Second Street. These two men have been involved in Prince Edward County and are quite familiar with the situation in a general way. You would also confer with Dean Henderson to get his preliminary thinking and with Mr. Oliver Hill, legal counsel for the NAACP.

You would then go on to Prince Edward County.

What we need are the answers to the following kinds of questions:

1. What are the facts of the situation in some detail.
2. What is being done and by whom?
3. What is the strength and status of the PECCA?
4. What is the financial status of this group?
5. In what ways do you see that the SRC or other agencies can be of assistance?
   What schools are needed in the situation, what projects could be undertaken with outside help, what money could be utilized effectively and for what?

It is possible that you might want to make follow-up trips of a day or so. Decisions on any such follow-up activities would come after your field trip and report.

This effort is being carried forward under the Consultant Service Program of the SRC. You would be reimbursed at the rate of $40 per day plus expenses.

Let us know your decision as soon as possible. Feel free to call if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

cc: John Hope

Pr Edw

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ~~SOCIAL SCIENCE~~ Sociology

November 17, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I consulted with the Administration level of the College concerning my doing the service requested by SRC. It was the opinion of the Administration that with regard to specialists at the College doing assignments, other than pure research, outside of their regular duties is not advisable. The assignment for the SRC is considered as having more political aspects than research aspects. Further it involves a matter of concern within another state and the Administration questions the probable implications such could have.

However, I was informed that it was not to be taken that this means I could not accept it, but should I accept it I would have to request a leave of absence without pay for the days involved that I would have duties at the College. In view of such opinion and conditions, I deem it advisable on my part to decline to do this assignment for SRC.

If I may suggest another sociologist whom you may contact, I recommend Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Head, Department of Sociology, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia.

Sincerely,

Chas E. King

Charles E. King
Professor and Chairman

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

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TELEPHONE 2-4025

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

November 27, 1959

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. , N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I had hoped to have a definite answer for you before this time regarding your query as to whether the American Friends Service Committee could be listed as a recipient of gifts for the Burnsville Education Project.

However, in discussing the matter with officials of our regional office, certain policy questions were raised which we feel need to be clarified with our national office before we can act on the request. Our existing policies and practices are such that we do receive and distribute earmarked financial contributions from our regular contributors, the Asheville contributor whom we have discussed being one of these persons.

It may take a week or more before we receive an answer from our Philadelphia office. However, we will notify you as quickly as possible, because it is important to the Burnsville project to get as much publicity for it as possible without undue delay.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Bagwell, Director
School Desegregation Program

WB/as

December 10, 1959

Mr. Marion Wright
Top Knot
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

In Harold's absence, I contacted Ben Muse concerning your suggestion for the strategic use of his services in contacting political leadership in Raleigh about the Yancey County situation.

Ben indicated that there had been another death in his family recently and consequently he was not sure when he could get to North Carolina. He said, however, that he hopes to follow up on your suggestion as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

December 31, 1959

Benjamin Muse
P. O. Box 312
Manassas, Virginia

Dear Benjamin Muse:

It was a pleasure to meet you and your family and to spend a few hours in your home last week.

With regard to your trip to North Carolina and your forthcoming visit to Governor Hodges, I would like to pass along the names of two persons in Burnsville who might be worth mentioning to him. They are Dewey Yonts, an attorney who is currently mayor of the town, and Frank Huskins, who, according to my information, is a circuit court judge. He also lives in Burnsville. Both were mentioned to me by Irving Carlyle as being strong Democratic political figures in Yancey County. In fact, Irving Carlyle knows both of the men fairly well and might be able to give you more information about them, if such seems necessary.

If you decide to come to North Carolina a day or two prior to your appointment with the Governor, please include High Point in your itinerary, if such seems feasible. If you do come this way, please let me know if there are any appointments which you would like for me to set up for you. I will be out of town until Sunday evening, January 3, but will be in High Point most of the following week.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

William Bagwell

WB/as

bcc: Joan Fairfax
Barbara Moffett
Wil Hartzler
Paul Rilling, SRC

January 5, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. Marion Wright
Top Knot
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

Louise Young is delighted that you can be with them for their Annual Meeting. She will send you details of the program and meeting very shortly. She has urgently requested two glossy prints of you for publicity as soon as possible. Our office here would also like to have several for the file.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

1/7/60

Can't understand the morbidity of people who want my picture. The only one I have is enclosed. Recently sat for fresh supply which will be forwarded on receipt.

Please have Little Rock friends make hotel reservation for night of Jan. 14.

Thanks.

M.A.W.

Wrote NJ 1/8

sent picture & Biog. to Louis Young 1/8

January 13, 1960

Mr. John Wheeler
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Nat Griswold of the Arkansas Council advises me that he is arranging for you to come to Little Rock in early February to work with Negro leadership there as a community organization consultant. This seems to us to be a very excellent idea and one which should be of considerable service in that troubled situation.

We thought that the easiest way to handle expenses connected with this effort would be through the regular SRC Consultant Service Program. This is certainly a legitimate use of the program and will spare the Arkansas Council the cost. Under the Consultants program, your expenses and $40 per diem honorarium will be paid through this office.

I know that all concerned appreciate your being willing to take on this extra burden.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
cc: Nat Griswold

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
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Colin W. Bell, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 88 2-0109

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
Wilton E. Hartzler, *Executive Secretary*

January 13, 1960

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

You and Jean Russell are to be commended for a good job in setting up the Interagency Council meeting. I regret that I had to leave early.

As you may recall, you asked me to send you the names of any persons who might be potential candidates for one of the State Human Relations Council posts which is vacant or about to be vacant. The following young men would seem to be qualified, although I do not know what their availability or interest is at this time. I know the first three personally, but have not met the last one. They are:

1) Rev. William Scholl, 80 Evergreen, Nutley 10, New Jersey. He is a native of North Carolina, graduate of Davidson College and Union Seminary in New York, former rector of Episcopal churches in Burlington, North Carolina and Bronx, New York, and now an official of New Jersey chapter of N.C.C.J. Age: about 30. Very interested in race relations.

2) Dr. Robert Estes, Louisville, Kentucky (?). He is a native of Greenville, South Carolina, graduate of Furman University and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, teacher and principal in public schools of Louisville for several years, completed or almost completed doctoral training in New York University School of Education on special assistantship during 1959-60 term. Age: about 38. Has been very interested in race relations since our days together in college and has been offered at least one job with N.C.C.J. in South in recent years. (I do not have his present address. However, when I saw him during past summer he was planning to return to Louisville to his public school position. You might write to him in care of the Louisville Public Schools or in care of New York University's School of Education, or in care of his brother Frank Estes, Augusta St., Greenville).

3) Dr. William Kirkland, Charleston, South Carolina(?). He is a native of Amity, Georgia, a graduate of Mercer and New Orleans Baptist Seminary and Union Seminary in New York. He was a Marine chaplain during World War II, pastored a couple of small Baptist churches in Georgia until his racial views brought disagreement with parishoners, became Episcopal priest and was rector of Milledgeville church until a year or so ago when he left probably because of racial views. Age: early 40's. (I do not have present address, but had report from a mutual friend that Bill is doing some kind of Episcopal mission work in Charleston. The bishop in Atlanta could give you definite address probably).

4) Dr. Clyde A. Goodrum, 1415 Pine Street, Columbia, South Carolina. He has Ph.D. in social psychology from New School for Social Research in New York and has done some research, teaching (Benedict College in Columbia) and is especially interested in racial problems. He is white and aged 42. I do not know him personally, but a mutual friend mentioned him to me recently as a possible candidate for some kind of job with A.F.S.C.

If I think of others, I will write. Please let me know when you plan to be in this area so that we can make some plans for meeting.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Bagwell

WB:mh

P. S. I am overwhelmed with the honor of being selected as NAIRO membership recruiter for North Carolina. Am I the only member in this state?! Seriously, I'll do what I can to find new members because I feel sure that NAIRO is a worthy organization. However, the fees are high and the local membership potential small, so, no promises! B.

April 8, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. Charles Jones
2112 Trade Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Charles:

It was good to have the opportunity of being with you again recently and of hearing you and your colleague so ably present the moving story of what you are doing. I could only wish that all the student demonstrations, fine as they are, could be carried out with as much dignity and tactical coordination as has been the Charlotte effort.

I trust you will remember with kindness what I said on the occasion and not what the Charlotte paper said I said. (Shudder!)

I am sending on to you a letter from the Lutheran Youth magazine. I am telling Dr. Brubaker and them that I am writing you. I would strongly urge that you might their request as soon as you can. We need this kind of forum and I think you would be the ideal man to handle the assignment.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
cc: Dr. Brubaker
Mrs. Paul Santmire

July 25, 1960

Mr. James W. Ray
2801 Oberlin Road
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Ray:

In the near future we will be helping to fill two positions with cooperating state Councils on Human Relations. We know of your past work and interest in the area of human relations and at the suggestion of Will Campbell, I am writing to learn whether you would be interested in being considered for such a position.

Will has already given your name to the personnel committee of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. If you would like to be considered, send me biographical data and I will put it in the hands of the personnel committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

An early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

August 18, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear John:

Dan Bowers, director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, has asked that I approach you about doing a speaking job for the Virginia Council. What they have in mind is a three-day period of your choosing, some time in October, when you would speak to Council groups in various parts of the state. They would like to know of your experiences in organizing the Negro community in Durham and also wider areas of concern to the Council. Mr. Dabbs and Mr. Wright have done this stint for them in the last two years, and Dan feels that it has been very important to the spirit and life of the Virginia Council. The Virginia Council would take care of your expenses, but would probably not be able to offer anything in the way of an honorarium.

They know they are asking a lot, but would be very grateful if you could find time to do this for them. I shall look forward to hearing from you. Meanwhile, best regards, as always.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm

PR

Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

JOHN H. WHEELER
PRESIDENT

August 23, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter addressed to Mr. Wheeler relative to his doing a speaking job for the Virginia Council.

Mr. Wheeler has been away vacationing since August 12 and is not expected to return until the latter part of the month. As soon as he returns, your letter will be called to his immediate attention and you should hear from him shortly thereafter.

Sincerely yours,

Vivian Patterson
(Mrs) Vivian Patterson
Secretary to Mr. Wheeler

p

October 3, 1960

Mr. Arthur Dye
Mecklenburg County Association for
the Blind
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Arthur:

I understand that you have recently taken a position with the Association for the Blind and therefore are unavailable for consideration for other work at the present time.

Two of our state Councils are currently looking for new staff directors. Do let me know if by any chance you would like to be considered. If this is possible, send me a biographical sketch. We do not seem to have one on file, although I remember seeing one in years past.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

January 11, 1961
Greensboro College
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Mr. Rilling,

The National Student Association on our campus is presenting its first Human Relations Seminar beginning February 22 and ending March 15. During the four-week period, one session will be held each week.

For our session on February 22, we plan to present the general topic of politics in reference to the South's racial problem. A more specific topic will be left to the discretion of the speaker. We would like very much for you to be our guest speaker for that evening. We hope you will find it convenient to join us for dinner that evening and to remain as our guest overnight.

We will be looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Ruth Burry

Miss Ruth Burry
N. S. A. Coordinator

January 16, 1961

Mr. William Bagwell
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

I am attempting to shake loose at least a couple of hundred to contribute to the Burnsville deficit. Send me complete data as to why money is still needed and what the project achieved, for use in staff discussions here.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

January 17, 1961

Mr. William Bagwell
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

You owe us $5.50 for your room and board in connection with the recent Interagency meeting. Please remit forthwith. Thank you for the personnel suggestions. We have had several fortuitous developments since the Interagency meeting and it now looks as though both the Georgia and Alabama Councils have secured new directors or are on the verge of so doing. At least we hope so.

We are enclosing a few NAIRO membership folders which you will immediately use in connection with your new position. You will remit all new memberships through this office, so that I, not you, will get credit for them.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosures

SOME RECRUIT POSSIBILITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Wilton Hartzler

Gordon W. Lovejoy
National Conference of Christians and Jews
P. O. Box 8507
Guilford College, North Carolina

Samuel Harvey, Exec. Dir.
Winston-Salem Urban League
Community Center
610 Coliseum Drive

January 19, 1961

Miss Ruth Burry
Greensboro College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Miss Burry:

I find that my schedule will not make it possible for me to be with you at Greensboro College on the evening of February 22.

May I wish you every success with your human relations seminar during February and March.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Lenoir Rhyne College
Hickory, N. C.

January 21, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming,

I am interested in securing a first-rate speaker for one or two lectures for a Race Relations Conference for college students on the week end of April 28-30th. The conference will be held at Arden, North Carolina. The topics to be handled will relate to social and economic aspects of race relations. I would appreciate your suggesting possible speakers.

Sincerely yours,

Wade F. Hook

Wade F. Hook

WFH/heh

January 30, 1961

Mr. Wade F. Hook
Lenoir Rhyne College
Hickory, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hook:

Mr. Fleming has asked me to respond to your letter of January 21 requesting suggestions for speakers for your race relations conference in April. Without knowing too much about the type of program you are planning, I would suggest that the following would be the sort of persons who could be helpful to your group:

Mr. Charles Jones, pastor of the Community Church, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Mr. Marion Wright, Linville Falls, N.C., attorney, lecturer and vice-president of the Southern Regional Council.
Mr. John Wheeler, chairman of the Committee on Negro Affairs, Durham, N.C. (Mechanics and Farmers Bank president.)
Dr. Warren Ashby, professor of Philosophy, Woman's College U.N.C.
Dr. G. H. Parrish, Negro Chairman of the Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, Kentucky.
Mr. Paul Anthony, executive assistant to the director, SRC.
Miss Connie Curry, director of the Southern Project of the National Student Association. (41 Exchange Place, Atlanta)
Mr. Harry Jones, director of the N.C. Council on Human Relations, 121 East Third Street, Room 209, Charlotte.
Dr. Raymond Wheeler (Doctors Building, Charlotte), immediate past president of N.C. Council on Human Relations.
Mr. Dick Ramsey, college secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. (1818 S. Main Street, High Point, N.C.
Dr. T. W. Merriam, Director of the Leadership Development Program, Y.M.C.A. (706 Standard Building, Atlanta.)

If we can be of additional help, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. **High Point, N. C.**

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Harold Evans, *Chairman*
Colin W. Bell, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 88 2-0109

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
Wilton E. Hartzler, *Executive Secretary*

February 16, 1961

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta,Georgia

Dear Paul:

In reply to your letter asking about financial needs of the Burnsville Educational Committee, I am enclosing a statement from the group which came to me recently. From the statement and from conversations I have had with members of the Committee, it seems that there is serious need for funds.

When the project began its second year in September 1960, it had spent all of its funds from the year before. Since the fall of 1960, almost enough money has been raised to continue salary payments to the young teacher who has been giving special tutoring to the nine Negro high school students who were admitted to the formerly all-white school in Burnsville last October. Other expenses of the project, such as the $800 or more owed for tuition fees, and for room and board at private schools in Asheville and South Carolina for the nine high school students, is still unpaid. The private schools are lenient and understanding, but I would expect their officials to become impatient before too long.

Any assistance you can provide will be helpful and appreciated.

Sincerely,

William Bagwell

William Bagwell

WB:mh

P. S. Enclosed find my check for $5.50 to cover cost of my room and board at the Southern Interagency meeting last month.

Burnsville Educational Project
13½ Eagle Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Friend,

Last fall you received a communication from us in which we stated our aims and financial needs for the year. If you have not contributed to the Project, please do so; if you have contributed, please try to make another gift. If we do not receive financial support, we shall not be able to continue the program.

We told you that we are retaining the tutor to aid the high school students because of their retardation due to poor instruction in their early school years. We are happy to report that every Negro student that entered the high schools of Yancey County received passing grades for the work done during the past grading period. This we believe would not have been possible without the understanding and encouragement given by the tutor during the students' adjustment to the new school environments. It is extremely gratifying to see the boys and girls becoming absorbed into the school life, both academically and socially.

Below are comments from students concerning the tutoring program.

"The tutoring program has helped me in so many ways. I am more interested in my work now than I have ever been. I haven't been to school without my homework since I've been going to Cane River High School. I have noticed that the tutoring has helped me to keep up in class very well. The work in school has come so easily since I have had some tutoring."
- Louis Samuel Young, 9th grade, Cane River High School

"The tutoring program means knowing that you have your assignments every day. That means a lot. Without this, it would be more difficult for us."
- James P. Young, 12th grade, East Yancey High School

"I wish we could have had this (tutoring) long before now. If we had, I know that I would have been a better student. One of the most important things that I have learned since I have been going to Mr. Linton for tutoring is that a person has to learn to stand on his own two feet and not to depend on other people."
- John V. Jackson, 11th grade, Cane River High School

"Mr. Linton, our tutoring teacher, has helped us in so many ways by advising us how to act and go about our work and activities in our new school."
- Marvin Griffith, 9th grade, Cane River High School

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Please continue to send your contributions in order that we of the Burnsville Educational Project may be able to help these young people who have so bravely waged their fight that Negro children of Western North Carolina may attend high school in their own county.

Finances needed:	$2,025	to pay tutor for nine months' work
	800	room and board for high school students who were enrolled in boarding schools at beginning of the year
	155	book bills for 10 high school students
	$2,980	TOTAL

Contributions should be sent to:

Miss Lola McCracken, Treasurer
Burnsville Educational Project
13½ Eagle Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Chairman: BYRON A. HAWORTH Executive Secretary: WILTON E. HARTZLER Treasurer: W. EVAN CECIL

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina Telephone 2-4025

March 31, 1961

Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Room 201,
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed are three N.A.I.R.O. memberships which you may add to your sales report. What happens if you get your quota or reach some high peak in membership acquired? A free trip to the Congo or to some other intergroup relations mecca?

Best of wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Bagwell

WB:mh

May 12, 1961

Mr. William Bagwell
American Friends Service Committee
P. O. Box 1307
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

The only plane connection that will get me back to Atlanta in time leaves at 1:20 p.m. Saturday. There is a nice fast plane at 4:00 every day except Saturday, which would have been fine. My commitment here is for 7:00 p.m. I will be happy to come up Friday if that will help.

As to additional persons you might invite, I would suggest from Nashville either Katherine Jones, director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations (2011 Grand Avenue) or George Barrett, Nashville Community Relations Conference, 216 Third Avenue, North, in that order. I think I can bring some information on Florida. Your travel costs for someone from Florida, particularly from Miami, would be rather large. I would suggest that you include Ruby Hurley.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. **High Point, N. C.**

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Harold Evans, *Chairman*
Colin W. Bell, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 88 2-0109

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
Wilton E. Hartzler, *Executive Secretary*

May 12, 1961

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

To confirm our telephone conversation of a few days ago, I would like for you to be our guest at a small, off-the-record strategy conference on school desegregation on Saturday, May 27. The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn North, Highway 29 North, Greensboro, N. C., 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. (If you need overnight accommodations for Friday or Saturday nights, please let me know.)

As I mentioned by telephone, we hope that the small group of key persons who will attend the meeting will be able to help us decide where and how our school desegregation program should concentrate its efforts during the coming year or two. Since its beginning in 1956, the program has operated mainly in North Carolina, attempting to encourage community preparation and action toward desegregation. The enclosed report gives further details about recent activities.

After five years of work in North Carolina we are becoming more and more concerned that possibly our efforts should not be limited in the future to this state, especially as the geographical focal areas of desegregation move to other parts of the South. At the same time, if tokenism and pupil placement acts, as exemplified so successfully in North Carolina, are to spread throughout the South, perhaps new and more creative approaches toward movement in North Carolina are the most urgent needs. Since our resources and staff are limited, we want to use them where they can serve to best advantage in helping to bring about school desegregation in an orderly and constructive manner.

Your participation in the conference will be sincerely appreciated.

Cordially,

Bill

William Bagwell, Director
School Desegregation Program

WB:mh
Enc.

Chairman: BYRON A. HAWORTH Executive Secretary: WILTON E. HARTZLER Treasurer: W. EVAN CECIL

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina Telephone 2-4025

May 16,1961

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Even though you will need to leave Greensboro early on Saturday, May 27, I would like for you to meet with our group during its morning session. We will see that you get to the airport for your 1:20 plane.

We would count heavily on you for providing background information on desegregation prospects in Florida, Tennessee, Georgia and possibly other areas. Because of budget limitations we have decided not to invite anyone from Tennessee. Ruby Hurley will attend.

If you can come up Friday it will be helpful. Let me know when to meet you. Also, if you need any advance travel funds, let me know.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Bagwell

WB/h

May 17, 1961

Mr. Will Allred
Apt. 107 C Bernard Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Will:

Your I am afraid that Harold has already gone. I am not sending this letter on to him but will attempt to answer it in his place. If you need to check more of the details with him, I would suggest you contact him by mail or telephone at the address on the enclosed sheet. In answer to your questions:

1. We last assisted the Texas Commission or Texas Council as it finally became known, in 1958. The board of directors of the Texas Council did not submit a request for financial assistance in 1959. Their staff director had taken a full time teaching position at the University of Texas by that time. The Texas Council still continues as a volunteer group, but without a director. We still maintain a tenuous liaison with them. I suppose the specific reason the aid was discontinued was the lack of staff. However, the files during 1957-58 do reflect some concern and dissatisfaction here about the Texas Council and its director. You will be interested to know that we are now providing modest assistance to the Houston Council on Human Relations, a local group which has employed staff. This group has the approval of the officers of the Texas Council, several of whom serve on the board of directors.

2. The minutes of the executive committee July 16-17, 1957, show the following resolution. "it is the concensus of this group that the Louisiana Council is not functioning properly, no application was made for a grant, and the Southern Regional Council will give no further aid to the Louisiana Council as presently staffed beyond October, 1957." It should be noted that the Louisiana Council was placed on a provisional status earlier, I don't know the exact date of provisional status. The files indicate that Fred Routh did not consider the current role of the Louisiana Council to be satisfactory.

There also seems to have been some question concerning the competence and qualifications of the director.

3. You may have to check with Harold on this. I believe the CCD has de facto ceased to exist, although it has never said so. I believe there has been no activity as such by the CCD since their last joint meeting with Southern representatives in Washington in late 57 or Spring of 58. The MMC, as you know, continues to meet monthly, and Harold has attended once or twice a year when other business has taken him to New York. Harry Fleischman of the National Labor Service seems to coordinate this service.

4. This is one of those intangibles that you can't pin down. There was a massive assault on the Fund for the Republic by SRC which was eventually successful. Ashmore, as the Southern member of the Fund board and as a friend of SRC probably did carry the major role of interpretation with the Fund board. This is the best I can do through reminiscences of old times around here. This too you might want to check with Harold.

Sorry you decided not to go to Alabama, though I don't blame you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

May 11, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold,

I have a few questions that need answers!

(1) Can you recall the date of and the reasons for the termination of aid to the Texas Commission?

(2) Ditto for Louisiana? (Approximate date will do.)

(3) What has been the status of the Consultative Conference of Desegregation since it began in 1957? Has it stayed alive? Have you found much value in it other than your participation on the Mass Media Committee?

(4) I have a note from one of the discussion groups at an early CCD meeting which quotes Elmo Roper as stating to the effect that Harry Ashmore convinced the trustees of the Fund for the Republic that the Southern Regional Council was a worthy investment. It is probably true, isn't it?

(5) When do you leave the SRC?

Comment: If you are going o/a June 1, and don't have time to dictate answers to the above, how about calling me collect (Chapel Hill, 942-2631) and we'll talk them out.

Thanks in advance!

Sincerely yours,

Will

Will Allred, Jr.

Apt. 107 C Bernard St.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

May 17, 1961

Miss Marion Holbrook
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Miss Holbrook:

We no longer mimeograph "Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South." We were not successful in getting organizations to keep the lists up to date, and decided it would be better not to run it at all than to have so many inaccuracies. We do keep an office copy for our own use, and would be glad to help you with any particular addresses you need.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to the Field
Director

Chairman: BYRON A. HAWORTH Executive Secretary: WILTON E. HARTZLER Treasurer: W. EVAN CECIL

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina Telephone 2-4025

May 16, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a copy of your report "Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South." If there is any charge for the above item, you may bill our office.

Sincerely,

Marian Holbrook

Marian Holbrook

May 23, 1961

Mr. William Bagwell
American Friends Service Committee
1218 South Main Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

A.P.

Dear Bill:

I will be arriving via EAL flight 328 at 5:41 p. m. Friday. I would appreciate your meeting me, but can contact your office on arrival if you are otherwise involved.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/mm

June 8, 1961

Mr. William Bagwell
American Friends Service Committee
P. O. Box 1307
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

My expenses in connection with the recent school consultation are as follows:

Food	$2.00
Cab & limousine	6.50
Air fare	52.36
Total	60.86

Please make the check payable to SRC.

I regret that I was unable to remain for the entire consultation. I hope you will let me know any consensus that developed out of the meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. **High Point, N. C.**

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TELEPHONE 88 2-0109

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
Wilton E. Hartzler, *Executive Secretary*

June 14, 1961

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a check for $60.86 to cover cost of your expenses in attending our strategy conference on school desegregation.

Even though you were not able to remain for the entire meeting, it was good to have the benefit of your experience and knowledge of the South for even a short time.

No major decisions were made although a number of good recommendations came out of the discussion. One was that a concentrated effort should be made to bring about a united desegregation program in the 17 or so Western North Carolina counties having school problems similar to Yancey County. Most of the group seemed inclined to feel that tokenism is of sufficient importance that we should spend most of our time seeking ways to overcome it. We were encouraged to keep our program flexible enough so that we might be able to lend assistance in crises situations outside the state from time to time.

The meeting and its discussions should prove of considerable value to us as we make program plans for the coming year. Thank you for taking part in it.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Bagwell

WB/h
Enc.

AUG 14 1961

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Southeastern Regional Office
High Point, N. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

M E M O

TO: School Program Advisory Committee

FROM: William Bagwell and Charles Davis

SUBJECT: Proposed School Desegregation Program for 1961-62

As a result of a meeting with our School Program Advisory Committee and later with several key leaders from throughout the Southeast, we have formulated the following tentative school desegregation program for the 1961-62 school year.

1. Tokenism is a sufficient hindrance to school desegregation that we should continue to concentrate our activities in North Carolina for at least another year in special efforts aimed at encouraging some movement beyond tokenism.

2. This does not imply that we would not consider working in other areas of the South such as Atlanta, South Carolina, Chattanooga or possibly Florida when desegregation becomes critical and our services might be needed. It does mean that we would set a rather strict limit on amount of staff time we would give to work outside of North Carolina during the coming year, such time to amount to no more than three or four staff working months (based on total of 22 staff working months for the year.) Already we have tentatively agreed to give two or three weeks of staff time in late summer of this year to assisting OASIS in its community preparation activities in Atlanta (details are still unsettled.) Also, we propose to make an exploratory visit to several key South Carolina communities this summer or fall to learn of school desegregation possibilities and to determine whether or what the role for our staff might be there. It seems possible also that we might need to give some time to Prince Edward County, Virginia, depending on future developments.

3. In our North Carolina activities, we propose to try to develop two major programs. The first would involve trying to bring about desegregation of all public school facilities in all or most of the 17 counties which form the western portion of the state. This is a geographical area comprising about one-fourth of the state and involving a racial population varying from no Negroes in one county to about 15 to 20 percent Negroes in some counties. Between now and November, at least one third of staff time would be given to this project. In November, a major evaluation would be made as to progress of project and time to be spent on it after that.

   The other major program would involve selecting one city, probably in the eastern part of the state or in the Piedmont area and seeking to encourage a massive number of applications for desegregated schooling. This might be a community which has not begun desegregation or it might be one which now has tokenism but which appears to have good possibilities for further movement. Between now and November at least one-third of staff time would be given to this project. An evaluation of its progress would be made in November and its future would be decided then.

   Other activities which we would continue on a limited basis, if they seem necessary and important, would be to keep in touch for occasional counseling with other communities where we have worked. We would also be alert to crises situations such as those past ones in Yancey County, Dunn, Green County, etc. We would not plan to give major staff time to any such problems, however unless such seemed pertinent after keen and careful study and evaluation of the situation in the light of our program goals.

4. In seeking to bring about full desegregation in the western section of the state, we propose to try two main approaches. First, we would try to encourage concerted effort by voluntary desegregation of schools in that area by school officials. This would involve setting up a conference this fall or winter of school officials and/or the leaders from the 17 counties to discuss mutual problems relating to desegregation and how they might act in concert to change the situation.

   Second, we would encourage interest and action on the part of Negro citizens of those counties toward seeking desegregation through the Pearsall Plan. This would add impetus to action by school officials.

To carry out these activities, we propose the following tentative schedule of activities this summer and fall:

(a) during the summer, we will seek out Negro leaders in Western N. C. and visit Negro communities in that area to learn of local interest in desegregation and specific problems of Negroes in attaining schooling (geographical locations, inconveniences of travel, inadequacies of facilities, etc.) Names of key leaders will be sought from such sources as W. O, Morris of the N.C. Education Association (Negro), Kelly Alexander and Charles McLean of the State NAACP, and Ruben Dailey and W. E. Belton of Asheville.

(b) during the summer, we will try to meet and talk about values of desegregation with Negro students or adults from the Western counties who are attending church camps, youth conferences, etc.

(c) during the summer, we will seek information on "soft spots" and key school and other white leaders in the Western counties who might be sympathetic and helpful in setting up such a conference as mentioned above. Such information will be sought from Southern Regional Council officials, Ben Muse and J. J. Brewbaker, and reports (Menefee report of early 1950's), N. C. Human Relations Council, W. R. Grigg of N. C. Baptist Race Relations Program, former Greensboro School Superintendent Ben Smith.

(d) during the fall, we will visit as many such key persons, Negro and white, as possible and feasible in the western counties to discuss segregation problems and the need for desegregation.

(e) during the fall, we will decide whether desegregation conference of western leaders can be set up by local area persons or whether outside (state leaders) group is needed for this. Decisions will also be made as to whether conference should include only school officials and board members or whether it needs to include other area leaders. Talks with Marion Wright, J. J. Brewbaker and other resource persons should help in these decisions. Once these decisions are made, we will concentrate on setting up committee or finding persons to set up committee to sponsor such a conference.

   Needless to say, the shape and purpose of the conference will be determined by who sponsors it and who attends it. Our staff will need to deal with these problems specifically by the end of the summer.

(f) By November we will decide whether and when conference is likely to be held. If it is not developing well by then, we will discard the idea and concentrate on seeking Negro applicants in the western counties so that the issue of desegregation will be raised there definitely by next spring.

5. In seeking to encourage massive applications for school desegregation in a specific major community in the state, we propose to use the following procedures:

(a) during the summer, we will draw up a tentative list of communities which seem to have some potential for this effort. We will collect information on each community and evaluate it according to these criteria:

1) Whether geographical location of schools and Negro homes make desegregation pertinent.

2) Whether strong local Negro leadership and organization exists.

3) Whether white support for desegregation from leaders and/or groups is available locally.

4) Whether the community already has any racial desegregation and whether this came about peacefully.

5) Whether there is unrest or dissatisfaction among Negroes.

6) Whether local Negroes have economic security and whether there seems to be much possibility of economic reprisals against Negro pioneers.

7) Whether there is local leadership for school desegregation.

8) What population ratio of Negroes and whites is in community.

(b) by early fall we will select community which appears to be best suited for massive desegregation efforts on basis of above criteria and other observations and findings.

(c) during fall we will explore community extensively and intensively to confirm our decision and will begin efforts at setting up a local committee and drawing up program of activities for the school year.

(d) by November we will take a keen and objective look at the community, at our efforts, and at the then apparent possibilities for the success of such a major effort as we propose. If the prospects seem good or even favorable, we will proceed to concentrate activities there. If not, we will continue to keep in touch with the community but will turn to other places for a project for major activities.

All of these proposals will be subject to review and alteration in keeping with the flexibility which we hope to continue in our program. Suggestions will be appreciated and given careful consideration.

NC - MAW

August 30, 1961

Mr. Marion A. Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Marion:

We are returning your list of school officials, as you request. We are putting them on an appropriate mailing list for some of our materials.

I have suggested to Bill Engwell that Brewbaker would be of considerable service in this effort.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR:mm
Enclosure

BOND SEAL FOA

NC Gen

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

of the Congregational and Christian Churches, 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

5605 Oak Street,
Guilford College,
North Carolina,
August 30, 1961,

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have been asked to take over the work as Race Relations Consultant for N. Carolina and Virginia- formerly done by Dorothy Hampton. She suggested in a meeting yesterday, that I write you concerning The Southern Inter-Agency Conference; and also about the Consultive Conference on Desegregation, held in New York, I believe.

I would appreciate any information you could give me concerning these, and any other matters you think pertinent to my work. I would be interested in the latest on the extent of desegregation, the "hot spots," where work needs to be done now etc etc.

I learned to know Paul Rilling quite well when I was chairman of district II Alabama Council on Human Relations. He was with us on a number of occasions.

Thank you for any suggestions, information, advice, and help you may be able to give.

Sincerely,
Carl J. Landes
Carl J. Landes

P.S. Please check on my change of address. I think I sent it in. Old address Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama

N.C. Gen C?

August 30, 1961

Mr. William Bagwell
American Friends Service Committee
1518 S. Main Street
High Point, N. C.

Dear Bill:

Your 1961-62 school desegregation program seems to me to be practical and realistic. The two emphases hit directly on what seem to me the most important tasks.

As to how we could help, I feel strongly that Brewbaker could be of assistance and would be willing to visit with the school people in these communities. You would invite Brewbaker's help through Sam Mann. I assume you sent Sam a copy of your proposed program.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

A F O A M U D B C N D S

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. **High Point, N. C.**

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TELEPHONE 88 2-0109

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W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
Wilton E. Hartzler, *Executive Secretary*

August 15, 1961

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a copy of our proposed school desegregation program for 1961-62. Copies have been mailed to members of our School Advisory Committee and to some of the resource persons who attended the Greensboro strategy conference.

I would appreciate receiving any comments you might have regarding the program, its feasibility and its implementation. Especially, I would be interested in knowing if you see any particular phases of the program in which your office might be able to give assistance.

Do you have information or sources of information which might help us in evaluating various communities as to the possibilities or potentialities for school desegregation in them? I would like to see the Menefee (?) report on Western North Carolina if it is available. Would it be feasible to think of having Ben Muse or J. J. Brewbaker make a series of visits to school officials in the 17 Western North Carolina counties to encourage or at least search for response to the idea of coordinated desegregation action by these counties?

Any suggestions you have will be helpful.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Bagwell

N C
Gen

November 6, 1961

The Rev. Richard H. Ottaway, Curate
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Greenville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Ottaway:

One of the major aims of the Southern Regional Council is the stimulation of interracial communications in communities across the South. Toward this end, we cooperate closely with state interracial councils on human relations in 18 states and local councils on human relations under various names in over 60 local communities. Most of these groups, however, are composed of white and Negro citizens sharing a common commitment to the goal of equality. Most of them are membership groups which attempt to carry on some educational activities in their communities and to provide a channel for consultation across racial lines on the problems of eliminating discrimination.

Actually, we find that it is quite difficult in most parts of the South these days to organize a group for the sole purpose of communication, as you suggest. Increasingly, the younger Negro leadership tends to take the position that they "don't have time" for such meetings and that the time has come to move beyond mere "tea party communication." In many communities any sort of effective communication effort is not possible without the involvement of these younger leaders. This is not to suggest that such a group would not be valuable in Greenville, but simply to note some of the difficulties that have arisen in other places. Such matters, however, vary considerably from community to community. I believe that groups similar to the one you contemplate do exist in a number of communities in the South. In Auburn, Alabama, there is a study and discussion group which has been quietly functioning for two or three years. This group was organized by a small number of individuals who simply invited various of their friends to participate. The group is limited to 15 or so members of each race and carries on a systematic program of study and fact-finding in the field of race relations, followed up by discussion. The group functions without publicity or general public knowledge, so much so, in fact, that you need to be careful how widely you share even this information.

Up your way there is an interracial group in Laurinburg, N.C.,

which was brought together under the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of a limited number of civic leaders of both races. This group operates quite openly and has been involved in problem solving activities. For more information concerning this effort you might contact the Rev. Henry Rumsk, First Methodist Church, Church and Main Streets, Lawrinburg, N.C.. There is a group in Roanoke, Virginia, which grew out of the Council of Social Agencies and consisted originally of representatives of various civic and welfare groups in the community. A number of interested individuals have since been permitted to join the group. This is a somewhat larger group with a total membership of around 75. It holds meetings every month or two, at which time a program is presented, either a speech or a report on some situation in the community. The existence of this group is generally known in the community but it operates without publicity from the newspapers. In Williamsburg, Va., a communications group has existed for three years. This group was organized by concerned citizens including a number of ministers of both races. It is open to all interested citizens. Its major activity is again a series of meetings through the year. In Williamsburg, however, the meetings are open to the public and open to the press. The programs usually consist of speakers, panel discussions, etc.. From 40-100 persons attend meetings of the group.

There is a similar communications group in Prince William County, Virginia. I do not have much information about the history of this particular group. During the last year, responding to the need for more communication in the wake of sit-in demonstrations, a community discussion group was organized in Jackson, Tennessee. It came into being by the simple process of asking the members of the organizing committee to each bring five people to the next meeting, etc.. Although there was no public announcement concerning the group and no public solicitation of membership, over one hundred persons did become involved in the activities of the group, which split up into 4-5 study committees which met throughout the year in various areas of the city. This was apparently a very successful effort and I have heard glowing reports on it from several sources. For further information on Jackson you could contact Mr. Henry Forgy, 1010 Prospect, Jackson, Tennessee. Many of the members of this group have now organized a Jackson Council on Human Relations.

Last year a discussion group was organized in Montgomery, Alabama, consisting of some 20 or so business and civic leaders of both races. Members were chosen by individual invitation and their discussions were completely confidential. Every effort was made to keep quiet the very fact of the existence of the group. The more militant Negro leadership related to the Montgomery Improvement Association was not involved. The group itself has apparently become a casualty of the increased tensions growing out of the disturbances connected with the Freedom Rides in Montgomery. The participants were apparently brought together on the initiative of several white business and civic leaders in the community.

In Memphis, Tennessee, there has existed for some years a community relations group consisting of some 25 or more prominent individuals, white and Negro. The existence of this group is well known and it occasionally makes public reports concerning community problems. The group meets irregularly and considers itself a liaison and trouble-shooting committee, primarily. It includes some of the most prominent leaders of both races.

I do not know the history of the organization of this committee.

I would say that the major difficulties or pitfalls in relation to the kind of group you propose would be as follows:

(1) The lack of interest that may be shown by the younger Negro leaders, as noted above.

(2) The danger of involving Negroes representative only of one school of thought in the Negro community and not necessarily reflecting real Negro leadership.

(3) The difficulty of maintaining interest in a communications group once the novelty has worn off.

(4) The danger of making the group too large for candid, informal discussions and person to person communication.

(5) The danger that some elements in the community will criticize the group or object to its organization, thus rendering it controversial and frightening away some who would profit from involvement in the group.

It would seem to me that the most effective way to move would be fairly quietly, without informing the press and exercising the right of any organization to hold its discussions in private. I believe that care should be exercised in choosing organizations to be represented, to include a fairly equal number of Negro and white groups, even though there may not be as many such prominent organizations in the Negro community. The group should probably not be larger than 35 at the most. Most important, perhaps, the group would need to develop a definite agenda so that a program would be planned in connection with each meeting. Some such groups feel that all that is needed is to come together and exchange ideas, but they soon find that such discussion becomes sterile unless there is some specific concern about which they are communicating or studying.

We do not have available statements of purpose and achievement of this particular type of council, as they generally operate without such formal statements or reports. I am enclosing a few materials that may prove interesting. I would suggest that you consult Mr. Harry Jones, North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 121 E. Third Street, Room 209, Charlotte, for further suggestions and advice.

I hope you will keep us informed of your progress and let us know if we can be of further service.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billing
Director of Field Activities

cc: Harry Jones
Enclosures

st. paul's episcopal church

greenville, north carolina

THE REV. JOHN W. DRAKE, JR., RECTOR

THE REV. RICHARD N. OTTAWAY, CURATE
EPISCOPAL COLLEGE CHAPLAIN

12 OCTOBER 1961

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR SIR:

ON BEHALF OF THE GREENVILLE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION, I AM EAGER TO SECURE INFORMATION ON POSSIBLE PLANS TO BEGIN BI-RACIAL DISCUSSION GROUP. THE SOCIAL ACTION COMMITTEE, COMPOSED OF THREE LOCAL WHITE MINISTERS, HAS PROPOSED TO THE ASSOCIATION THAT THEY SPONSOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH A GROUP. THE ASSOCIATION HAS APPROVED THE IDEA AND HAS INSTRUCTED US TO CARRY OUT THE PROPOSAL.

OUR AIM IS SET UP A COUNCIL (ALL TERMS AND NAMES ARE TEMPORARY AND LACK STUDY AND CERTIFICATION) OF BOTH WHITE AND NEGRO CITIZENS OF GREENVILLE. THESE CITIZENS WILL COME AS REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE LOCAL CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS. THEY WILL HAVE NO JOB OTHER THAN UNDERSTANDING THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND THEIR POSITION. EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO PREVENT THIS COUNCIL FROM DEVELOPING INTO A PRESSURE GROUP TO ANY PERSON OR POLITICAL STRUCTURE.

THE BI-RACIAL TENSIONS HAVE BEEN VERY QUIET IN GREENVILLE. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL IS NOT STIMULATED BY ANY EMERGENCY IN THE COMMUNITY. WE ARE MOVED TO FORM SUCH A COUNCIL BY THE LACK OF COMMUNICATION WITHIN A COMMUNITY NEARLY EQUALLY DIVIDED BY COLOR. MOST PEOPLE ARE RESIGNED TO THE INEVITABILITY OF INTEGRATION AT SOME POINT IN THE FUTURE. WE HOPE TO PROVIDE A MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION TO AVOID ANY TRAGIC ACTS AND MOVES.

WITH THIS BACKGROUND IN MIND, MAY I ASK OF YOUR SERVICES? YOUR RECOMMENDATION COMES FROM A PAPER ON THE BACKGROUND OF THE "SIT-IN" MOVEMENT FROM THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, THE DIVISION OF RACIAL MINORITIES, THE DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP. WE, THE SOCIAL ACTION COMMITTEE, WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO RECEIVE:

1. HISTORIES OF THE FORMATIONS OF SUCH COUNCILS IN OTHER TOWNS.
2. FORMATS OF THE MEETINGS OF SUCH COUNCILS IN OTHER TOWNS.
3. CITIZEN COMPOSITION OF OTHER COUNCILS (METHOD OF INVITIATION, CRITERIA OF SELECTIONS, DURATION OF MEMBERSHIP, ETC.)

4. STATEMENTS OF PURPOSE AND ACHIEVEMENT OF OTHER COUNCILS.
5. WHATEVER MATERIAL AND INFORMATION YOU HAVE AVAILABLE WHICH YOU NORMALLY SEND TO NOVICE GROUPS. WE ANTICIPATE YOU KNOWING MORE WHAT WE NEED THAN WE DO.

EXTREME EFFORT IS BEING EXERTED TO BRING THIS USEFUL INSTRUMENT INTO BEING IN OUR COMMUNITY. I AM SURE THAT THERE ARE HAZARDS WHICH COULD GENERATE A TIDE OF RESENTMENT TO THE WHOLE PROJECT. BEING WARNED OF SUCH HAZARDS IS ANOTHER NEED THAT WE FEEL VERY STRONGLY. WE WOULD LIKE TO INSURE OURSELVES AGAINST INADVERTENT TRIGGERING OF HOSTILE REACTIONS.

WE WILL BE MOST APPRECIATIVE FOR ANY HELP THAT YOU MIGHT BE ABLE TO RENDER TO OUR ENTERPRISE HERE. THANKING YOU FOR YOUR WORK, I AM

SINCERELY YOURS,

Richard N. Ottaway

THE REV. RICHARD N. OTTAWAY
EPISCOPAL COLLEGE CHAPLAIN

CHAIRMAN, SOCIAL ACTION COMMITTEE
GREENVILLE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

RNO:LS

NC-
Gen

February 14, 1962

Miss Rosella Hill
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Rosella:

Dr. Robert Coles, a psychiatrist who has been working out of our office for a year studying the effects of desegregation on the children involved, has indicated an interest in going to Burnsville and spending several days talking with the Negro students and perhaps some of the white students there. Bob has been doing this kind of work in Atlanta and New Orleans, and we are impressed with his skills and discretion. We are hopeful that some useful conclusions will emerge from his studies.

He has indicated that he would like to come to Burnsville for three or four days between the dates of March 14 and 17. Would you let me know if you think it would be possible for him to go to Burnsville at that time, and whether you or someone you would designate would be available to help him make the contacts he would need in the Negro community.

I know that this could be a considerable imposition on your time, but I believe you would enjoy meeting Bob and that his work is definitely constructive and worthwhile.

How are things otherwise?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Services

PMR/mr

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

NC GEN

Linville Falls, N. C.
February 28, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I find I can make the engagements about which you phoned me yesterday; that is, Gainesville, Fla. on April 8th and West Palm Beach, Fla. on April 10th. I prefer the 10th to the 9th for West Palm Beach and believe you gave me the option.

Please write me a little more in detail about the kind of meetings, audiences, occasions, etc. Thanks.

I understand that my modest expenses will be taken care of out of your budget.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. W.

M. A. Wright

MAW:mg

NC
Gen

March 1, 1962

Miss Rosella Hill
Allen High School
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Miss Hill:

Thank you for your prompt answer concerning Dr. Coles's trip to Burnsville and your offer of cooperation to him. I believe he has already written you further concerning details of his trip.

He is also interested in talking with some of the white students in the situation. I'm afraid my contacts with white people in Burnsville are nil. The best suggestion I could give him was that you might give him names of white persons in Asheville and Burnsville who could help him with such contacts.

I think you will enjoy talking with Dr. Coles. If his needs are a heavy drain on your time, why not exploit him as a speaker with some of your high school classes?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Bob Coles has seen a copy of this.

ALLEN HIGH SCHOOL
331 COLLEGE STREET
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

MISS RUTH WALTHER
SUPERINTENDENT

MISS JULIA TITUS
PRINCIPAL

UNDER AUSPICES
WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION
OF THE
METHODIST CHURCH

February 20, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Director
Field Service
Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsythe St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

It was good to hear from you again. We had not received any correspondence from you since the Burnsville project.

We are pleased to report that as far as the high school students are concerned, this project has been settled financially; a fact of which we are extremely glad. We wish to express again our appreciation to you and the Southern Regional Council for your aid in helping us with the financial end of the project.

In regards to the possibility of Dr. Robert Coles's interviewing the students from Burnsville, we are glad to co-operate. There are approximately 7 or 8 students going to the two high schools in Yancey County. One boy who is now living in Burnsville graduated last June and one of the boys became the football hero of the school in which he was enrolled has dropped out. This perhaps was a result of the move of his parents made from Burnsville to Asheville.

At Mars Hill College a Negro girl is enrolled for the first time. In Asheville there are three Negro children enrolled in white schools. You may be interested in speaking with these children and their parents. They are in grades 1 and 3 and are the first to be enrolled in white schools in this city. This is a very small number and we are not pleased.

The dates of March 14 and 17 seem to be convenient. I will speak to the Jackson and Griffith families and ask them to make arrangements for the meeting with the children concerned.

We look forward to your reply concerning the visit of Dr. Coles.

Very truly yours,

Rosella

Rosella Hill

RH/smn

N C - Gen

March 8, 1962

Mr. McNeill Smith, Chairman
North Carolina Advisory Committee
to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
700 Jefferson Standard Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Smith:

We have been asked by the Arkansas Council on Human Relations to provide material showing how the North Carolina Advisory Committee has operated. ACHR plans to submit the data to the Arkansas Advisory Committee, as an example of the type of constructive fact-finding which could be undertaken in that state. While we have copies of your mimeographed reports on file here in our research library, duplication of all the material would be a very time-consuming task. Do you have on hand copies of your various mimeographed reports ("Equal Protection of the Law in Employment in North Carolina," "Equal Protection of the Law in Employment in North Carolina," etc.) in sufficient quantity to send us one copy of each report? If so, please direct them to me; we will forward them on to the Arkansas Council.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

NC - Gen

VIA AIR MAIL

March 14, 1962

Mr. Edward Opton, Jr.
President
N. C. Conference of Youth and
College Chapters, NAACP
Psychology Laboratory
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Opton:

Please accept my apology for the delay in acknowledging your inquiry of February 12.

We regret that we do not have a representative available to attend your conference of March 17.

Best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:nm

COPY

NC - Gen

March 20, 1962

Miss Rosella Hill
Allen High School
331 College Street
Asheville, N.C.

Dear Rosella:

I hope that you and Dr. Coles got together all right. I am enclosing some information which I hope will be helpful in connection with your meeting March 27. Call me if you need any more specific information.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

FR:mm

ALLEN HIGH SCHOOL
331 COLLEGE STREET
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Bob Coles here is a copy of this

MISS RUTH WALTHER
SUPERINTENDENT

MISS JULIA TITUS
PRINCIPAL

UNDER AUSPICES
WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION
OF THE
METHODIST CHURCH

March 8, 1962

Dear Paul:

We are in the receipt of your letter of March 1, and of the letter of Dr. Coles of February 28.

We need clarification on several points: will Dr. Coles travel by automobile, and does he plan to go directly to Burnsville? I have the impression that he thinks that I live in Burnsville. In his letter he stated that he would arrive in Burnsville on Thursday, March 15, and that he wished me to arrange the interviews for him. Please check on this for me. If he prefers to go directly to Burnsville, he should get in touch with Mrs. Selia Griffith. She is at work until approximately 2:00 P. M. As everyone knows everyone else in Burnsville, he need only to ask directions to her home.

Both Mrs. Griffith and Mr. Ted Jackson are receptive to the idea of Dr. Coles visit and feel that the white persons will be very co-operative.

I assume that Dr. Coles will reside in burnsville. There is the Nu-Ray Inn, which I understand is very nice. He may be able to stay with one of the families. Then, too, there is a Dr. Ohle, the director of a health center at Celo, a community a few miles west of Burnsville. Dr. and Mrs. Ohle were extremely interested in the court case. In fact, they attempted to bring suit against the School Board for building the elementary school. If you desire, I will write Dr. Ohle concerning Dr. Coles visit.

PR

We are involved in working out suggestions for an effective program of school desegregation to present to the Asheville Board of Education. If you have information about the Atlanta Plan or about other plans, please make it available to us. We have had one meeting with the Board and are scheduled to have another on March 27.

Write me immediately if there are further explanations or questions.

Yours truly,

Rosella

Rosella

NC
Gen

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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700 Jefferson Standard Bldg.
Greensboro, N. C.

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Winston-Salem, N. C.

MARION A. WRIGHT
Linville Falls, N. C.

March 21, 1962

Miss Marge Anderson,
Administrative Secretary,
Field Services,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth St., N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Anderson:

In reply to your letter of March 8, 1962, enclosed are the following reports of the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights:

Equal Protection of the Laws in Employment by Federal Contractors, dated 9/23/61; Equal Protection of the Law in Employment in North Carolina, Part II of Operation of the North Carolina Employment Security Commission; Participation of Negroes in the Instrumentalities of Justice in N. C., dated 9/10/61; Equal Protection of the Law in Employment by State Government, dated September, 1961; Equal Protection of the Law in Education in N. C., Part III, The Uneducated, dated April 9, 1961; and Statutes and Ordinances Requiring Segregation By Race, dated March 9, 1962. As you no doubt already know, copy of the "Statutes and Ordinances Report Requiring Segregation By Race" has already been sent to Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar - there in your office.

This Committee has made quite a few other reports, but unfortunately our supply of these has been exhausted.

Miss Marge Anderson,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Ga.
March 21, 1962

It is our hope that the enclosed reports will be of great help to the Arkansas Council.

Very truly yours,

Margaret M. Chambers

(Mrs.) Margaret M. Chambers,
Secretary to McNeill Smith

P. S. Mr. Smith is in Europe at the present time. Your letter will be called to his attention when he returns to Greensboro on March 27 or 28.

NC - Gen

March 27, 1962

Miss Rosella Hill
Allen High School
331 College Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Miss Hill;

Our supply of "Action Patterns in School Desegregation" has been exhausted; however, it is our understanding that the publishing organization still has a large supply on hand. We have written today, Air Mail, for more of the booklets and we will send you the ten copies you requested as quickly as possible.

We hope they will be of help to you.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

NC
Gen

March 27, 1962

Mrs. Margaret M. Chambers
Secretary to McNeill Smith
700 Jefferson Standard Building
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Mrs. Chambers:

We are grateful for the materials you sent us for use by the Arkansas Council. I am sure they will be of great help in that state.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

July 13, 1962

Mr. William Bagwell
School Program Director
American Friends Service Committee
P. O. Box 1307
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Bagwell:

Thank you very much for the material forwarded to Paul Rilling in your letter of July 10. It is presently being circulated to various members of our staff, and it will be called to Paul's attention immediately upon his return from vacation in mid-August.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

CLAUDE C. SHOTTS
Regional Chairman
JAMES MATTOCKS
Treasurer
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary

Copy circulated to LWD, Research files

July 10, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In connection with a study of educational facilities which we have been making in 22 Western North Carolina counties, we have gathered information which we think will be pertinent and disturbing to you in this day when education is so vital to each of us and to our nation's welfare.

This material is being sent to community and state leaders for their serious consideration and possible action.

Sincerely yours,

William Bagwell

William Bagwell
School Program Director

Enclosures

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
HAROLD EVANS, *Chairman* • HENRY J. CADBURY, *Honorary Chairman* • CLARENCE E. PICKETT, *Executive Secretary Emeritus* • COLIN W. BELL, *Executive Secretary*

CONFIDENTIAL

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

The Lack of Educational facilities in
Western North Carolina for Negroes

In Allegheny County, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Western North Carolina, 13 Negro high school students ride more than 100 miles daily to attend school in another county. Allegheny has two high schools for white students but none for its few Negro students.

In Avery County, in the same area, there is a high school for Negro students but it has only one teacher and six students. This is the total number of Negro high school students in the County. Avery has three white high schools, the smallest having eight teachers.

These two situations are typical of the problems of Negro education to be found in the 22 Western North Carolina counties, beginning with Rutherford, Burke, Caldwell, Watauga, Ashe and Allegheny on the East and including all counties West of these. In that area, which includes 32 county and city school systems, the population is nearly 600,000(U.S. Census—1960). Of these, only 6% or 1 in every 17 persons is Negro. All others, except 3300 Indians, are white persons. In one county(Graham) there are no Negroes. In 18 counties the Negro population is 5% or less, several counties having only 1% to 2% Negroes. Only three counties have as much as 10% Negro population (Buncombe - 11%; Polk - 12.5%; Rutherford - 12%).

There are two counties (Clay and Mitchell) within which there are no schools at all for Negroes although both have a few Negro students. There are three other counties within which there are no Negro high schools (Madison, Swain, Transylvania). Altogether, of the 32 county and city school systems in the Western counties, 16 have no Negro high schools although all have Negro students of high school age living within their boundaries. All of the 32 school systems have high schools for white students.

Four of the school systems (Clay County, Henderson County, McDowell County, Mitchell County) have no elementary schools for Negroes although each have Negro elementary students living within them.

Altogether, about 1000 Negro students(250 elementary, 750 high school) in Western North Carolina are required to attend schools outside the school systems within which they live. About 150 Negro students are required to attend schools outside the counties within which they live, most having to travel daily from 40 to 105 miles by bus over mountainous roads.

In those counties and school systems having Negro schools there are five Negro high schools having only one teacher each and 6 to 16 students each(Ashe County, Avery County, Macon County, Murphy ~~County~~, Watauga County). One Negro high school (Tryon) has two teachers and 37 students. All of these school systems have white high schools, all but one of the white schools having at least five teachers each(Nantahala in Macon County has only three teachers).

In Western North Carolina there are 92 high schools for white students only, 14 for Negro students only and two in Yancey County which have been desegregated since 1960. There are white high schools in each of the 32 school systems in the area.

Of the 94 white and desegregated high schools

3 have 3 teachers each

4 have 4 teachers each

87 have 5 or more teachers and 150 or more students each

Of the 14 Negro high schools

5 have 1 teacher each and 6 to 16 students each
1 has 2 teachers and 37 students
2 have 3 teachers each and 57 to 66 students
1 has 4 teachers and 89 students
5 have 8 or more teachers and 180 or more students

In the Western counties there are 247 white elementary schools and 33 Negro elementary schools. There are white elementary schools in each of the 32 school systems. There are Negro elementary schools in only 27 of the school systems. The five school systems having no Negro elementary schools are Cherokee County, Clay County, Henderson County, McDowell County, Mitchell County.

In larger communities such as Asheville, Morganton, Lenoir, Marion and Hendersonville, the school facilities for whites and Negroes are fairly comparable. Each of these cities, however, are required to provide Negro education for a whole county or sometimes two or three counties and in all cases for more than one school system. Hendersonville provides Negro schooling for its own community, for all of Henderson County, for Transylvania County and for part of Polk County. Asheville provides Negro schools for Asheville, for Buncombe County and for Madison County. Jackson County's small Negro school provides schooling for all of that County, Swain County, part of Macon County and part of Cherokee County.

For the 22 Western North Carolina counties and for most of the 32 school systems in this area, the continued operation of such unequal and inadequate schools for Negroes poses a number of serious questions and implications.

1. It promotes inferior education for all children in the area, particularly Negro children.

2. It creates a situation difficult to justify morally.

3. It encourages lawsuits difficult and expensive to defend.

4. It costs thousands of extra dollars each year. (one study estimates that $100,000 a year could be saved by Western North Carolina counties if this problem were removed)

5. It causes misunderstanding, bitterness and tension between citizens of different racial groups.

6. It hampers the development of your county and area economically, morally, intellectually, and spiritually.

7. It gives the enemies of our nation excellent propaganda material.

The solution to these serious but not insurmountable problems seems to be in providing the best possible education for all the children of the area. This becomes increasingly vital in our present day world where education is so closely linked to our personal lives as well as to the life of our nation and our world.

How can a fair and practical solution to these problems be achieved?

Negro and White Schools
in Western North Carolina
Compared as to Number of Schools or Lack of Schools

Name of School System	County Where Located	White Schools Elem.	White Schools High	Negro Schools Elem.	Negro Schools High	Negro Students Traveling to Other Counties or School Systems for Schooling
Allegheny	Allegheny	4	2	1	0	13
Andrews	Cherokee*	2	1	1	0	5**
Ashe	Ashe	11	5	1	1	---
Asheville	Buncombe	9	3	4	1	---
Avery	Avery	7	3	1	1	---
Buncombe	Buncombe*	26	8	2	0	190**
Burke	Burke*	14	6	3	0	60**
Caldwell	Caldwell*	16	7	1	0	80**
Canton	Haywood	6	1	1	1	---
Cherokee	Cherokee*	7	1	0	0	10**
Clay	Clay	4	1	0	0	10**
Glen Alpine	Burke*	1	1	1	0	30**
Graham***	Graham	3	3	--	--	---
Haywood	Haywood*	15	5	1	0	25**
Henderson	Henderson*	10	3	0	0	179
Hendersonville	Henderson	3	1	1	1	---
Jackson	Jackson	10	3	1	1	---
Lenoir	Caldwell	3	1	2	1	---
Macon	Macon	10	3	1	1	---
Madison	Madison	8	6	1	0	18
McDowell	McDowell*	7	5	0	0	165**
Marion	McDowell	6	1	1	1	---
Mitchell	Mitchell	9	3	0	0	14
Morganton	Burke	4	1	1	1	---
Murphy	Cherokee	1	1	1	1	---
Polk	Polk*	5	2	1	0	100*
Rutherford	Rutherford	20	6	3	1	---
Swain	Swain	4	1	1	0	6
Transylvania	Transylvania	6	3	1	0	74
Tryon	Polk	1	1	1	1	---
Watauga	Watauga	8	4	1	1	---
Yancey****	Yancey	7	2	1	0	---

*Indicates that there is a Negro elementary or high school somewhere in county but not in county school system or city school system referred to on this chart

**Approximate figure

***Graham County has no Negro population.

****Yancey County's two high schools have been desegregated since 1960.

Elementary Schools in Western North Carolina Having 2 or Less Teachers

Name of School System	County in Which Located	Name of School	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers 1	Number of Teachers 2	Race of Pupils white	Race of Pupils Negro
Allegheny	Allegheny	Cherry Lane	55		X		X
Ashe	Ashe	Bristol Central	46		X		X
Avery	Avery	Toe River	14	X			X
Buncombe	Buncombe	Anderson	11	X		X	
Buncombe	Buncombe	Eliada	83		X	X	
Buncombe	Buncombe	Western N. C. Sanitarium	10	X		X	
Burke	Burke	East Drexel	59		X		X
Andrews	Cherokee	Andrews	16	X			X
Murphy	Cherokee	Texana	67		X		X
Haywood	Haywood	Mt Sterling	20	X		X	
Haywood	Haywood	Pidgeon St.	64		X		X
Jackson	Jackson	Jackson	57		X		X
Macon	Macon	Chapel	54		X		X
Madison	Madison	Mars Hill	19	X			X
Mitchell	Mitchell	Poplar	72		X	X	
Swain	Swain	Bryson City	26	X			X
Watauga	Watauga	Watauga Consolidated	51		X		X
Yancey	Yancey	Oakcrest	18	X			X

High Schools in Western North Carolina Having 2 or Less Teachers

Name of School System	County in Which Located	Name of School	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers 1	Number of Teachers 2	Race of Pupils white	Race of Pupils Negro
Ashe	Ashe	Bristol Central	11	X			X
Avery	Avery	Toe River	6	X			X
Murphy	Cherokee	Texana	10	X			X
Macon	Macon	Chapel	17	X			X
Polk	Polk	Edmond Emburry	31		X		X
Watauga	Watauga	Watauga Consolidated	11	X			X

August 21, 1962

Mr. Asa Spaulding
President
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company
Box 201
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Spaulding:

I was extremely pleased to note the article on the Penn Community Center and its recent Centennial celebration in a recent issue of the Whetstone. As a member of the program advisory committee of the Penn Center, I would like to express my appreciation for this excellent article, which will go far to interpret the work of an agency which has made a real contribution to progress in the South. I only wish that more business concerns were motivated by a similar spirit of civic recognition.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
cc: Mr. Courtney Siceloff

August 27, 1962

Mr. William Bagwell
School Program Director
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

Your recent study on the lack of educational facilities in Western North Carolina is an excellent one. It seems to us that this information should have publicity and wide circulation. It is apparently being sent to community leaders and otherwise not released. Could you not consider a public release in the near future or feeding it to some strategic reporters?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

November 29, 1962

The Rev. Charles Jones
Community Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

Len Dunbar has asked that I send you the enclosed list of Executive Directors and Presidents of the Councils on Human Relations, as well as a list of intergroup agency persons which is coming to you under separate cover. The latter is a tape run from our mailing list addressograph stencils; Les has checked the names of those persons he would most recommend to you.

You probably have a copy of the listing of Directors and Presidents which is enclosed; however, there are some recent changes and we would suggest that you check this list against yours to see if there might not be corrections or additions.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

ENC.

NC Gen

December 11, 1967

Dear Raymond M. Wheeler
Chairman Medical Clinic
1500 Wisconsin Avenue
Charleston 7, W. Va.

Dear Raymond,

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in [illegible] I shall look forward to [illegible] on the [illegible].

Best to Judge and to you for the season.

Sincerely,

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

CHARLOTTE MEDICAL CLINIC
1900 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
CHARLOTTE 7, N. C.

INTERNAL MEDICINE
DAVID S. CITRON, M.D.
LOGAN O. JONES, M.D.
MARVIN M. McCALL, M.D.
CLINTON H. McKAY, M.D.
THOMAS H. McMILLAN, JR., M.D.
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, M.D.

December 11, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I was surprised and delighted to learn that you are succeeding Paul Rilling as Field Director.

It was a marvelous choice, although I cannot imagine how Les plans to operate the place without you.

Julie and I have commented several times since our return from Atlanta that you had done a marvelous job in planning and carrying off the annual meeting. Your new job will be rougher, but perhaps even more gratifying.

Please plan to stay with us whenever travel through Charlotte on your tours of duty.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond

Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D.

RMW/alv

must mention LWD

FELLOWSHIP OF SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN
P. O. Box 2
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

December 3, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Southern Regional Council
6 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a sheet describing a consultation the Southern Regional Council and the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen are having in Nashville December 27-29th.

Good work by people with a variety of approaches, -- legal, moral, persuasive, economic boycott etc. is increasing the amount of desegregation in the South. Tha desegregation does not mean integration we all know, but it is dramatically shown by events at the University of Mississippi. You will note this consultation will begin with the recognition that integration (not simply desegregation) is the desirable and necessary goal of our society.

We are limiting attendance in order to keep it a working consultation rather than an "inspirational" conference. Protestant, Jewish and Catholic clergymen, business and professional leaders, educational leaders, and elected representatives to school and city boards are being invited. In addition we are inviting some professionally skilled persons working for agencies trying to bring about integration in the South. It is in this capacity we would like you to attend.

In addition to your attendance you may wish to bring with you one or two persons on your staff and/or a lay person with whom you work closely. While we are running on a tight budget (who isn't) we are able to pay for the room and meals for any persons whom you may wish to have attend the consultation. ? ??

Since we are limiting attendance you will understand how much it would help us if you use the enclosed card (or cards) to indicate if members of your staff or others will want to attend. As prompt a reply as possible will enable us to write others about this if you are not able to come.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles

Charles M. Jones
For the Planning Committee

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

NC Gen

Southern R[redacted] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[redacted]GEORGIA
[redacted]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MM
Please do

Linville Falls, N. C.
December 19, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Will you please send to Paul Williams the Who's Who that you have on me. You need not send him a picture. He knows how I look and that I cannot do anything about it.

Also please send me 100 SRC envelopes.

Done 12/21

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAW:mg
cc: Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Rd.
Richmond 27, Virginia

PA

Livingstone College

Salisbury, N. C.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES

December 21st 1962

To The President and the Executive Board
he North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Secretaries Office 121E ast 3rd Street
Charlotte N.C.

Sirs and Madam,

I have been a member of this Council ever since coming to the South in September 1958. That fall and winter I attended, if not all almost all of the regular monthly meetings held in the Charlotte Public Library also a Workshop held at Johnson C Smith. This was jointly with several other organizations. In September 1959 I came to be Director of the Office of Special Services at Livingstone College and am using its paper for your concerns are our concerns here since I was brought here to try to help "raise sights" meaning plan for students to know more of and to be introduced to both temporarily through visits and more permanently through work to integrated supervised, decision-making work experiences.

the work of the Council is therefore, not merely a side line and hobby with me but is also a very important part of the effort and all it is able to do concerns this "raising of sights".

At the Annual meeting held recently at Chapel Hill, the speaker the Rev, Charles Jones, spoke just what I would have been happy had I had the ability to speak as he did for he voiced many of my deepest disappointments and fail--ure to understand not only this council's apparent impotence but that of so many church people college people and I believe he HIT the nail on the head when he gave as ONE way to strengthen the forces working for INTEGRATION*the putting together of the parts into a harmonious whole* is for said forces indivdually and collectively to DO then discuss. It is not s if there hasn't been many thousands of pages of discussion of "problems" of "ways" if these were noted in a secretaries note book, for I have heard at the various meetings of this council alone many thousdands, let alone all the other discussions so "to do" would not mean that without consideration, if that was given at the discussions is action, individual and collective being taken.

I know you may wish to correct me and point me to ACTIONS. Please do not trouble there are SO many NON-actions I will cite some.

Charlotte still has NO place where with Livingstone students I can go and with pleasure entertain them to a meal either after Dept store hours or on Sunday .What is open also is open largely because of Johnson C Smith students and some while students and a few adults who may have been members of this council

he Charlotte Y.M.C.A.is SEGREGATED

he CHARLOTTE Y.W.C.A. is planning a 2million dollar building and of this money they will deduct 250.000dollars to "renovate or to get a new building for the Phyllis Wheatley negro Y.W.C.A." It lies in a future phase of urban development" and this brings us to a DISCUSSION. no TWO at the Charlotte meetings on Urban Development At these we weretold that the tearing down of slum houses where negro negores lived would be followed by a NEGRO redevelopment scheme. Some spoke of this pro position

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

proposition as one calling for ACTION on the part of the council and its members and that others who were "integrationists" should be contacted and work to change the plan which then were only in process ,gone at with vigor. hat is the last I have heard Of course there have been few chances to hear but from what I read either the vigorous action ended in failure or was not taken.

Churches. At the Johnson C Smith Workshop so many sob storie of how this and that was impossible in lLOCAL situations It was alright for the powers that be and the representatives assembled at Stated Regional or ational meetings to legislate for local churches but "as for our church we cannot go forward an d invite negroes in. There were of course negroes present at these discussions .they put inthar two cents worth and they too are divided into "the cannots "or" don't want tos" and the ones who "If it cannot be done won't admit it till they have tried and tried VERY hard. Same with the whites

Many many things much more difficult than many spoken of are being accomplished and often by INDIVIDUALS as well as by individulas grouped together temporatily or more permanently into organizations.

M meantime the HURTS go on HOW long? HOW long?

I got a notice to-day asking for lists of namesof those who might join the council.DO you know that many students do not write an application for a job because they do not have a STAMP and to joing this organization it costs 8.00 dollars a year. and the dinner was 3.00. I wonder if like many churches we are just one more MIDDLE-CLASS or UPPER-MIDDLE CLASS organization and lack some of the reality those higher up the scale and many much lower in the economic scale could give to us? Anyway I am indeed a very bewildered memebr when such things as the 2Ys stand staring us in the face and several redevelopment things etc etc and we find it apparently SO hard to act. here Charles Jones DID give us a message which I trust will be put into action this year just started.

I hope to learn what is going to be done and what each of us is invited to do. RE Y.W.I am writing to the President as the National Board and am asking for an interview so that IF what is in the paper is incorrect I may be corrected and I may ask that it be corrected in the press by a CLEAR statement from the President and Executive in Charlotte so that not only we, the public may know, but that they the Executive MAY know .

I am, Sirs and Madam,

Yours truly

Berta Hamilton

Berta Hamilton
Director Office of Special Services and member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Copy

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Dec. 28, 1962

To: Paul Anthony

I don't know whether Berta Hamilton's letter of the 21st reached you or not, but here is a copy of my reply to her.

H.S.J.

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

C
O
P
Y

December 28, 1962

Miss Berta Hamilton
Office of Special Services - Livingstone College
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Miss Hamilton:

I have your letter of the 21st and I am passing it on to our chairman, Dr. Frank Williams of Chapel Hill.

In regard to eating places in Charlotte, let me say that both our Charlotte Council and the Mayor's Committee are working on this problem but I frankly doubt if anything will be done without further pressure from Negro picketing and demonstrations. I understand that these will take place shortly, and if they do, I think there is some hope of getting downtown restaurants, motels and hotels desegregated before the summer.

I don't quite see your point about the YWCA. Are you saying that there should be one integrated YWCA? If so, I agree, but our community leaders in Charlotte are bound to preserve segregation as long as possible, and how can we stop them? We can protest, as you are doing, but they go right ahead. The Charlotte Council protested the building of a separate Negro college by conference, by appearances at board meetings, and by public statements over a period of two years, but the Negro college was built just the same.

This does not mean, however, that the Council is impotent, and that our time was wasted. Our primary function, after all, is education, and the course of action taken by the Charlotte Council was very effective as an educational process. Through this action many people learned what the issues were, how Negroes felt about the matter, what segregation means, etc., so that the next time a similar issue comes up, we will have a much better chance of succeeding.

This is our way of working, and it is admittedly frustrating at times, but we believe that this method is essential to social change.

MORE

I can understand those who are not satisfied with this slower process. That is why we have organizations like CORE, and demonstrations like sit-ins and Freedom Rides. These have been effective, but they probably would not have been if organizations like the Southern Regional Council and the Human Relations Councils had not carried on their educational program for years prior to these direct actions.

I don't know whether this will satisfy you or not, but this is my response to the questions you have raised.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

NC
bar
MM

WOMBLE, CARLYLE, SANDRIDGE & RICE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
WACHOVIA BANK BUILDING
WINSTON-SALEM 1, N. C.

B. S. WOMBLE
I. E. CARLYLE
W. P. SANDRIDGE
WM. F. WOMBLE
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CALDER W. WOMBLE
CHAS. F. VANCE, JR.
WADE M. GALLANT, JR.
LESLIE E. BROWDER
H. GRADY BARNHILL, JR.
W. P. SANDRIDGE, JR.

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 919
725-1311

December 28, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your letter of December 27 enclosing a copy of your letter of that same date to Mr. Nat Welch of Auburn, Alabama.

I should have told you in connection with the blind copy of my letter to P. B. Raiford of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, that for several years, about 10 years ago, he was on the staff of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce as the head of one of the departments. He is an honest and able individual, slightly on the dogmatic side, with few liberal tendencies. I am sure that he is doing a good job in Tuscaloosa, and the fact that he is interested in some outside assistance in the racial field is encouraging.

With every good wish to you and the others, I am

Yours sincerely,

Irving Carlyle

Irving E. Carlyle

IEC:ir

NC
Gen

January 14, 1963

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Machanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear John:

Happy to know you are going to the Arkansas Council meeting, February 1. If you will send us an accounting of your expenses, we will be responsible for them.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mr. Nat Griswold

January 24, 1963

Miss Berta Hamilton
Director, Office of Special Services
Livingstone College
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Miss Hamilton:

The copy of your letter to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations which you thoughtfully shared with us has gone unanswered for some time because, quite frankly, I have not known how to respond. Perhaps I can use the excuse that I am very new to this present position in SRC. I do thoroughly understand the impatience and disappointment which caused you to write.

I have been told you will be in Atlanta next week. If so, I would be pleased to have the opportunity of meeting you and discussing this matter with you. Do come by if at all possible.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Livingstone College
Salisbury, N. C.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES

MM

January 30, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

On my return from Atlanta, I found your friendly letter waiting for me.

I called the office of the Southern Regional Council while in Atlanta and spoke with Miss Long who told me that you were all very busy entertaining some people from Mexico. I did not go down to the office.

Perhaps you will be in this direction by the end of April. If so, I hope you can visit us.

Yours sincerly,

Berla Hamilton

Dr. B. Hamilton
Director of Office
of Special Services

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EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern R[redacted] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[redacted]ORGIA
[redacted]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Linville Falls, N. C.
February 21, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern R egional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I was delighted to have your favorable impression of the recent Frogmore meeting and to learn that you plan to convey that impression in a personal letter to Vernon Eagle. This is greatly appreciated and, as you are aware, may have favorable consequences.

One minor suggestion: Courtney Siceloff suffers from an excess of modestly. His ego needs to be built up just a bit. I regret that I cannot give him from my own surplus. I think it would help a great deal if your letter to Vernon could make some complimentary reference to Courtney's diplomacy and skill in helping to direct conferences of this sort.

I hope you will not think me too brash in passing this suggestion on to you. My only excuse is that the development of self-confidence in Courtney can favorably affect "the cause".

As a personal note, I think your present job is one of the most desirable open to any young man in the South. It will give you the opportunity to come to know many able and dedicated people of both races. Most of us happen to know only a few of our own race and in our own locality.

It was good to see you in Atlanta.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAW:mg

Gen

March 6, 1963

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Top Knot
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wwight:

Enclosed are two copies of my letter to Vernon Eagle. Have not sent one to Courtney. Thought it might add to the ego-building if his chairman sent down the copy he had received. (How's that for conniving added to deviousness?)

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director,
Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

April 17, 1963

Reservations Manager
Carolina Inn
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

Please reserve a minimum rate single room for Mr. Paul Anthony for May 1, 2, and 3.

We would appreciate your written confirmation of this reservation.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

mm-file

CORE
The Church of the Redeemer
105 N. Beech Street
Greensboro, N. C.
BR 5-0033

URGENT

INFORMATION SHEET

Greensboro, North Carolina

May 19, 1963

Over 700 students have been incarcerated in a county farm and an abandoned polio hospital for seeking service at resturants and entrance into theatres in Greensboro, N. C., on May 17 and 18. We firmly believe that present conditions are extremely dangerous to their health and safety. Some have been hospitalized as a result of inadequate provisions and treatment.

A few observations in regard to the Above:

1. A committee headed by the lawyer representing the students, Atty. Major High, and composed of Fr. Richard Hicks, Dr. Glenn Rankin, Dr. Louis Dowdy, Dr. J. A. Tarpley, Dr. W. L. T. Miller, DDS, Dr. George Evans, MD, Dr. A. V. Bount, Jr., MD, was not permitted to investigate the conditions of the youths.

2. The over-whelming majority has not been provided with beds. This was confirmed by officals.

3. In a room approximately 50' by 30' there are seven beds and 75 students. Most have been without beds for two nights.

4. On Sunday, May 19, we were not permitted to deliver food and what they were provided with is inadequate.

5. Even parents have not been allowed to visit their sons and daughters even though promises had been made that they could do so.

6. The Mayor has left town and cannot be reached.

Please register your protests immediately with the following:

1. David Schenck
   Mayor
   Greensboro, N. C. BR 4-2048

2. W. T. Jackson, Police Captain
   Greensboro Police Department BR 2-4141

3. Clayton Jones, Sheriff Guilford County
   High Point, N. C. 88-2-8311 and 88-86433

4. Terry Sanford, Governor
   Governor's Mansion
   Raleigh, N. C.

5. Berl I. Bernhard
   Civil Rights Commission
   Washington, D. C.

6. Robert Kennedy, Attorney General
   The Justice Department
   Washington, D. C.

7. John F. Kennedy, President
   White House
   Washington, D. C.

WESTMINSTER FELLOWSHIP

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

HARRY E. SMITH
CAMPUS PASTOR
HARRY THOMAS FRANK
ASSOCIATE

Write him
Is PA still
expected to come?
which of these
probs.

May 28, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We are in the process of planning the Synod of North Carolina Westminster Fellowship Conference for October 25-27, 1963, at Camp New Hope, near Chapel Hill. The theme of the conference is "The Church's Mission in a Changing South," and we hope to bring together approximately 150 white and Negro Presbyterian students from across the state to talk at some depth about the politically, economic, educational, and racial changes taking place about us.

March NS
April NS
Case 4 Integrate
Church N Areas of R T
$100 Gro Lab
Albany
3 Emp. Reports
Colleg paper reprint
Plans 4 Prog

We are hoping to have Shelton Smith of Duke keynote the conference and Sam Hill of the UNC Dept. of Religion close it on Sunday morning on "The Church in the New South." On Saturday morning we are planning a panel somewhat similar to the one held here during the recent Human Relations Institute and I am writing to see if you are possibly going to be in the vicinity at that time and could serve in the same role you did before. We are only having three panel members, and have invited James Prothro of the UNC Political Science faculty who did the study on politics and race to discuss the political realligments, John Ramsey of the AFL-CIO to speak on the economic transformation, and now need someone on the educational changes. We will be dealing with the racial dimension explicitly in an afternoon panel on "The Future of the Negro in the South" and are trying to get Will Campbell and Vince Harding for Saturday evening on "The Church and Race."

Our plan is to have each panel member on Saturday morning take not more than 15 minutes to list the problems in the field--much as you did during the Human Relations Institute--and then to divide into three groups to discuss the problems suggested. We cannot afford your total flying bill but will make a contribution toward your expenses, hoping you can find some other reason to be in this area at that time.

In the event you cannot do this ~~on~~ that date, please suggest anyone else in this general area who might be willing to help us.

One of each of above sent May 31

Also, would you please ask someone there in the office to send me a good mailing of materials which should be displayed and handed out from the SRC at the conference. They should be sent to me in October at Box 509, Chapel Hill, N.C.

I enjoyed meeting you here last month and just regretted that I had to chicken out on our workshop session.

Sincerely
Harry
Harry Smith

FOAM BOND

May 30, 1963

The Rev. Harry Smith
Westminster Fellowship
The Presbyterian Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I will be pleased to take part in the Westminster Fellowship Conference, October 25-27. Some help on travel expenses would be good, if possible.

Under separate cover we are sending some SRC materials which are available. Choose from them any you want and they will be sent.

Sorry we had so little time in Chapel Hill. Look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SEA FOAM BOND

Telephone 273-8800

CAROLINAS AND EASTERN TENNESSEE REGIONAL OFFICE

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

911 SOUTHEASTERN BUILDING
GREENSBORO, N. C.

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John T. O'Connor
Knoxville

May 30, 1963

Mr. John Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In cleaning some old files preparatory to moving, I came across the enclosed. If my memory serves me correctly, these are in your hand writing.

Do they bring back memories of the long ago visit to Talledga, the trip to Miami in the Spring of 1950, and those hectic first months at the University of Miami? Some of us, it would appear, were involved in interracial activities long before it became fashionable or safe.

The purpose of this note is not, however, just to reminisce -- I am leaving the Conference staff on July 1 in order to accept a full professorship in graduate sociology at the University of Tulsa. This means I will no longer be the Conference's official representative on the Southern Interagency Council.

I assume, but I have no idea really, that the National Office will appoint someone officially to succeed me. May I say parenthetically that my poor record of attendance does not reflect personal disinterest: other barriers have blocked attendance.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy

Gordon W. Lovejoy
Director

GWL/kfm

Enclosures

THE N.C.C.J. IS A VOLUNTARY, CIVIC ORGANIZATION OF RELIGIOUSLY MOTIVATED PEOPLE WHO SEEK THROUGH EDUCATION AND DISCUSSION TO ALLEVIATE TENSIONS ARISING OUT OF RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES. ITS MEMBERS ARE LAYMEN AND CHURCHMEN—PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS, JEWS, AND EASTERN ORTHODOX—FUNCTIONING AS INDIVIDUALS, NOT AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR GROUPS. ITS PURPOSE IS POSITIVE: TO ENCOURAGE AFFIRMATIVE, COOPERATIVE ACTION ON THE COMMUNITY LEVEL IN THE MANY AREAS OF COMMON CIVIC CONCERN BY USING THE STRENGTHS OF RELIGION TO ACHIEVE BETTER PUBLIC MORALITY.

June 3, 1968

Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
Director
Carolinas and Eastern Tennessee Regional Office
The National Conference of Christians and Jews
911 Southeastern Building
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Doc:

The notes, mention of Talladega, et al, did indeed bring back warm memories. And, they were the pioneer days!

All good wishes on the new job. I'm sure you have made an excellent contribution with NCCJ but am also convinced you are returning to your real field. Some graduate students at Tulsa will be very fortunate.

Keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Pilot Life Insurance Company
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

October 2, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I think from a practical standpoint it would be wise to see how the local Mayor's Commission developes its program before casting further afield.

You know of my admiration for the State Council - Southern Regional Council idea but my own surplus reserves would be inadequate to tide us over should I get into something that could not support us or the expense of a vigorous program.

You will hear from me in the future.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Will

Will Allred

WCA:wcm

October 8, 1963

The Rev. Harry Smith
Westminster Fellowship
The Presbyterian Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Rev. Smith:

I don't believe we have heard further from you since your letter of May 28 in which you ask Paul Anthony to participate in the Synod of North Carolina Westminster Fellowship Conference on October 25-27. Paul has asked me to write to ask if you are still expecting him, and also, whether you have any preferences among the sample literature we sent you for display and distribution at the conference. If you have no preferences, I will select about four or five of the publications and send them, in as great a quantity as we are able to spare, early next week.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

WESTMINSTER FELLOWSHIP

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

HARRY E. SMITH
CAMPUS PASTOR

E. THOMAS MILLER
ASSOCIATE CAMPUS PASTOR

October 10, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Please forgive the long delay in sending you further details concerning the Fall Conference of the Synod of North Carolina Westminster Fellowship on October 25-27, 1963. We have been formulating the schedule and waiting for the materials from the printers. They are ready now and I am enclosing a schedule for the weekend so that you will get some idea where you will be functioning in the context of the program. Our plan is to have the three panel members make a statement of about 15-20 minutes on Saturday morning and then split the group into three workshops on the basis of the interest of the persons present. In the smaller group you will have occasion to answer questions and pursue some of the issues you raise in the more formal presentation.

Please keep me posted on your time and mode of arrival in Chapel Hill so that we can plan to meet you and get you out to Camp New Hope.

Marge Manderson wrote on October 8 enquiring about any materials we might want on hand for the Conference. During the summer I turned the samples you sent over to my associate, Thomas Frank, and he ordered them: 100 copies of "The Case for Integration" and 150 copies of "The Church in Areas of Racial Tension." Since the total bill for those materials came to $12.50 (which we will pay immediately after the conference), I do not feel that we can expend any more money for materials to be given away at the conference. In the event that the Council has some free materials there which we might have on display and for free distribution there at the conference, please ask Miss Manderson to send them to me, or you bring them when you come.

We are surely looking forward to having you with us. Let me know if you have any questions about details.

Sincerely

Harry

Harry Smith

enc.

October 16, 1963

Mr. William S. Page
President
WELS
Farmers Broadcasting Service, Inc.
Kinston, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

Please forgive this inexcusavel dalay in responding to your request for speakers. Here are some:

Dr. James Silver, History Department, University of Mississippi, Oxford. Silver has been a member of the University of Mississippi faculty for something like 23 years; a fine person, a liberal, distinguished historian, presently President of the Southern Historical Association. Doubt if he will still be (or be able to be) in Oxford by the time of your meeting, but he is well worth considering.

Dr. Bell I. Wiley, History Department, Emory University, Atlanta. Another distinguished historian, author of a number of books on the Civil War. See Who's Who.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Vice President, Potomac Institute, 1501 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.. Not a great speaker, but very perceptive person who could give a good analysis of what is going on at this moment and what it means.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, President, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. Good man, good speaker, see Who's Who.

Dr. C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. Distinguished and highly respected Negro leader. See Who's Who.

Dr. Lucius Pitts, President, Miles College, Birmingham. Fine, perceptive man. One of the major Negro leaders in Birmingham. Presently quite ill and probably unable to make any engagements. But, should he be available, would go well with any audience and be well worth hearing.

Wright, Gomillion, Pitts are Negro.

Should you get in a bind--and not mind someone connected with the Movement--several persons on our staff would do well, especially SRC director Lislie W. Dunbar. Should you get in a real last minute bind, I'm available without need for an honorarium. (This last suggestion meant as literally stated: should you get in a real bind.)

Hope these suggestions will help. Plenty more are available if these don't work out or are not appropriate. Needless to say, all these men are very busy and I have no idea of whether or not you can get them should you want to.

It was good meeting you in Chapel Hill.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

1010 KC, 1000 WATTS

September 19, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Since 1956 the Lenoir County Interracial Committee has conducted a Human Relations Institute in February during which we bring in at least one white and one Negro speaker for a Sunday night address on the topic of race relations. The Human Relations Institute sessions in Kinston next February are scheduled for Feb. 9th and 16th.

I'm enclosing copies of our programs for the past two years. On the reverse of the 1962 program there is included a list of some of the speakers we've had in the past. Last year Mr. Dabbs and Dr. Walter N. Ridley of Elizabeth City, N. C. addressed our group. In 1962 we had Dr. Frank P. Graham from the UN and the Rev. William T. Nelson of Maryland State College.

I am writing you to ask if you can furnish me with the names of several possible speakers, both white and Negro, whom we might consider asking for February 1964. We try to be able to offer an honorarium of $100. plus expenses. We are anxious to invite two outstanding speakers again this year and would greatly appreciate any suggestions you could make.

Kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

William S. Page

William S. Page
President

P. O. Box 871
Kinston, N. C.

Seventh Annual Institute of Human Relations

THEME: EMERGING ASPECTS OF BROTHERHOOD

February 11th and 18th, 1962 8:00 P. M.

NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY
East Highland Avenue
KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA

Sponsored by

LENOIR COUNTY INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1962
Paul Conrad, Presiding

Invocation ..... Father Aedan Davis
Pastor, Our Lady of the Atonement Catholic Church

Welcome ..... Mr. William Page
President, WELS

Music ..... Southwood Chorus
Mr. Joseph Jackson, Director

Introduction of Speaker ..... Mr. Rufus L. Flanagan
Principal Savannah Consolidated School

Address ..... Rev. William Tycer Nelson
Professor of Sociology and School Minister
Maryland State College

Benediction ..... Rev. H. L. Watson
Pastor, Westminster Methodist Church

Ushers: Members of the Lenoir County Beta Club
William Earl Dail, Joyce Oakes, Pam Odham, Walter Rouse

SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1962
E. Ray Bryant, Presiding

Invocation ..... Rev. Raymond Morris
Pastor and Educator, Snow Hill, N. C.

Welcome ..... Mr. W. F. Grice
Faculty, Adkin High School

Music ..... State Training School Chorus
Mrs. Geraldine Cheeks, Directress

Introduction of Speaker ..... Mr. Jesse A. Jones
Local Attorney

Address ..... Dr. Frank Porter Graham
United Nations Mediator for Pakistan and India

Benediction ..... Rev. M. C. Reid
Rector, St. Mary Episcopal Church

Ushers: Members of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
Mrs. Thelma Best, Miss LaForest Jones
Mrs. W. O. Rhem, Mrs. Catherine Russell

Piano — Courtesy of Johnson Piano Company

EXECUTIVE GROUP

E. Ray Bryant ..... Chairman
Paul Conrad ..... Vice Chairman
Miss Bessie M. Cox ..... Secretary
Mrs. Eleanor H. Smith ..... Treasurer
Members-at-Large ..... Mrs. J. J. Rowland, C. B. Stewart
William Page, E. K. Best, Jr., Jake Strother
Mrs. Sallie C. Hill, Douglas Bell, James A. Harper

MEMBERSHIP

John F. Albritton, Sr.
Rev. Joseph Banks
Harvey E. Beech
E. S. Brinton
Mrs. James L. Cogdell, Jr.
Mrs. A. J. Crane
Rufus Flanagan
William F. Grice
Mrs. Alberta G. Hines
Miss Mae D. Holmes
Rev. J. A. Humphrey
George B. Lane
William A. Lawson, Sr.
Miss Miriam Maynard
Mrs. T. V. Moseley
Edgar Murphy, Jr.
John G. Page
W. N. Payton
Sol Schechter
Dr. M. Jean Smith
Rev. John A. Snyder
H. C. Suddreth
Jesse K. Raynor

HISTORY OF COMMITTEE AND INSTITUTE

The Lenoir County Inter-Racial Committee began with an informal discussion group of about fifteen persons, representing both the white and Negro churches and lay leaders in 1952. It met informally for twelve months, then organized and adopted a constitution and by-laws. Its purpose from its inception has been to seek solutions to local problems, keeping lines of communication open, and to avoid the use of pressure. As stated in its constitution, the purpose is:

"To promote a harmonious relationship between the various racial groups within our community; to study problems as they arise and seek to further a right and just settlement of same."

George Skinner, layman from St. Mary Episcopal Church, served as chairman for the first two years. The group has also been led by James A. Harper, J. P. Strother, W. N. Payton, Mrs. Josephine Rowland, and the current leader is E. R. Bryant, with Rev. Paul Conrad serving as vice-chairman.

In 1956 the committee began to sponsor its Annual Institute on Human Relations during Brotherhood Week each February. Initially there were three speakers on consecutive nights. For the past two or three years it has been limited to two speakers, and this year the sessions are one week apart to avert conflicts. Persons who have addressed the Institute include Dr. Robert L. Humber of Greenville; Dr. Harry Golden of Charlotte; Dr. Robert Daniels of Lynchburg, Va.; Dan Shoemaker of Miami, Fla., and formerly of Asheville; Dr. Samuel D. Proctor of Greensboro; Dr. Cleo Blackburn of Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Benjamin Mays of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Barton Hunter of Indianapolis, Ind.; former Congressman C. B. Deane of Rockingham; Rev. William Borders of Atlanta, Ga.; Irving Carlyle of Winston-Salem and others. Sessions in the past have been at the Courthouse, but were shifted to the National Guard Armory in 1962 to accommodate a larger crowd.

The Inter-Racial Committee meets in quarterly session each fifth Monday night in the year.

Eighth Annual Institute of Human Relations

THEME: A NEW HORIZON OF BROTHERHOOD

February 10th and 17th, 1963 8:00 P. M.

LENOIR COUNTY COURT HOUSE
KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA

Sponsored by
LENOIR COUNTY INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1963
William S. Page, Presiding

Invocation ..... Rev. C. E. Sawyer
Pastor, St. Augustus A. M. E. Zion Church

Greetings ..... Mr. E. Ray Bryant
Chairman, Lenoir County Inter-Racial Committee

Music ..... Adkin High School Boys' Chorus
Director, Mrs. W. O. Rhem

Introduction of Speaker ..... Rev. John A. Snyder
Pastor, Rivermont Presbyterian Church

Address ..... Dr. James M. Dabbs
President, Southern Regional Council Incorporated
Mayesville, South Carolina

Announcements

Benediction ..... Father Aedan Davis
Pastor, Our Lady of the Atonement Catholic Church

Ushers: Members of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Mmes. Kenneth A. Banks, Zoldin Banks, Eloise C. Beech, Virginia Payton

SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1963
William F. Grice, Presiding

Invocation ..... Rev. Douglas Bell
Pastor, Gordon Street Christian Church

Greetings ..... Rev. Paul Conrad
Pastor, Prince of Peace Lutheran Church

Music ..... Caswell School Chorale
Arthur Honeychurch, Director

Introduction of Speaker ..... Mrs. J. J. Rowland
Committee-Woman

Address ..... Dr. Walter N. Ridley
President, State Teachers College
Elizabeth City, North Carolina

Announcements

Benediction ..... Rev. Joseph Banks
Rector, St. Augustine Episcopal Church

Ushers: Members of the Lenoir County Beta Club
Joalyn Roop, Alice Faulkner, Kay Johnson, William Earl Dail

Piano — Courtesy of Johnson Piano Company

EXECUTIVE GROUP

E. Ray Bryant ..... Chairman
Paul Conrad ..... Vice-Chairman
Miss Bessie M. Cox ..... Secretary
Mrs. Eleanor H. Smith ..... Treasurer
Members-at-Large ..... E. K. Best, Jr., Rev. Douglas Bell
James A. Harper, Mrs. Sallie C. Hill, William S. Page,
Mrs. J. J. Rowland, C. B. Stewart, Jake Strother

MEMBERSHIP

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Rev. Joseph Banks
Harvey Beech
E. S. Brinton
Mrs. James L. Cogdell, Jr.
Mrs. A. J. Crane
Rufus Flanagan
William F. Grice
Mrs. Alberta G. Hines
Miss Mae D. Holmes
Rev. J. A. Humphrey
George B. Lane
Miss Miriam Maynard
Mrs. T. V. Moseley
Edgar Murphy, Jr.
John G. Page
W. N. Payton
Sol Schechter
Dr. M. Jean Smith
Rev. John A. Snyder
H. C. Suddreth
Rabbi Jerome Tolochko

1952 – 1962
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE INTER-RACIAL ACTIVITIES FOR 1962

The Lenoir County Inter-Racial Committee, composed of men and women representing both the white and negro churches and lay leaders, was formed in 1952. From its inception its special characteristic has been meaningful and voluntary community service. Officers and representation have changed over the years, but the aims and purposes set forth by the original members have remained constant.

"To promote a harmonious relationship between the various racial groups within our community; to study problems as they arise and seek to further a right and just settlement of same."

Perhaps not all efforts, nor the realization of all things hoped for, have been achieved, but satisfactory solutions to some problems have been attained, and better understanding in several areas of community life has been achieved.

It is with much humility, sincere gratitude, great expectations, and much optimism that the committee reviews the past year'sactivities which brings to an end the first decade of its existence.

February 6, 1962 – Committee of Kinston merchants recommended a community-wide, non-discriminatory employment policy.

February 11 & 18 – Human Relations Institute, Dr. Frank Graham, and Dr. William Tycer Nelson spoke at 7th Annual Institute.

February - May – Picketing by Local Youth Council resumed at four Kinston downtown retail firms.

February – 25 copies of High Cost of Conflict, publication of Anti-Defamation League, distributed to members of Kinston City Council, County Commissioners, city and county school boards.

June 18 – Kinston Chamber of Commerce completed first survey of Negro employment in sales and related jobs. 12 firms agreed to attempt to employ or up-grade present Negro employees into sales or related positions by August 1.

July - August – Kellis Parker, Kinston Negro and junior at UNC at Chapel Hill, was selected to be one of five Americans, the only Southerner and only Negro, to represent US at International Student Movement for the United Nations meeting in Athens, Greece. Parker became the first Negro to address the Kinston Rotary Club. Financial support came from throughout the community.

August – Two Negroes enrolled in 10-week automotive course at Lenoir County Industrial Education Center in mixed adult education class.

August – Kinston Chamber of Commerce completed second employment survey of retail establishments which indicated firms with openings for qualified Negroes.

October 16, 1962 – Representative from Kingston, Jamaica, Negro Deputy Mayor, was denied accommodation at local hotel, but was offered accommodation the second night. He attended City Hall Dedication, Parade reviewing stand, luncheon for visitors in Hotel Kinston Ballroom and became probably the first Negro to be received and served a meal at a Kinston Country Club function.

November – Kinston Chamber of Commerce completed its 3rd employment survey of retail merchants indicating that 11 jobs in sales and related work for Negroes were opened up in 1962.

December 10 - 12 – State Convention of Negro Masonic Lodge held in Kinston with assistance from city and Chamber of Commerce officials.

December 18, 1962 – Ministerial Alliance and Ministerial Association, separate Negro and white groups, were merged into the new Lenoir County Ministerial Fellowship, composed of members of both races, which meets monthly for dinner sessions at Hotel Kinston.

October 16, 1963

The Rev. Harry Smith
Westminster Fellowship
The Presbyterian Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thanks for the information in your letter of October 10. I look forward to being with you at the conference. My plans are to arrive at the Raleigh-Durham airport on Friday, October 25, on Eastern flight #524, arriving at 7:50 P.M.. Plan to return from Raleigh on a 6:00 P.M. flight on Saturday. If my arrival is too late and/or the departure too early, please let me know and I will try to make some changes. It would be highly desirable for me to spend Friday in the office, as this schedule will allow. And, since I am out of town each weekend during all of October and November, being able to return on Saturday evening is a desirable personal convenience. But, these are not firm schedules and can be altered if you feel strongly about them.

Don't be concerned about the cost of the materials already sent. We can talk about it there but the costs thus far incurred can be altered downward or eliminated. If other materials seem helpful, I will bring them with me.

Unless I hear further I will assume my arrival time is satisfactory and that I will be met. Should it be more convenient, I can take the limousine to Chapel Hill.

Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

WESTMINSTER FELLOWSHIP

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

HARRY E. SMITH
CAMPUS PASTOR

E. THOMAS MILLER
ASSOCIATE CAMPUS PASTOR

October 30, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Just a line to express my deep appreciation to you for your willingness to come over to Chapel Hill last weekend to participate in the Synod of North Carolina Westminster Fellowship Conference at Camp New Hope. You made a very fine contribution and the students were most appreciative of both your formal presentation and your participation in informal discussion following. I am enclosing a very small check as a contribution towards your travel expenses and just wish it could be more. We surely enjoyed having you in our home and getting to know you while you were here.

Thanks again, Paul, for taking this time to be with us and making this contribution to the kind of effort in which we are mutually involved.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry E. Smith

HES/ccl

Enclosure

November 5, 1963
Dictated November 1

Dr. Raymond Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Ray:

The memo on fund raising which I so glibly promised to write still has not been written. Obviously! Marge is now pulling together some samples of ideas and techniques used elsewhere which will be sent to you with this note. On my return to Atlanta late next week will again try to get at it. At least it will still be carried on my conscience at that time.

Saw Frank briefly on Saturday in Chapel Hill. Plans for the annual meeting there sound good thus far. It is likely Les will make the dinner.

My sincere apologies. Hope what is being sent will be of some value.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

November 19, 1963

The Rev. Harry E. Smith
Westminster Fellowship
The Presbyterian Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

A belated note of thanks for your hospitality, the meeting, the opportunity to meet your family and all.

Any time we can help, call. I shall reserve the same right with you.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

December 31, 1963

Mrs. Roberta E. Blackwell
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Mrs. Blackwell:

I am so sorry not to have answered your letter of December 10 at an earlier date. My only excuse is that the field activities department has been editing, typing, mimeographing, and collating a 125 booklet on community preparation for school desegregation, and the big push began shortly before your letter arrived. This effort absorbed me to the exclusion of everything else, I think.

Yes, you are required to file an annual audit with the Southern Regional Council. Instruct your auditor to do a duplicate copy, so that we may keep it on file here.

I promise not to be so slow if you have other questions in the future.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

LWD ✓
VJ ✓
MM

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

CLAUDE C. SHOTTS
Regional Chairman
JAMES MATTOCKS
Treasurer
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary

January 13, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga., 30303

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the copy of "Transition Without Tragedy". It takes no more than a cursory look at this to know that we shall want other copies for our school desegregation program. May I, therefore, take advantage of your generous offer to ask if you could spare us six additional copies. Bill Bagwell and Charlie Davis, now working intensively in Southside, Virginia and in South Carolina, would like to have at least a few of these which could be used quite well in strategic communities. I can assure you their use will be with caution.

This should be a most helpful piece. Thanks very much to the SRC.

I am looking forward to the Interagency Conference in Washington and thoroughly approve of moving the time and place. However, I was puzzled as to how the decision was made and why the members of the steering committee were not consulted on this particular one.

Hope all goes well with the SRC. Warm regards to all of you.

Sincerely yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/vps

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
HAROLD EVANS, *Chairman* • HENRY J. CADBURY, *Honorary Chairman* • CLARENCE E. PICKETT, *Executive Secretary Emeritus* • COLIN W. BELL, *Executive Secretary*

January 15, 1964

Mr. B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee Southeastern Region
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

Done 1/17/64

We are happy, believe me, that you can use extra copies of "Transition Without Tragedy." The requested 6 copies are being sent separately and others are available if you have need of them. I am sure they will be used with discretion. Our note to that effect was merely to caution some of our friends who have a habit of distributing anything, any place. If it can be done without undue trouble, we would appreciate knowing of where, by city, and to whom copies are given. This is not necessary but it might help us later in not duplicating an effort or with putting persons of similar interest and purpose together.

As to the Washington decision, Charles and I were of the opinion that it was the consensus of the Nashville meeting that one of our future meetings--at a not too distant date--be held in Washington. With the change of administrations we felt this should be done with the winter meeting. And, on clearing dates with the Potomac Institute, we tried to rush out the announcement as soon as possible. On reflection, I am sure that we exceeded our authority, pre-Christmas rush or not, and apologize. This, probably more than a regular program item, should have been checked with at least several other members of the committee.

Enclosed is an announcement of the date of the Steering Committee meeting to plan the Washington meeting. January 22 was chosen since we learned yesterday that Henry Cabirac will be in Atlanta then. We have several suggestions for the agenda which will probably be acted on favorably if they can be arranged:

someone of high position (if there is such a person) to tell us of the reorganized Civil Rights Commission; someone from the White House to speak to the obvious; and a request that arrangements be made for persons who wish to visit Arlington Cemetery during or immediately after the meeting.

Again we face the dilemma, short notice of a meeting for which transportation costs for you are questionable. I leave the matter to you with the slight hope you can make use of some time in Atlanta next week.

Whatever, look forward to seeing you soon. And, when we get together, would like to discuss any mutual assistance we can arrange on community work with school desegregation. It seems we yet have a lot of work to do before public education and law and order are certainties.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

MLK Papers Project

PA 7

CHARLOTTE MEDICAL CLINIC
1900 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28207

INTERNAL MEDICINE
DAVID S. CITRON, M.D.
LOGAN O. JONES, M.D.
MARVIN M. McCALL, M.D.
CLINTON H. McKAY, M.D.
THOMAS H. McMILLAN, JR., M.D.
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, M.D.

January 17, 1964

Data on Mrs. Adams ~~sent to~~ returned to Dr. Williams ~~Dr. Atkins~~

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, and
Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: Helen Adams

Dear Leslie and Paul:

The enclosed information about the above-named was passed along to Frank Williams by one of our Board members who knows Mrs. Adams personally. As you will see, her past record is quite impressive, and I understand that her skill in fund raising is quite remarkable.

As we reviewed some of the possibilities for an executive secretary, it occurred to us that a person such as Mrs. Adams, although probably not ideally suited for the job of executive of a state Council, could be of tremendous value in freeing the executive of the time-consuming task of raising funds in order that he might devote himself to the programs.

Do you think Foundation funds might be available to employ Mrs. Adams as a consultant to all the state Councils in the area of fund raising? I understand that her interest in work in the area of human relations in the South is great enough that she would consider a significant reduction in salary if she could find the right spot.

Perhaps we can discuss this next week when I come to Atlanta. Am looking forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond

Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D.

RMW/alv
Enc.

February 24, 1964

Mr. Marion Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

Here are summaries of twelve incidents of the type you described. I was unable to track down the incident in which Frank Graham was the subject of censure; if it's important enough to you to have further information on it, please write me some clue as to the year in which it occurred. I didn't include any cases in which ministers were pressured out of their churches. Several are in "Intimidation, Reprisal, and Violence;"--The Rev. George Jackson Stafford's resignation as pastor of the Batesburg, S.C., First Baptist Church, and the transfer of The Rev. John Murry, a Methodist minister, from Oraggeburg,County to Gilbert, S.C.---and there have been others, of course.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

October, 1963 - Miss Gloria Rackley, a third-grade teacher, was formally relieved of her duties by the Orangeburg, S.C., school board because of her participation in racial protests. School Superintendent Harris Marshall relieved Mrs. Rackley of her duties and recommended that the school board fire her, stating: "It is my opinion that she has become so rabid in her desire for social reform that she is advocating breaking the law as a means of calling attention to what she considers her grievances. A teacher in the public schools cannot advocate lawlessness without destroying her usefulness in teaching young people." Mrs. Rackley had been arrested two years earlier in the courthouse in Orangeburg while attempting to use white washroom facilities. (She was then arrested for the second time in a racial protest following her dismissal.) She is planning legal action to recover her position and collect lost pay.

Southern School News, November, 1963.

March, 1963 - The Rev. Charles A. Webster, a Baptist minister in the town of Clemson, South Carolina, charged that he had been forced out of his job as director of student work because of his contacts with Harvey B. Gantt. Webster said he had directed Gantt and another Negro to the office of the registrar when they appeared on the campus in June, 1962, to attempt to enroll, and that this action was treated as "a subversive plot to integrate the college" by some officials in the administration. He also stated that Clemson President Robert C. Edwards had called together the pastors of Protestant churches in the area and suggested he be "censured or removed."

Southern School News, April, 1963.

December, 1959 - Following the publication of a letter from his wife to the editor of the Sumter Item criticizing segregation policies in the Sumter community, Major Walter J. Williams, of Shaw Field Air Force Base, was informed by a superior officer that Mrs. Williams' actions, if continued, would lead to his removal. Mrs. Williams was also a member of the Sumter Council on Human Relations.

From South Carolina Counciloon Human Relations Quarterly Report, Septer, Nov., 1959-60.

May, 1958 - Three white professors at Benedict College for Negroes were told they would not be rehired. One of them, Lewis Smith, chairman of the Humanities Department, told reporters, "This is a capitulation to the Dixiecrat forces that have been persecuting the white professors because of their pro-integration stand."

"Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis"

1957 - 1958 - Three persons were released from the faculty of Allen University following repeated charges by then Governor George Bell Timmerman, Jr., that they were linked to communist-connected organizations. (The circumstances of their separation from the Allen faculty provoked the American Association of University Professors to place the institution on its list of censured college administrations.) In 1962, a new Allen University President, Dr. Howard E. Wright, said the dismissal of the three had been "unjustifiable and disreputable in manner" and that they would be given "preferential consideration" if they were to seek employment again at Allen.

Southern School News, May, 1962.

July, 1956 - Twenty-four Negro school teachers in the Elloree School District either resigned or their contracts were not renewed for refusal to sign a statement inquiring into NAACP membership.

"Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis"

April, 1956 - After two years of threats and pressure, the Florence Morning News, which had repeatedly appealed for moderation and good will in solving segregation problems, banned the subject from its editorial page. For its views, the News had drawn violent abuse, reader complaints, circulation losses. The city editor had been struck while covering a Klan meeting; the church editor, a minister, had his tires slashed and two cars had tried to run him off the road. Editor John H. O'Dowd had been threatened and chased at night by a car. Finally, O'Dowd announced a "retreat from reason" and wrote, "We have...sought men of good will...but men seeking the fair solution have not, in two years, come forward."

"Intimidation, Reprisal, and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis"

March, 1956 - A 23-year-old English major was fired as a legislative telephone page after writing an article in the Gamecock, student weekly at the University of South Carolina. His article said the State Senate was "intent on Circumventing" integration and that Southern legislators and governors were "embarrassing sound trucks for the South."

"Intimidation, Reprisal, etc."

November, 1957 - The home of a white physician whose wife wrote an article urging a moderate approach to integration was bombed. The article, which proposed gradual desegregation of South Carolina schools, had appeared in "South Carolinians Speak." Five men identified by police as KKK members were charged with the boming; only two of the five were brought to trial, however, and they were acquitted.

Journal and Guide, Dec. 7, 1957, and "Intimidation, Repriaal, etc."

November, 1955 - Dr. Chester C. Travelstead, dean of the school of education at the University of South Carolina, disclosed he had been dismissed "in the best interest of the university" after making a speech calling for an end to public school segregation.
"Intimidation, Reprisal, etc."

August, 1955 - Three Negro teachers said they were not rehired by the Summerton School District of Clarendon County because their father and the husband of one signed an integration petition.
"Intimidation, etc."

1955-56 - In response to a petition to the school board by 57 Negroes asking for school desegregation, white residents organized a Citizens Council and reprisals began against the petitioners, their families, and members of the local NAACP. Those who worked for white employers were fired; those who rented from white landlords were evicted. Credit was denied by white suppliers and merchants. Some no longer could buy, even for cash. Mayor R. H. Jennings, who was president of the local Coca-Cola bottling company, a bakery, and the Orangeburg Ice and Fuel Company, cut off supplies to three Negro grocers and a gas station owner. The Coble Dairy stopped delivery of milk to the grocers and all the petitioners on its routes. A service station operation was forced out of business by the owner-distributor.

Orangeburg Negroes retaliated with their own boycott, which students at South Carolina State College quietly supported. Because of the students' action, Gov. George B. Timmerman, Jr., ordered the State Law Enforcement Division to place the college under surveillance; 1,200 students staged a four-day walkout until they were promised a discussion of their grievances on one hand and threatened with expulsion on the other. By the end of the school year, the student council president and 15 other students had been expelled and five faculty members dismissed for their part in the boycott.
"Intimidation, etc." and The Reporter, 1/21/57.

NC-

February 25, 1964

Mr. William Bagwell, Director
School Desegregation Program
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

The requested ten copies of Transition are being sent under separate cover. Should it be confusing as to why this separate handling of this publication, we explained to Tartt that we had some concern about this guide getting into the wrong hands. To try to prevent this, it was thought best that I personally handle it and see that copies went only to reliable persons who in turn, on further distribution, would take similar precautions. We are not being overly dramatic on this, I hope. The wrong people got hold of similar material in Mobile and very nearly neutralized much of the good work in process.

Also, from time to time I would appreciate knowing by name of the communities where you have left the publication. Thus, should requests come from others in the same community, we could do some coordinating to see that everyone got together in their efforts.

The books are priced at $1.00 per copy, which represents approximately our cost. Should you be disposed, we would be happy to receive reimbursement. However, it is not essential. Hope it will be possible for you to be here on Thursday.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

June 22, 1964

Mr. William H. Koch, Jr.
Director of Community Development
The North Carolina Fund
Post Office Box 687
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Koch:

In response to your inquiry regarding Frederick B. Routh:

(1) I have known Routh since we were both on the debate team of the University of Miami, 1947-48. Our paths have crossed frequently since then, including a period of several years when he and I worked together on the staff of the Southern Regional Council.

(2) - (8) Routh works well with people, this is probably his greatest strength. He is imaginative, responsible, and relates properly to policy and/or supervisory people.

(9) - (10) Routh's record of achievements and positions is very impressive. He has a unique range of experiences, from field work in the South to the direction of a major state agency in Michigan. He is highly regarded by his colleagues. Perhaps his greatest strength is his ability to meet and work with people. He is an excellent speaker and will do well in interpreting and promoting any program with which he is associated. He is experienced and intelligent. He is highly competent but perhaps a weakness is his inattention to necessary but mundane details. Therefore, in any position held he should always have a person--secretary or administrative aid--to take this responsibility.

(11) I take the responsibility of recommendations very seriously and am impressed by my own record of considerably less than perfect judgment in the selection of personnel. Therefore, I would not recommend anyone for anything "without reservation."

Further, I question the value of depending on the opinions of friends and I consider Fred Routh a very good friend. However, on the basis of my knowledge of him and of his experience and accomplishments, I would consider him an excellent candidate for any position in whihh he has expressed an interest.

All of us here send our best wishes for the successful development of your very important program.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

THE LYNDON B. JOHNSON LIBRARY

July 29, 1964

Mr. Everett Gill III
North Carolina Baptist Hospitals, Inc.
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Gill:

Please accept my apologies for not having answered sooner your inquiry about employment in this field. In this type situation we always have a problem; good men are badly needed and many openings exist, but matching the man and the opening at any given point is complicated for there are no orderly procedures for doing so. Probably nothing will come of it, but I suggest you also write Fred Routh, Executive Director, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., NAIRO keeps a roster of some jobs available in this field and may be able to help.

Also, if you will send me a brief formal vitae I will keep it on file here and inform you of any openings which may seem appropriate. Also, would you be willing to work in the Deep South--Mississippi, Alabama--if openings occurred there?

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations (121 E. Third Street, Room 301, Charlotte, North Carolina), which has been without staff for a year, now has a new director, Mrs. Helen Adams, formerly director of Development at Roosevelt University. Mrs. Adams will be on the job about mid-August. I hope you will be in touch with her and join in the program of the North Carolina Council. I believe you will find the work

interesting and am sure Mrs. Adams would be happy to be of any possible help to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mrs. Helen Adams

July 29, 1964

Mrs. Donald Godehn
Haywood Forest
Hendersonville, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Godehn:

I am sorry I missed you during your brief visit ot our office yesterday. However, I hope the copy of Transition Without Tragedy will be of help to you. Using variations of the programs outlined in that report, women in the South have been tremendously helpful in assisting their communities in this change.

Incidentally, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 121 E. Third Street, Room 301, Charlotte, has a new executive director who will be coming to work next month. She is Mrs. Helen Adams, presently director of development at Roosevelt University. She is a remarkably skilled and knowledgeable person and will be heading an agency which has many talented and concerned people as members. I hope you will be in touch with her and the North Carolina Council. I believe the association will prove mutually beneficial.

In the meantime, if we can be of any possible help--with material, consultants, etc.,--please call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Blind copy: Mrs. Helen Adams

August 11, 1964

Mr. George Esser
The North Carolina Fund
Post Office Box 687
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Esser:

In a conversation last week with Heslip Lee, Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, I learned that he is interested in leaving the Virginia Council and might be interested in the directorship of your Charlotte project if that position remains open.

Lee, a native Georgian and a Southern Baptist minister, has for the past three years done a remarkable job in Virginia. Under his leadership VCHR has become the largest and most effective of the state Councils. He is a good man and we would be very unhappy to see him leave VCHR. But if he wishes to leave we would like to see him remain in the South if possible and at present he is being tempted by Washington.

Leslie Dunbar is in agreement with this recommendation and would have written had he not left on vacation about the time this came to our attention.

Should you wish to get in touch with Lee, his address is The Virginia Council on Human Relations, 17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19. And, we will be happy to supply any further information you might want.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
BLIND COPY: Heslip Lee

August 21, 1964

Dr. Edward A. McDowell
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary
Wake Forest, North Carolina

Dear Dr. McDowell:

We have had an inquiry from the Rev. Everett Gill III, a graduate of Southeastern Baptist Seminary in 1959.

There is some possibility of an opening with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations as Executive Director of that agency. Did you by chance know Mr. Gill, and if so, what impressionddo you have of him as a state Council director? In that particular position, Tennessee will need a good speaker and organizer; one who can do much organizational work and encourage strong lay participation in a Council where such participation has not been traditional.

Mr. Gill is now chaplain of students at North Carolina Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem.

Any help and advice you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

Warm best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

August 21, 1964

The Rev. Everett Gill III
Chaplain to Students
North Carolina Baptist Hospitals, Inc.
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Gill:

Thank you for the resume. We will keep this information in mind and see that others know of your interest.

There is some chance of an opening with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations which may be a good possibility. I will know more of this by mid-September.

I hope that we shall have an opportunity to meet soon, either here or there.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NC - Gen

September 1, 1964

Dr. Edward A. McDowell
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary
Wake Forest, North Carolina

Dear Dr. McDowell:

Thank you for your helpful reply regarding Everett Gill III. I hope to see him soon.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

The Raleigh Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, Inc.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Wer for reply

Edenton Street Methodist Church
228 West Edenton Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602
September 7, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

At the beginning of the summer I talked with you about the possibilities of my working in some way with the Southern Regional Council in the fall but exploration of such an opportunity was limited as I had to leave for California where I spent the summer working for the California Migrant Ministry.

During the summer I accepted the position with the Raleigh Board of Missions to direct a pioneer and experimental program in the inner city for The Methodist Churches here. It is the hope of many board members that this project can cut across racial lines and personally I can see no other direction for a project seeking to be a Christian witness in the world to move.

Consequently, I should appreciate knowing names of persons and organizations in North Carolina and especially in the Raleigh area seeking to open doors so that all men can enjoy their full humanity and seeking to build bridges across racial lines. Certainly I would want to be added to your mailing list.

Your interest and co-operation are surely appreciated.

Sincerely,

Louise Kesler

(Miss) Louise Kesler

s

Dear Miss Kesler (C C & Adams)

Welcome home!

I am forwarding your regret to Mrs Helen Adams, Dir of the N-C-C-N-R (address). I am sure you will be hearing from her soon & that you can do much that will be mutually beneficial.

Again, it is good to know you are back & well occupied. Please keep us informed.

With best wishes

Sue

PS

CHARLOTTE MEDICAL CLINIC
1900 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28207

INTERNAL MEDICINE
DAVID S. CITRON, M.D.
LOGAN O. JONES, M.D.
MARVIN M. McCALL, M.D.
CLINTON H. McKAY, M.D.
THOMAS H. McMILLAN, JR., M.D.
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, M.D.

September 23, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I was delighted to see in Newsweek yesterday about the outcome of the Alabama election. I hope your success as a politician will not be distracting.

Thank you for sending me a copy of your talk, which I thought was superb. My congratulations to you and Dr. Gomillion.

Looking forward to seeing you next week, I am

Sincerely,

Raymond M. Wheeler, M.D.

Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D. by Lkp

RMW/p

NC - Gen.

September 23, 1964

Miss Louise Kesler
Edenton Street Methodist Church
228 West Edenton Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Miss Kesler:

Welcome home!

I am forwarding your request to Mrs. Helen Adams, Director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 121 E. Third Street, Room 301, Charlotte, North Carolina, I am sure you will be hearing from her soon and that you can do much that will be mutually beneficial.

Again, it is good to know you are back and well occupied. Please keep us informed.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mrs. Helen Adams

Rec'd 10/29/64

NC-Gen

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

11/1/64

Done

RH

MM - please have this done immediately

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CHAPEL HILL

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
SALISBURY

2nd Vice-Chairman:
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DURHAM
ROBERT L. WILKEN
CHAPEL HILL

October 27, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

In checking the financial record of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, I note that the grant from the Southern Regional Council has not, as yet, been received.

The office tells me that Mr. Anthony is out of the country and for that reason I am addressing this letter to you.

As you can imagine, our Council's bank account can use these funds.

Thank you for all the assistance given our state by the Southern Regional Council, and my good wishes.

Sincerely,

Moses S. Belton
Treasurer

MSB/b

NC - Gen

PA

MM

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

December 3, 1964

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

We have been remiss in not thanking you earlier for the Southern Regional Council's grant-in-aid to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations for $5,900.00. I feel confident that you understand that the delay is not due to a lack of appreciation but due to pressures in the Council office.

I believe our Council is making progress and the grant from the Southern Regional Council will be put to the best possible use in developing our program for this year.

The officers and members of the executive committee join with me in expressing appreciation.

Sincerely,

Moses S. Belton

MSB/b

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

NC - Gen.

December 8, 1964

Mr. James Batten
The Charlotte Observer
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Batten:

An SRC special report on Brunswick is being sent to you under separate cover at the request of Mrs. Helen Adams of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

January 18, 1965

Mr. Mike Lawler
#4, Sparrow Apts.
Route 3
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mike:

I have a reservation to arrive at the Raleigh/Durham airport on EAL #831 at 5:07 P.M. on Tuesday, January 19.

Shall plan to leave either at 12:35 A.M. that evening or the next morning.

See you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Lv. message

NC - Gen -

942-2088

January 20, 1965

Mr. Mike Lawler
#4 Sparrow Apts.
Route 3
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mike:

Thanks for your hospitality last evening. I'm sorry I did not have an opportunity to spend some time with your family -- or get the cookies -- but I did feel the evening worthwhile.

On reflection, I like even more the idea of the small conference followed by a meeting of the Advisory Committee. When you see Will Campbell why not get his reaction and, hopefully, his enthusiastic support. I will bring the matter up with Joe Hendricks tomorrow night.

You plan a lot, do keep me informed!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NC - Gen.

June 30, 1965

The Rev. Charles Jones
Community Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Charlie:

The meeting will be held next Tuesday (July 6) here at SRC beginnigg about 11:00 A.M.

See you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

file
N.C. Council

July 19, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Bernice Cook
FROM: Ed Lewis

Please forward 1,000 NEW SOUTH brochures to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, attention Miss Roberta Blackwell.

Label is attached.

EL/km

Enc.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
AREA CODE 704-376-6833

July 15, 1966

Could you furnish us with about 800 of these to enclose with our next mailing to our membership?

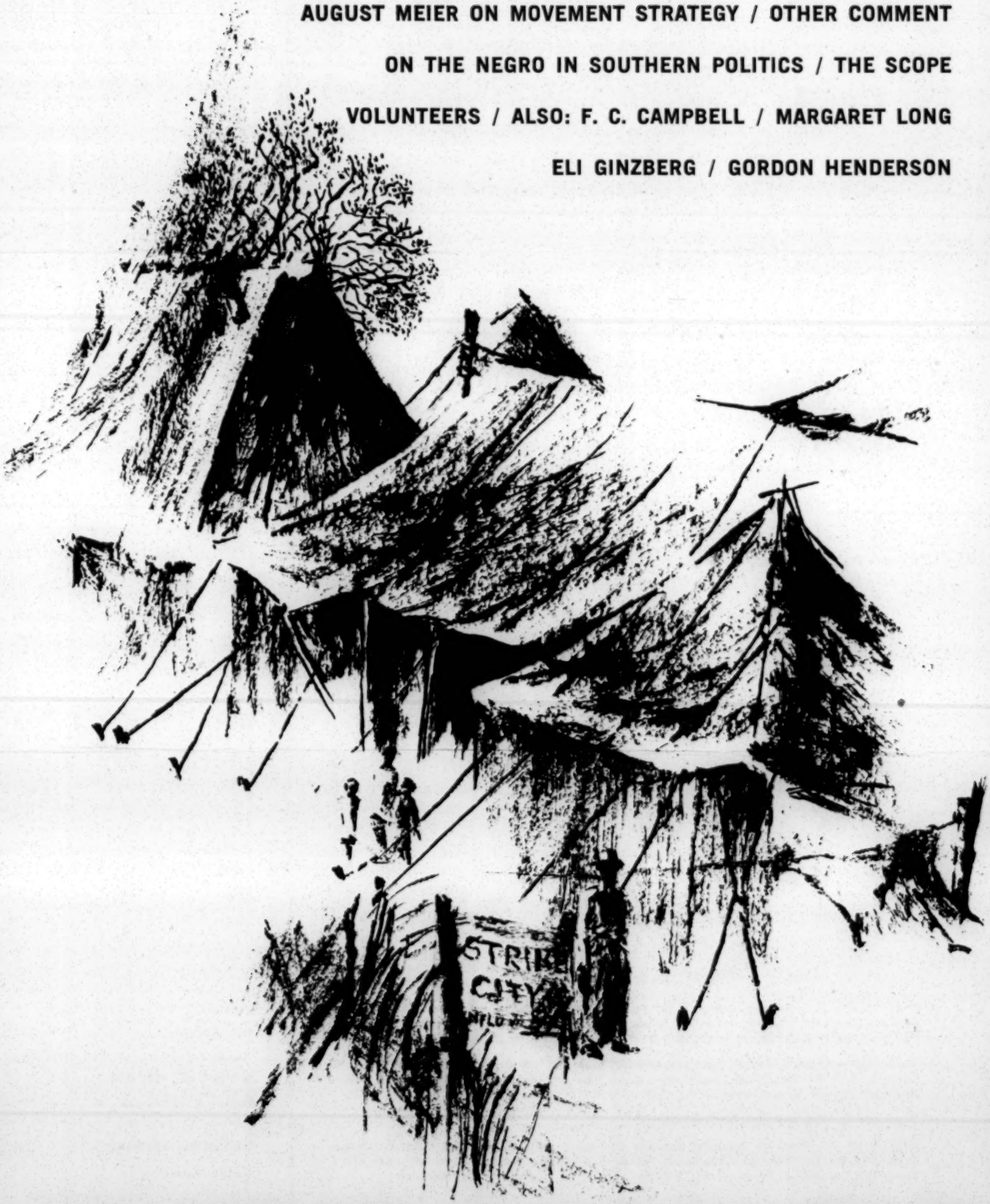
Thank you very much.

Roberta E. Blackwell
Roberta E. Blackwell
Office Manager

P. S. If so, please forward immediately.

NEW SOUTH

AUGUST MEIER ON MOVEMENT STRATEGY / OTHER COMMENT ON THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN POLITICS / THE SCOPE VOLUNTEERS / ALSO: F. C. CAMPBELL / MARGARET LONG ELI GINZBERG / GORDON HENDERSON



SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. / VOL. 21 / NO. 2 / SPRING, 1966

NEW SOUTH

A QUARTERLY
REVIEW OF
SOUTHERN AFFAIRS

Vol. 21 • No. 2
Spring, 1966

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The articles in NEW SOUTH are presented not as the view of the Southern Regional Council, but as significant expression about the subjects with which the Southern Regional Council is concerned.

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Officers of the Southern Regional Council: President, John H. Wheeler; Vice-Presidents, Josephine Wilkins, Paul R. Christopher, Rufus E. Clement, Stephen J. Wright. Chairman, Executive Committee: Raymond M. Wheeler. Executive Director: Paul Anthony.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION:
Pat Watters

MANAGING EDITOR:
Robert E. Anderson, Jr.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT:
Marge Manderson

You can't judge a book . . .

. . . by its cover. But you can get an idea of what it's all about.

The spring issue of NEW SOUTH, quarterly publication of the Southern Regional Council, is now off the press, and we'd like to add your name to our growing list of subscribers. Frankly, we think no other publication on the scene today brings you as complete or as informative a view of what is going on in southern race relations.

For spring we have an important article by August Meier, Roosevelt University professor and author of several significant studies of the civil rights movement. In an effort to define the directions of future Negro protest strategy, Mr. Meier recently toured the Deep South, landing in Alabama during the height of that state's Democratic primary campaign. His insights into that campaign, his interpretation of Negro strategy on political and other fronts across the South is an analysis both scholarly and eminently readable.

Mr. Meier's piece is just the beginning. Three University of Wisconsin sociologists, N. J. Demerath, Michael Aiken, and Gerald Marwell, recently concluded a study of college students who came South to work in civil rights projects in the Black Belt in the summer of 1965. The professors' article is a survey of these students' economic backgrounds, religious views, and moral and ethical values.

Among many other features in this issue, too, is a speech on voting rights made in Atlanta by Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach before a South-wide meeting of members and guests of the Southern Regional Council.

We don't have space enough here to tell you everything that is in the spring issue, but we hope this is enough to whet your appetite for more. NEW SOUTH, which reflects the Southern Regional Council's concern for informed, full understanding of the South and its problems, has subscribers in almost every state of the union. Add your name to its list of readers and stay up-to-date on what is going on in this most vital area of national concern.

NEW SOUTH

COMMENTS ON THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL BY DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS:

JOHN F. KENNEDY—"In working to make equal opportunity a reality in all parts of the South, the Southern Regional Council is advancing the cause of all Americans. In promoting good will and better understanding among people of all races, colors, and creeds, it is serving not only the South, but the whole country."

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY—"America's progress in human relations has been aided immeasurably by the Southern Regional Council which has served for years as a beacon light for justice and understanding. Although you were created primarily to serve your region of the country, your illuminating rays have helped to guide our entire nation toward freedom."

RALPH McGILL in the Atlanta Constitution—"Perhaps the oldest and most consistently reliable source of information about the South's sociological and interracial problems is the Southern Regional Council . . . it has been dedicated to research and to the principle that fair, open, and well-informed discussion and dialogue are invaluable to advancement and understanding."

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

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NEW SOUTH published quarterly

CARL J. LANDES
BOX 8112
GREENSBORO, N. C.
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

M E M O No. 13

FROM:
Dorothy E. Hampton

and
Carl J. Landes

MAY I INTRODUCE

Carl J. Landes...

Who joins me in sending this Memo will be sending following numbers to you at regular intervals. Carl stepped into "my" job beginning August 15th, For the past eight years he has been on the faculty of Southern Union College, in Alabama. He is a Congregational Christian minister.

Mr. Landes will be seeking to help make "The United Church" really "The United Church of Christ," by bringing all members of our Fellowship into one Fellowship, regardless of racial and national origin.

In some ways Carl will be starting from scratch as I did almost five years ago- getting acquainted, looking for opportunities to be of service in the field of race relations and every social concern. I have told him that you people who have received this Memo from me are people who are concerned, and that he should get acquainted with you first, when he is in your area. Why don't you drop him a line and invite him to get acquainted with you when he is in your area.

Wishing all of you well, as you work for "The United Church of Christ,"

Dorothy E. Hampton

In my brief travels among you, it has become evident that Dorothy Hampton has won her way into your hearts, in the cause she represented and still represents, in fostering Christian Fellowship among all members of our uniting bodies. In stepping into the task Dorothy Hampton began, I covet your prayers and your cooperation. My desire is to work, not "against" you, but with you, in making our United Church truly an inclusive Christian Fellowship.

The Advisory Committee, with members from all three groups of our Fellowship, held a very helpful session Sept. 18 at the home of Supt. Stanley. The frank and open discussion opened many avenues of insights into the many problems facing us- and all of Humanity. The problems of Christian Brotherhood and Fellowship in Christ are universal. But we need to confess, and repent for the sins peculiar to our own region. Together we must seek to make genuine efforts toward fulfilling The Kingdom of God, as we fellowship with one another.

Your words of counsel, wisdom, guidance and criticism will be welcomed and appreciated. Humanity stands at the cross-roads. The Gospel of The Living Christ holds the solution for our every problem. As professed Christians, your responsibility and mine is to see that this Gospel is shared by "every living creature," all of God's children, "especially those who are of the household of faith," in our own uniting fellowship.

Yours In His Service,

Carl J. Landes

NORTH Carolina Council mment

VOL. 1 — NO. 1 CHARLOTTE, N. C. — NOVEMBER, 1964 TELEPHONE 376-6833

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

BULK RATE
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EDITORIAL

Human relations, which we of the Council by definition are interested in, are nothing if not personal: human beings relate to each other as individuals, not as masses or groups. Steps to improve human relations can be taken through group action—educational efforts, conferences, laws, etc.—but ultimately there is needed direct, personal communication and understanding between individuals.

Supplying opportunities for such personal relationships to develop between people of the various vocations and races in our state is thus an important function of our Council. In fact, that is an important part of the program being developed by Mrs. Adams, our new Executive Director, her staff, and the executive committee: our goal is the setting up of local councils in as many communities as possible, made up of local people working together on specific local problems. The same approach is being taken among college students. Experience has already shown how well this helps to improve communities as well as to develop personal friendships and understanding.

And what better example of the power of personal concern and involvement could we offer than Mrs. Adams' own distinctive, personal approach to her work with us? Members and friends who have already had a chance to meet her note this and respond; her letters to members are praised for their warm personal quality by individuals from all over the state.

We are all going to have more and more opportunities to be creating good human relations in general through our own personal relations with each other; let us each take part to the fullest.

PLANNING THE student project in the office. Clues are gleaned from college catalogues. Left to right (seated): Betty Jo McMakin (staff member, North Carolina Council); William Parker, president, Intercollegiate Council for Human ber, North Carolina Council). Standing (left): Mike Lawler, co-ordinator for the southern region of the National Student Association; (right) John Brooks, administrator, North Carolina Mayors' Co-operating Committee.

Council Comment

VOL. 1 — NO. 1 CHARLOTTE, N. C. — NOVEMBER, 1964 TELEPHONE 376-6833

Council N. W.

EDITORIAL

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T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

PLANNING THE student project in the office. Clues are gleaned from college catalogues. Left to right (seated): Betty Jo McMakin (staff member, North Carolina Council); William Parker, president, Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights; Roberta Blackwell (staff member, North Carolina Council). Standing (left): Mike Lawler, co-ordinator for the southern region of the National Student Association; (right) John Brooks, administrator, North Carolina Mayors' Co-operating Committee.

On The Road To Damascus

When Did You Know?

By Marion Cannon

I sat at a dinner party and looked around the table. It was not an ordinary party for it was in the South, and there were Negroes at the table. We were old friends, who had worked for years together in our common cause: equality of the races. We had gone through much together; starting with those trivial heart-rending things like no rest rooms in the downtown stores for Negro shoppers, and on through abolishing Jim Crow on the buses, opening the public libraries, through intregration in restaurants, theaters, and "token" though it is in the schools. All of us had had the same experiences; hate letters, midnight telephone calls, loss of old friends. But our common cause had held us together. and I wondered about our starting points. Why had we committed ourselves to this cause? Certainly we were a disparate group —lawyers, doctors, merchants, and that bane and blessing of the South, liberal housewives.

So I threw out a conversational gambit: Why, and when had each one decided that this equality was worth working for; had committed himself to an idea that was not popular, that alienated the past and promised a difficult future? I asked those people to tell me this. and they did.

One day in 1925, a fifteen year old school girl got on a bus in Birmingham, Alabama. She was doming home from high school, a white high school. She was tired and the bus was crowded. She saw a seat in the back of the bus, went to it, and sat down. No sooner had she shifted her heavy load of books to the floor than the bus stopped, and the driver came back and told her to move up front. She looked at him in bewilderment: She had come from up front and there were no empty seats there! But his voice had the ring of authority, and she picked up her books, went up front, and stood there

The bus driver had said something about the back of the bus being for "'niggers." At the next stop she got out and watched the

(Continued on Page 7)

Civil Rights Act 1964

(The editors experss appreciation to Mr. Ralph Smith for his contribution to our first issue. Mr. Smith is a well known editorial writer for the Charlotte News and is a contributor to many of the better known and widely read national magazines.

By Ralph Smith

All in all, the 1964 Civil Rights act is not a monster preparing to gobble up states rights and individual freedom. A Congress of several hundred men wrote the Act and it is hedged throughout with liberty clauses and the guarantee of certain basic rights before the courts. The provision allowing jury trials for those being prosecuted for criminal contempt uunder the Act is an ex-extremely lenient provisions allows a resident of Mississippi, for example, to be tried by 12 fellow Mississippians if he happens to be indcted for criminal contempt. This sort of statutory

(Continued on Page 7)

ADVERTISING RATES

In this, our first issue, we have ONE advertiser (see page 2). The Red Clay Reader is a book which represents much of the literary talent in our state.

We have not sought advertisers for this issue. Rather, we wanted you to see our first effort. Naturally, we shall improve our copy and make up with each issue.

It becomes urgent to point out that we could not continue to publish our paper WITHOUT advertising. If you place an ad with us, you will be assisting the North Carolina Council on Human Relations to communicate with thousands of people in our state.

You will reach 3,000 readers, most of whom will wish to patronize our advertisers whenever possible. The mailing list is growing every day and we should go above our 3,000 circulation with subsequent issues.

RATES

One page ----------$100
One-half page --------$ 50
One-quarter page -----$ 25
One-eighth page ------$ 10
Classified — Per word ---------- 5c, minimum of $1.00

Smith Project

Strictly Student

SMITH PROJECT
By Betty Jo McMakin

With crisp little banners bearin the legend "GO VOTE" fluttering on their shirt fronts, the Johnson C. Smith University Student Council conducted a house-to-house canvass urging registered voters in the University community to vote. Alarmed by the fact that many registered voters never bother to vote, the students selected this "Get Out to Vote" survey as their initial Council-sponsored project.

Most of the students gave enthusiastic reports of their reception and the response of individuals queried. One young man canvasses 120 homes, and was greeted with a — "Yes, I'm going to vote!" — in nearly all! Still others encountered a few persons who were reluctant to comment. And one young lady was told by a laughing voter, "Yes Ma'am. I'm going to vote for Governor Wallace!"

The survey's purpose was two-fold: The first objective, of course, was that of getting out the vote. The second was to better acquaint the Smith students with the community — their neighbors. The students were asked to observe neighborhood conditions, and to suggest areas in which they might work in the neighborhood based upon their observations. After having visited in the neighboring homes, several students restated an interest in the Council's proposed project of tutorials. This will be discussed further at the next Smith Unit meeting.

After the survey, the students were served a spaghetti dinner, with trimmings, at the home of Miss Roberta Blackwell, staff member.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL AFFILIATES

In February of this year, Governor Sanford suggested that the predominately Negro Colleges in the Raleigh Area might find ways other than demonstrations to express theirstruggle for equality to the people of North Carolina. Initially, eight colleges met to consider the Governor's suggestion. They called their group the Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights.

The fledging student council decided to enlarge their numbers and include white schools. The combined forces of the resultant larger group made six films, two of which are ready for release. These two films are "A Knocking at the Gate," produced by the students of North Carolina College, and "Good Bye to North Carolina," produced by the students of A & T College. When the remaining films are edited they will be shown on various television stations throughout North Carolina. This is North Carolina history in the making! Never have the Negroes of this state (or any other state) been given a means of self-expression in quite the way these films will present.

Because of the challenge of their undertaking, the films were last year's sole project for the new intercollegiate group. The project voted on for this school year is a tutorial program to be carried out through the individual members schools under the overall planning of the Intercollegiate Council.

The oficers elected for this year's program are:

William Parker (Shaw University), President,

(Continued on Page 7)

Social Action Holds The Stage

Meeting Of The North Carolina Council Of Churches

The meeting of the Commission on Christian Social Action of the North Carolina Council of Churches on November 4 in Grensboro drew clergymen and representatives of social action groups from all parts of the state.

They came to discuss mutual problems, to hear a report from their Director, Rev. Jack Crum and an address by Mr. D. S. Coltrane, Chairman of the Good Neighbor Council.

Rev. Vernon Tyson, a member of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, served as chairman.

Mr. Coltrane began by praising the work of both Rev. Tyson and Rev. Crum. He said that due to Vernon Tyson's leadership there is a much better racial climate in the Sanford-Jonesboro community today. He spoke of Mr. Crum's "invaluable assistance" to the Good Neighbor Program, saying that Jack Crum has developed good relationships with many groups with one exception, namely the Ku Klux Klan, "who seem to have his number."

Grievances of Negro Citizens Are Real! !

It is a fact that a wide social, economic, and educational gap separates the majority of Negro citizens from other citizens, Mr. Coltrane told his audience that in many communities of the State and nation some of our citizens are consigned and confined but not resigned to minimum jobs, poor housing, inadequate food, inadequate clothing, and in general to a sub-standard type of living."

"It must be recognized that our Negro citizens, after receiving the minimum in health, education, welfare, housing, economic and cultural opportunities, cannot conceivably compete equally for a share in the full rights and responsibilities of our society smiply by the announcement that now a state of equal opportunity exists. How wonderful it would be if we could erase so quickly and painlessly the problems accummulated over the centuries.

"What are the Negro's chances today in our society? The Negro begins life with odds against him. He is more likely to die in infancy than the white baby. In fact, in 1958 the rate was 92% about that of white infants. This is largely because Negro women receive less prenatal care. More Negro babies are born prematurely or without hospital care, and more likely would be delivered by midwives rather than doctors. If the Negro baby lives, the chances of losing his mother in childbirth are relatively high. The Negro maternal mortality rate was four times as high as the white mothers in 1958.

"The Negro baby comes into a family that is larger than the white counterpart and in many cases is jammed into housing that is dilapidated, structurallyy unsound, and unable to keep out snow, cold, rain, wind, and rats.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate among while workers in North Carolina is 2.9%. Among Negro workers it is 7.6%.

I invite you to go with me on a trip to downtown Raleigh in the area of the employment office. There six mornings a week you will see a group of 30 to 40 Negro men not working, standing on the street corner talking idly. They are at a labor "pick-up' station. From time to time during the morning a few are hired for a day or part-day job. The others drift away. If you should pick up one of these laborers for a day's work, you will find that he does not have sufficient money on his person to buy his lunch at a country store. **These are some of North Carolina's 80,000 unemployed — 4½% of our labor force.**

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"How can the Negro secure his share of jobs in North Carolina and in Amercia? There is no magic key to this problem. We cannot put our finger on one barrier and say, "Remove that and the problem is solved." The effort to help the Negro citizen earn his bread and pay his way must be multi-directed and simultaneous across a broad front. Here is a list of urgent needs: Vocational training —the best.

On-the-job training — the best industry has to offer.

"Informed, up-to-date vocational counseling.

"Special help with school dropouts, with young people out of school and out of work.

"Personnel people who apply realistic standards that are meaningful and fair to all applicants regardless of race.

"Equal training opportunities and unbiased employment services.

"Apprentice programs that train rather than exclude minority groups.

"Retraining programs are needed for some technical or skilled jobs.

For example:: a secretarial retraining program.

"Management that will wholeheartedly adopt merit employment and promotion practices.

EXPERIENCCES OF MAJOR EMPLOYERS

"'A question frequently addressed to the State Good Neighbor Council has concerned the employment practices of major employers and the experiences they have had in integrating their

From North Carolina Religious Groups

What Is Said And What Is Done

It is difficult to estimate the effects of a great new movement to improve human relations in the world.

For example, Vatican City is most likely unaware that while the Ecumenical Council was meeting there, Charlotte had its own "Junior Ecouminical Council." At least that is what Rev. Thom W. Blair calls a conference of clergymen which met last spring and is continuing this fall.

"This was a group of clergymen representing a broader base than the Council in Rome, though much smaller in size." Dr. Blair said. It was composed of several Espicopal Clergy. a Rabbi, a Roman Catholic Priest, a Greek Orthodox Priest, as well as various ministers from the Baptist

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The succeeding centuries of church history tell a tragic tale of the need for a brotherliness which transcends bariers of race, creed and state. Mistreatment of Jews has marred the record of so-called Christian lands. Roman Catholic and Protestant have too often looked on each other with sentiments unworthy of their professed common Christian faith. Contention over creeds has often been complicated by fears and strife over race—and within the church. It is an urgly story. One hesitates to linger over it except to learn its **lesson of warning.**

Despite boasts of devotion to

We must learn how to wait. This is not a popular doctrine today. We are addicted to speed. "Instant" is the key-word in our vocabulary. We have instant coffee, instant pie mixes, instant starch. and so on. To carry this idea to rediculous absurdity, a cartoon recently showed a woman examining a jar of coffee in the supermarket, and she says, "I think it's misleading to call it instant coffee when you still have to boil water."

We are descendents of a people which taught humanity how to wait, and we need desperately to practice it ourselves if we are to achieve some of life's most abiding rewards.

Education requires waiting. We

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"This was the beginning of a dialogue between many different faiths which is continuing this fall and has meant a great deal eo everyone involved," Dr Blair continued.

"We had a rough format which included a peper presented by one member of the group, followed by an hour of discussion, and much drinking of coffee. The Orthodox representative talked to us about the relations between his church and the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Priest spoke about the meaning of the Ecumenical Council. Others read papers on Biblical subjects, an dat the first meeting this fall we will hear a report of a six months' period of a study by Dr. Warner Hall who has returned from Germany.

"It is hard to evaluate the results of this dialogue at the present time. However, quite a few of us are now on much more than

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LESSON OF WARNING

From a sermon by Dr. J. W. Buckner, Former Editor of World Call. And Interum Pastor of St. Paul's Church Raleigh

Human relations have long been marked by some degree of racial, religious or group prejudice. This is apparent in the Bible and in church history. In ancient Israel the Book of Ruth was evidently written to remind the hundred percenters of the times that David, their most distinguished warrior, poet and king, was an "eighth-breed"—the great-grandgrandson of a Moabite peasant girl. Jesus consistently crossed barriers of men's bias and held them up to ridicule. In his best known parable he contrived with consummate artistry to strike ugly bigotry to the ground by making the story's hero a man different from himself and has hearers, in religion and race, a man known through the centuries as the Good Samaritan. The early church had scarcely started when it became necessary to appoint deacons to minister to the poor among the Greeks because they complained that the Jewish Christians in concern for their own had overlooked needy Greek widows and orphans.

The succeeding centuries of church history tell a tragic tale of the need for a brotherliness which transcends bariers of race, creed and state. Mistreatment of Jews has marred the record of so-called Christian lands. Roman Catholic and Protestant have too often looked on each other with sentiments unworthy of their professed common Christian faith. Contention over creeds has often been complicated by fears and strife over race—and within the church. It is an urgly story. One hesitates to linger over it except to learn its **lesson of warning.**

Despite boasts of devotion to principles of democracy and equal opportunity ,America has never been free from dissension over differences of race and religion. Organized movements have arisen among us to divide majorities from minorities.

They became a great nationwide racket and did incalcuable harm to the cause of religion and to the integrity of our national life.

Fortunately, such absurd movements go as well as come. Unfortunately, they sometimes come again. A particular organization which had its little day in the nineteen twenties has never really come into respectable prominence again. Yet there have been and continue to be efforts at some sort of revival. A sense of humor and a feeling for the perspective of history reassure us as to the trancience of such movements. The noise they make is usually greater than is justified by the number of people they influence.

We need not really fear that they will sweep their foes before them. Yet they can do something truly devastating to those enamored of their doctrines. They can poison the minds of their followers and damn them to a littleness of soul and narowness of outlook for which remedy is tragically hard to come by.

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THE BLESSINGS OF WAITING

From a sermon by Rabbi Israel J. Gerber Temple Beth El Charlotte.

Wherever we look, we find very little evidence that God was ever in a great hurry. On the contrary, everything we see indicates patience and planning and waiting. The most delicate flower, the sturdiest tree, the tallest mountain, each testifies in its own eloquent way that God knows how to wait.

Each of us needs large quantities of this ability to wait for so much of our lives is spent waiting. We wait for ambitions to be fulfilled and dreams to be realized. We wait for our hurts to be healed and our sorrows to be softened. We wait for evil to be crushed and goodness vindicated. We must learn how to wait. This is not a popular doctrine today. We are addicted to speed. "Instant" is the key-word in our vocabulary. We have instant coffee, instant pie mixes, instant starch. and so on. To carry this idea to rediculous absurdity, a cartoon recently showed a woman examining a jar of coffee in the supermarket, and she says, "I think it's misleading to call it instant coffee when you still have to boil water."

We are descendents of a people which taught humanity how to wait, and we need desperately to practice it ourselves if we are to achieve some of life's most abiding rewards.

Education requires waiting. We are concerned today with dropouts and the impatience which promps so many students to terminate their education with the completion of high school. These are the young people who will contribute little to the growth and development of our country,, who will find themselves among the unemployables in an age which is progressively requiring more and more knowledge and training. These young people must be persuaded that there is no short cut to a worthwhile career—there is no instant powdered form of education. When James Garfield was the president of Hiram College in Ohio, a father once came to him and asked whether the curriculum could not be simplified so that his son might be able "to go through by a shorter route." Some parents will do this you know. "Certainly," Garfield replied. "But it all depends upon what you want to make of your boy. When God wants a sturdy oak tree he takes 100 years. When He wants to make a squash He requires only 2 months."

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Having said this, I must add, that there are vital areas where waiting, is fatal to human aspirations and progress. There are crucial domains, in our collective and personal lives, where we have waited too long.

Consider the thorny problem of civil rights—the most decisive issue that confronts America, not only internally but also in its aspiration to lead the free world in its march toward a more secure tomorow.

We wait too long to do what must be done today.

We wait to long to show kindness.

We wait too long to show kindable.

We wait too long to discipline ourselves.

Let us each say to ourselves, "I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or kindness I can show to any fellow human creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

"What are the Negro's chances today in our society? The Negro begins life with odds against him. He is more likely to die in infancy than the white baby. In fact, in 1958 the rate was 92% about that of white infants. This is largely because Negro women receive less prenatal care. More Negro babies are born prematurely or without hospital care, and more likely would be delivered by midwives rather than doctors. If the Negro baby lives, the chances of losing his mother in childbirth are relatively high. The Negro maternal mortality rate was four times as high as the white mothers in 1958.

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"At another place, some farm workers have finished 13 weeks of harvesting and preparing tobacco for market. 39 weeks of odd jobs and idleness lie ahead. In stilll another instance, a father, mother, and several grown children struggle to survive on the income from a 40-acre farm that could be worked by one or two of them. These are a part of our unemployed who number well over 100,000 and who are struggling to exist.

The North Carolina of Tomorrow—Industrial Economy.

"In the same cities where the men stand on corners waiting for odd jobs and in the same state where farm workers wait until next year for work, North Carolina industry has sent out an urgent call for workers. There are jobs begging for people to fill them. An employment security survey shows that in the 5-year period from June 1961 to June 1966 industry expects to have openings for at least **233,000 workers, for skilled workers and for technicians.** This indicates that the North Carolina of tomorrow will belong to the educated and trained man. This State is rapidly changing from an agricultural economy where Negroes have been employed, to an industrial economy where competition is keen and where well trained workers are demanded. Underemployment is our big problem and lack of education and training the barrier to overcoming it. The Negro unemployment rate is approximately 7.6%. So far as the Negro is concerned, there is a depression on and depressions are usually accompained by unrest.

"This poverty and insecurity are particularly appalling to the Negro,, who sees the white society that surrounds him grow increasingly afluent while he remains tied to his slum and without a job. The future is even bleaker than the present because automation, new management techniques and other changes are all reducing the demand for unskilled and semiskilled labor.

"More people are now being employed as professional, technicians, as manual workers, rapidly changing from a blue-collar to a white-collar society. 97% of the increase in employment since 1947 has been from the white-collar jobs.

"How can the Negro secure his share of jobs in North Carolina and in Amercia? There is no magic key to this problem. We cannot put our finger on one barrier and say, "Remove that and the problem is solved." The effort to help the Negro citizen earn his bread and pay his way must be multidirected and simultaneous across a broad front. Here is a list of urgent needs: Vocational training —the best.

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EXPERIENCCES OF MAJOR EMPLOYERS

"'A question frequently addressed to the State Good Neighbor Council has concerned the employment practices of major employers and the experiences they have had in integrating their plants. Generally, the council has replied, the major employers have led the way and have been pleased with the results.

"Western Electric, for example, has employed on a merit basis for several years. Today Negroes can be found as engineers, draftsmen, chemists, clerk typists, electronic technicians, machinists, inspectors, librarians, and bench production operators. 'We give all qualified people the same examinations, 'reports Mr. W. O. Conrad, general manager of the Greensboro and Burlington plants. 'The Negroes' efficiency follows very much the same pattern as that of the white people'."

Links Will Raise $75,000 For Legal And ED Fund

The Charlotte Area chapter of the Links held a gala luncheon on November 7 at the Club Poinseana in celebration of Link Week, which was being observed by the national organization of Links throughout the United States.

Mrs. Drayton P. Graham, in the Department of Student Guidance at Johnson C. Smith University, presided. Mrs. Graham said that her club would contribute a minimum of $25 per member to the Legal and Educational Fund of the NAACP. Nationally the Links will raise $75,000 for this fund in three years.

In addition the members assist young people to attend college and participate in many civic activities for the betterment of human relations.

Helen Adams, Executive Director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, told the group of the work being undertaken by the council this year to further equal opportunity for all citizens in the state.

Officers and members of The Links have agreed to coonerate in the Council's efforts.

Current Programs And Policies Of The North Carolina Fund

The North Carolina Fund was established in July, 1963, by Governor Sanford, Charles H. Babcock, C. A. McKnight, and John H. Wheeler. Governor Sanford is chairman of the Board C. A. McKnight (editor of **The Charlotte Observer**) is president of the Fund, and George H. Esser, Jr., is its executive director.

The Fund is operating under a grant of $7 million from The Ford Foundation, $1,625,000 from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and $875,000 from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. The four-year program calls for other resources to be contributed by participating communities and state agencies, that will bring the Fund's total backing to at least fourteen million dollars.

A PLAN FOR SELECTION

Officials of The North Carolina Fund, soon after the Fund's formation, announced a plan to select a number of communities in North Carolina that not only have significant problems arising from poverty, but aslo have the imagination and the conviction to find ways to help people break out of poverty.

The Fund established the **county** as the basic community unit for submission of a proposal because county government is the local governmental agency responsible for the financing and administration of health, education, and welfare programs. However, the Fund encouraged counties —especially those in sparsely populated areas—to band together into multi-county communities, submitting proposals that would make use of central community services serving large geographic areas.

At the proposal cut-off date, February 3, 1964, the Fund had received proposals from 51 communities, involving 66 ment grants to help prepare for broad-scale efforts under federal and local support.

In August, 1964, the following communities were named:

Rowman County; Macon County; Buncombe County; and a five-county area in Northeastern North Carolina consisting of Bertie, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford, and Gates Counties.

With their selection, a total of eleven communities, representing 21 counties in the state, have been designated to receive major Fund financial support.

HELP FOR 39 COMMUNITIES NOT SELECTED

To the other 39 communities not selected for initial grants, the Fund will make available services of its professional staff and its aiding those communities that decided to start their programs without financial support from the Fund.

Further aid in sight for those 39 communities not getting initial grants, is a grant of $400,000 made by the Welfare Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The grant, administered by the North Carolina Board of Public Welfare, will finance 25 community-service consultants, to be hired and trained under the guidance of The North Carolina Fund, then placed in 25 of the communities that originally submitted proposals to the Fund.

These Consultants will work for three years (the grant provides $400,000 per year for three years), coordinating and improving existing community services in the 25 communities.

The eleven comprehensive experimental projects form the main stream of the Fund Program, but the Fund also is supporting a number of additional programs whchi tie in with these efforts at the community level.

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SEVEN COMMUNITIES SELECTED

On April 20th, the Fund Board of Directors announced seven communities as those selected for initial grants:

Robeson, Richmond, and Scotland Counties; Craven County; Nash and Edgecomb Counties; Durham County; Mecklenburg County; Forsyth County; Watauga, Avery Mitchell, and Yancey Counties.

These seven communities represented those with both urban-and rural-orientated problems. And they represented problems peculiar to each of the four geographic areas of the state.

After selection of the seven communities, the Fund began a series of conference with community representatives, making specific plans for helping them get their programs under way.

The Fund has made a small initial grant to each community for organization and administrative costs. This grant finances a project director and his office plus consultants to provde special advice on specific phases of the action program.

Once the community's organization has been perfected and a firm budget agreed upon, the initial grant will be followed by a four-year grant for administrative expenses only.

OTHER FINANCIAL SUPPORT

As each community, on advice of its consultants and director, adopts a specific program, the Fund will examine each of the program to determine whether money or other support for it is available from local, state, federal, or private sources. If no other support is in sight for a needed part of the program, the Fund Board will consider requests for grants to finance these portions.

FOUR SELECTED FOR PLANNING GRANTS

In addition to the seven major comprehensive projects receiving support, the Fund has selected four other communities as the recipients of Fund planning and development grants to help prepare for broad-scale efforts under federal and local support.

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HELP FOR 39 COMMUNITIES NOT SELECTED

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Further aid in sight for those 39 communities not getting initial grants, is a grant of $400,000 made by the Welfare Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The grant, administered by the North Carolina Board of Public Welfare, will finance 25 community-service consultants, to be hired and trained under the guidance of The North Carolina Fund, then placed in 25 of the communities that originally submitted proposals to the Fund.

These Consultants will work for three years (the grant provides $400,000 per year for three years), coordinating and improving existing community services in the 25 communities.

The eleven comprehensive experimental projects form the main stream of the Fund Program, but the Fund also is supporting a number of additional programs whchi tie in with these efforts at the community level.

A. **The Comprehensive School Improvement Program of the State Board of Education:** designed to experiment with and develop better ways of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic in the primary grades, more than 100 experimental classes in selected schools in the state began operating in Fall, 1964. At least one of these classes is located in each of the Fund's community experimental projects.

B. **Pre-School Program:** Another program tying in with the community projects is a pre-school program started in the summer of 1964, in which approximately 100 classes of no more than twenty children each were given training and instruction to prepare them for entering the first grade. At least one of these classes, made up primarily of children from culturally-disadvantaged homes, was located in each of the experimental communities. Both the "Three R's" program and the pre-school program are administered by the Board of Education of the State of North Carolina, and financed with a $2 million grant from The North Carolina Fund, matched by $2 million in state funds.

C. **The North Carolina Volunteers:** this Peace-Corps style organization for college students is another Fund-supported effort to attack the problem of poverty in North Carolina. From a total of 750 applicants for the Volunteers program, 100 outstanding students were chosen and began work in the summer of 1964 in six of the Fund's experimental community projects. The volunteers conducted and participated in a variety of programs designed to reach children and adults in low-income areas. Contributing to the support of ths program was a grant of the Office of Education of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

D. **Community Action Technician Program:** Anticipating passage of the anti-poverty bill of the Federal government, in recognition of the need for trained personnel to help with the development and carrying out of community action programs, The North Carolina Fund initiated, in August, 1964, its Community Action Technician (CAT) program. Following completion of a formal training period, these technicians—drawn from returning Peace Corps applications, college graduates and other young men and women sensitive to current social problems—serve in sub-professional capacities as **resident trainees** in those communities where poverty programs are being established.

E. **The Learning Institute of North Carolina:** The North Carolina Fund also is serving as one of three sponsors (with Duke University and the University of North Carolina) of the newly-established Learning Institute of North

(Continued on page 7)

North Carolina Council On Human Relations Executive Committee

"There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of the new order of things."

Machiavelli wrote these lines in his famous work "The Prince" before 1527. This could be a description of leadership today. There are men and women who will acknowledge the difficulties, the dangers and the uncertainties and who will still accept leadership in efforts to bring about improvements in their society and to develop communities where all men are certain of equal civil and personal rights. These are the men and women who provide the North Carolina Council with leadership—members of the Executive Committee.

DR. T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Dr. Williams is a North Carolinian from birth. He was born in Belmont and grew up in Salisbury, However, through his education and training in medicine and his three years service with the Navy, he has spent time in other parts of the country and the world.

He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1942 with a B.S. in Chemistry and later earned a master's degree in Chemistry from Columbia University. His eduucation was then interrupted when he went on active duty as a line officer on a cruiser with the Navy. This period was spent largely in the Pacific.

After the Navy came Harvard Medical School and an M.D. in 1950. Until 1953 Dr. Williams was an intern and resident physician in medicine, Johns Hopkins Hospital, and for another year a resident physician in Boston Veterans Administration Hospital.

Dr. Williams returned to his native state in 1954 when he became a research fellow and later a faculty member of the Univer-

Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Woman's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Convention of North Carolina. Mrs. Alston edits **The Missionary Helper,** a quarterly used by missionary workers.

Aside from her numerous church leadership positions, Mrs. Alston is secretary of the Franklin County Committee on "Negro Affairs," and is a member of the Board of Directors of the NAACP.

Mrs. Alston has travelled extensively in England, France and Italy, and in Liberia, West Africa.

MRS. JAMES H. SEMANS

Chairman, Mary Duke Biddle Foundation

Much of Mrs. Semans' interests and activities are centeerd around Duke University. She is a graduate of the University which her great-grandfather, Washington Duke (along with his sons, Benjamin and James), founded. Mrs. Semans is a member of the University's Board of Trustees, and serves on the Board of The Duke Endowment headquartered in New York City. She is a member of the Board of Trustees for Duke Memorial Methodist Church. Mrs. Semans is past chairman of the Friends of Duke University Library, and presently is chairman of the Duke Hos-

is a member of the law firm of Dailey and Harrell in Asheville.

Mr. Dailey was born in South Carolina but received his college education from Lincoln University in Pennslyvania. and later received his law degree from the North Carolina College Law School.

He is a member of the National Board of Y.M.C.A.; a member of the North Carolina Prison Commission; Secretary-Treasurer of the Urban Redevelopment Commission and member of the Buncombe County Bar Association.

Mr. Dailey has been active in the Asheville Human Relations Council, taking leadership in conferences which led to the integration of the many motels in his resort city.

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Dr. McDowell received his doctorate from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and has done special study at Union Thelogical Seminary in New York where he was a visiting lecturer in -946-47.

Dr. McDowell has had an interesting and varied career — beginning as a newspaper reporter in Greenville, South Carolina in 1919. He served as a Second Lieutenant in the Unites States Infantry for a time before becoming

North Carolina, and later lectured as a visiting instructor at A&T College. Dr. Dunbar then served as the State Supervisor of Negro Schools with the State Department of Public Instruction in Raleigh from 1946-58. Intermittently, he was a visiting instructor at North Carolina College during summers. He served as a National Consultant for the Phelps-Stokes Fund for Educational Projects from 1964-58.

Dr. Duncan assumed his present position as President of Livingstone College in 1958. He is President, as well, of the Association of Colleges and SecondarySchools for Negroes, and is President-elect of the North Carolina Teachers Association for 1964. He is currently the Vice-President of the Piedmont University Center.

Dr. Duncan is a life member of the National Education Association, and a member of the National Assaociation of School Administrators.

In the area of educational research, Dr. Duncan has had his works published in professional journals such as **Nations Schools, School Executive, School and Society,** and the **North Carolina Teachers Record.**

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Kenan Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina

Dr. Johnson was born in Texas but has lived in North Carolina since 1924. His academic degrees were earned at Baylor, University of Chicago and the Univer-

York. He worked as a Research Fellow at Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York; National Institute, Bethesda, Maryland; Department of Biological Isotope Research (1955-56), Copenhagen, Denmark; Physiological Laboratory (1956-57) Cambridge, England. Prior to coming to Duke he was an associate professor of the Department of Physiology at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis; Missouri. Dr. Tosteson is a member of the American Physiological Society, Society of General Physiologists, and the Biophysical Society. He serves on the Scientific Advisory Board of the National Disease Foundation, and on the Committee on Blood of the National Research Council.

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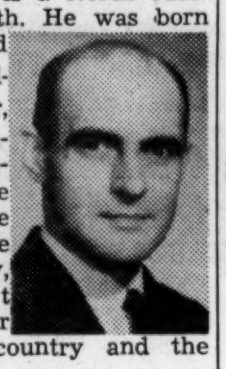

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Dr. Williams returned to his native state in 1954 when he became a research fellow and later a faculty member of the University of North Carolina. He is now Associate Professor of Medicine and Preventive Medicine on the University faculty.

Dr. Williams' major professional interests are in the areas of the teaching of clinical medicine. research in the areas of metabolic and renal disease and in the better delivery of medical care.

Dr. and Mrs. Williams and their two children, a small son and daughter, live in Chapel Hill. Mrs. Williams is a southerner too, having come from Virginia. Her education in medical social work was acquired at Wellesley College and Simmons School of Social Work.

The Human Relations movement in the South is of deep concern to both Dr. and Mrs. Williams and much time, effort and talent is expended for this cause.

Dr. Williams has also served as vestryman at the Episcopal Chapel of the Cross; a member of the Diocesan Committee on Christian Social Relations, as chairman of the local Community Chest Evaluation Committee and is a member of the Chapel Hill Fellowship for School Integration.

MRS. ELLEN S. ALSTON

A graduate of Shaw University, Mrs. Alston is a member of the University's National Executive Board Alumni and its Board of Trustees. z

Although she is involved in varied civic activities in Raleigh, Mrs. Alston's major area of interest is within the Baptist Church. She is president of the Franklin County Missionary Union, and is an Executive Board Member of the General Baptist State Convention Inc. Mrs. Alston has the distinction of being the first and only woman member of the Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage. She serves as co-chairman of the National Conferences of America, National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., and as Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Woman's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Convention of North Carolina. Mrs. Alston edits **The Missionary Helper,** a quarterly used by missionary workers.

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Mrs. Semans' areas of interest are not confined solely to the University. In addition to serving as Chairman of the Foundation which bears her maiden name, Mary Duke Biddle, she is a Trustee of Shaw University; a Trustee of Lincoln Hospital in Durham; and a Trustee of Louisberg College. Mrs. Semans is a Board member of the National Hearing Society. She serves on the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, and is a board member of the National Family Service Association. She is on the Board of Directors of the Durham branch of the North Carolina National Bank. Mrs. Semans serves as co-chairman of Governor Sanford's Committee on Hospitality for Foreign Visitors, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Museum of Art. She holds memberships in the Altrusa Club, Business and Professional Women' Club, and the League of Women Voters.

In recognition of her accomplishments in the Durham area, Mrs. Semans was named one of the city's five "Mothers of the Year" in 1952. She was the 1958 winner of the Durham's Chamber of Commerce Civic Honor Award. In 1960, Dr. and Mrs. Semans were presented the first Humanitarian-Freedom Award given by the Durham Chapter of Hadassah.

She is interested in the work of both the State and Durham Council on Human Relations.

REUBEN J. DAILEY

As a lawyer, Mr. Dailey is active on many commissions and associations where his legal training is of special importance. He Carolina but received his college education from Lincoln University in Pennslyvania. and later received his law degree from the North Carolina College Law School.

He is a member of the National Board of Y.M.C.A.; a member of the North Carolina Prison Commission; Secretary-Treasurer of the Urban Redevelopment Commission and member of the Buncombe County Bar Association.

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Dr. McDowell has had an interesting and varied career — beginning as a newspaper reporter in Greenville, South Carolina in 1919. He served as a Second Lieutenant in the Unites States Infantry for a time before becoming the private secretary to the Governor of South Carolina from 1923-25. He was the pastor of five Baptist churches in the Kentucky-Virgina-South Carolina regions for several years prior to joining the faculty of Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Dr. McDowell, a Biblical scholar, is a member of the Society of Biblica lLiterature and Exegesis, He has published three books dealing with Biblical history. **Jesus and His Cross, A Source Book of Interbiblical History,** and **The Meaning and Message of The Book of Revelation.**

Dr. McDowell has been active in the field of human relations for a number of years. He as a member of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council; charter member, Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council. He serves as a member of the Special Committee, Southern Baptist Convention on Race Relations, and was formerly chairman of the Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation.

Dr. McDowell is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Baptist Theological Seminary.

DR. SAMUEL EDWARD DUNCAN

Dr. Samuel Edward Duncan, President, Livingston College, Salisbury, North Carolina.

The cycle of Dr. Duncan's professional career is a remarkable one. He graduated from Livingstone College in 1927, and now serves as its president. The time between that graduation and the current presidency has contained a most interesting career.

Dr. Duncan received his doctorate from Cornell University with prior study at Columbia University. He bagan his career as an educator teaching science and later as an atheletic coach He became principal of Dunbar High School in East Spencer, ment of Public Instruction in Raleigh from 1946-58. Intermittently, he was a visiting instructor at North Carolina College during summers. He served as a National Consultant for the Phelps-Stokes Fund for Educational Projects from 1964-58.

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Dr. Johnson was born in Texas but has lived in North Carolina since 1924. His academic degrees were earned at Baylor, University of Chicago and the University of North Carolina where he completed his doctorate. Post doctorate study in anthropology was done at Chicago and Yale.

Dr. Johnson is one of the most learned and experienced leaders in human relations work in the state. He served as Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council from 1944-47and as vice president of the council.

His research interests include the study of multi-racial societies in various parts of the world. With his wife, Dr. Guion G. Johnson, he has lived and traveled in Hawaii, several parts of the Orient, Africa and Europe. For ten months they lived in the Union of South Africa, where they lectured at Rhodes University and traveled by car more than 15.000 miles in Southern Africa. They also traveled in the Thodesias, Mozambique, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

The far away places have, however, never detracted from his interst in the affairs close at hand. Proof of this is to be found in his published books, **Workaday Songs, Folk Culture on St. Helena Island, John Henry: A Negro Legend,** in the numerous articles and in the fact that he received the Catholic Committee of the South Award for work in Human Relations. It is to be noted that he is a Methodist.

DR. DANIEL C. TOSTESON

Dr. Tosteson, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, has been Professor and Chairman of Duke's Department of Physiology since 1961. He began his medical career as a Fellow in the Department of Physiology at Harvard during 1947-48. He completed his internship and residency at Presbyterian Hospital in New

Denmark; Physiological Laboratory (1956-57) Cambridge, England. Prior to coming to Duke he was an associate professor of the Department of Physiology at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis; Missouri. Dr. Tosteson is a member of the American Physiological Society, Society of General Physiologists, and the Biophysical Society. He serves on the Scientific Advisory Board of the National Disease Foundation, and on the Committee on Blood of the National Research Council.

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In January, Mr. Wheeler was elected President of Southern Regional Council, Inc., which is headquartered in Atlanta.

Here in the state, Mr. Wheeler is a member of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council. He is Treasurer of the North Carolina Fund, in addition to being a board member and one of the executive committeemen. A lawyer, Mr. Wheeler is a member of the NAACP Legal Staff for North Carolina. He is on the Board of Trustees of the Committee for Economic Development.

In his home city, Mr. Wheeler is Chairman of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, and is a member of the Urban Redevelopment Commission, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Durham Council on Human Relations.

One of the most interesting of Mr. Wheeler's multi-faced approaches to the area of human relations is his membership on the Board of Directors of the United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, Inc. He was an exchangee with the Program in 1959.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Morehouse College, where he now serves as a Trustee. He received his Bachelor of Law Degree from North Carolina College at Durham. Mr. Wheeler holds two honorary Doctor of Law degrees. He received one at Shaw University in 1954, and one from Johnson C. Smith University in 1963. He was admitted to the practice of law in the North Carolina courts in 1947; Middle District of North Carolina and Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, 1950; United States Supreme Court, 1955.

He joined the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham in 1929, and became its President in 1952. He serves, too, as a member of the Securities Investment Committee of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

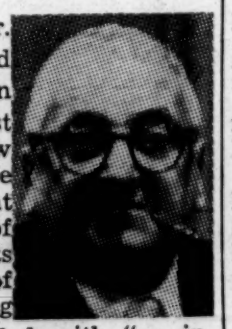
(Continued on page 5)

Your Executive Committee

(Continued from Page 4)

HARRY GOLDEN, EDITOR, CAROLINA ISRAELITE

"Colorful" is an inadequate word to describe the career of Harry Golden. To the sizable number of devotees to the **Israelite,** the story of the years before the birth of the newspaper is well known: For the uninitiated, the story is always heard with interest.



As a boy Mr. Golden sold newspapers on the Lower East Side of New York City. He says today that the memories of the faces, sights and sounds of this "world long vanished" coupled with "an inventory of nearly a half- century of uninterrupted reading" were the "two assets" with which he began the **Carolina Irselite** some tweny years ago.

Today, Mr. Golden has parlayed these "two assets" into an internationally known newspaper with a paid circultion of "roughly 45,000." He has written several books which have been best sellers: His latest book is entitled **So What Else Is New.** — the name alone is enough to intrigue any buyer!

Mr. Golden has traveled throughout the world, and has met—in the course of his travels —many internationally known figures who have been reduced (or elevated) to the Golden denominator on the pages of the **Israelite.**

One of the main areas Mr. Golden has kept constantly under fire is that

NATHANIEL WHITE

Mr. White is a dedicated member of the Executive Committee of the state Council and has also worked untiringly in the relatively new Durham Council on Human Relations.

As president of the Service Printing Company, Inc., Mr. White has provided the Council with expert advice on printed materials.

Having earned his B.S. from the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virgina, in 1947, he was selected for the honor of being Nortn Carolina Hamptonian in 1956.

Another honor was the Silver Beaver Award from the Boy Scouts of America, which is the highest Council award for a volunteer. He was the recipient of the City of Durham Recreation Award in 1958.

With two boys, Nathaniel Jr., 19, a sophomore at Duke University, and Josepn, 17, a senior at Hillsdale High School, it is not surprising to find that Mr. White has been a Scoutmaster since 1942.

He is a Trustee of the White Rock Baptist Church; a member of Board of Directors and Past President of Durham Business and Professional Chain; member of Durham Chamber of Commerce.

DR. VERNON C. TYSON

Pastor of the Jonesboro Heights Methodist Church, Dr. Vernon C. Tyson is one of the younger members of the executive Committee. He is also enthusiastic about the contribution the Human Relations Councils can make in local

Councils At Work

Councils In The Making

The Durham Council is young. It has youthful enthusiasm coupled with mature judgement of its officers and executive committee. This council was fortunate. It had the assistance of a young couple who voulnterred to spend their month's vacation working on a project specified by the council leaders.

Virginia and Ed Barber were born in the South. They wanted to be a part of the human relations movement in North Carolina. Ed has an important position in the text book division of Harpers Publishing, and Virginia is working on he Ph. D. degree.

For part of June and July Ed spent his days interviewing public officials, business leaders in banks, real estate ofices, super markets, utility companies, the telephone company, hospitals, auto sales rooms, restaurants, drug stores and industrial plants o nthe amount of Negro employment, the types of employment available and the general attitudes.

Virginia had a good experience and made a worthwhile contribution through her work in a school readiness program where there were many small children from disadvantaged homes.

At the conclusion of their vacation period the Barbers made a full written report for the Durham Council.

Recently Delores R. Marvin prepared an interesting summary of the report under the title of "What's Ahead for the Negro Job Seeker in Durham." The tittle is superimposed over a very large question mark.

Except in the case of tax supported institutions, Mrs. Marvin used no names of business

report on the program at an open meeting sponsored by the Charlotte. Council.

The Council then plans to help and hopes it will be inter-racial and will be available to many more children, who are so seriously in need of this preparation in order to have a successful school experience.

The Council will work with the public schools, the Charlotte Area Fund, and with church and student groups.

A second service which the Council hopes to perform is in the area of career guidance. A city wide "career clinic" for all high school students is in the discussion and planning stage at press time.

Mr. Charle Lowe, County Commissioner, has accepted chairmanship of the Policy and Program Committee of the Council under which these projects will come.

Officers of the Charlotte Council had a small supper meeting for Mr. Lee Muth of Washington. Mr. Muth has been assigned to North Carolina to implement Title 1B of the War on Poverty Program. This title deals with Operations for the Neighborhood Youth Corps. (work training), Directors of the Charlotte Area Fund were invited to meet Mr. Muth and to learn details of his activities.

WILMINGTON

Wilmington is a city of extremes in the area of human relations. It is said to nave the largest organixation of KKK in the state, but on the other hand there is little racial disturbance and a large measure of cooperation between many persons of good will.

Some of these persons have

by Mr. Lisbon Berry, a Wilmington lawyer. A nominating committee was appointed and will report to the group which will form the executive committee.

GOLDSBORO

The Chairman, the Executive Committee and the Staff of the State Council hold out a helping hand to local organizations whether there is a local council or not.

Goldsboro does not as yet have a local council although there are plans to organize such a group. However, Goldsboro leaders have worked with untiring zeal to develop a project of sweeping proportions.

Many years ago, a Chicago architect, Daniel Burham, became concerned with urban renewal and city planning. His admonition to cities throughout the United States was "make no little plans."

"Operation Bootstrap" in Goldsboro puts the responsibility, as the name implies, on the people of the community, but it is not a little plan.

"Bootstrap" was an idea nourished by Mrs. Geneva Hamilton, a member of the Community Bi-Racial Council. It goes without saying that Mrs. Hamilton is and has been a tireless worker in community projects.

She points out that poverty is not limited to Negro communities, and that the cycle of poverty must be broken for people of all races.

"This is no time to be worried about the race angle since it does not exist here," says Mrs. Hamilton.

Approximately 22 civic leaders helped to develop the "Bootstrap"

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One of the main areas Mr. Golden has kept constantly under fire is that of prejudice: His paper has championed "the fight of the Negro for first-class citizenship" since its inception. Harry Golden was speaking out on the absurdity of segregation long before it became the-thing-to-do!

WILLIAM S. PAGE

Mr. William S. Page is currently president of the North Carolina Association of Broadcasters and secretary of the North Carolina Television, Inc., (WITN-TV, Washington, North Carolina).

Mr. Page came to North Carolina from the Middle West and from various points on the globe where he received his education. These include the College de St. Germain-en-Laye, (France), Cornell University. Turner's Diplomatic School, Washington, D. C. He was employed by the United States Bureau of Customs as a Special Technical Assistant while doing special studies and preparations for foreign services.

He has wide experience in radio and television in many parts of the country. He said that he acquired major interest in the Farmers Broadcasting Service, Kinston, North Carolina (WELS), to which he was elected preident in 1945, a position which he still holds.

He has been President, Kinston Rotary Club; Vice Chairman, Kinston Redevelopment (Urban Renewal) Commission; President, Better Advertising, Inc. (WGOL, Goldsboro, North Carolina); Vestryman, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Kinston, and later Senior Warden. He is Radio-TV Chairman, Department of Promotion, Diocese of East Carolina.

He is a Life Member of Sigma Delta Chi (National Professional Journalism).

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DR. VERNON C. TYSON

Pastor of the Jonesboro Heights Methodist Church, Dr. Vernon C. Tyson is one of the younger members of the executive Committee. He is also enthusiastic about the contribution the Human Relations Councils can make in local communities throughout the state.

Dr. Tyson was educated at Guilford College and Duke Divinity School. He served as chaplain at Oak Ridge Military Institute, Oak Ridge, North Carolina.

He was a member of the Churchman's Study Tour to Europe and Russia in 1962 and a delegate in 1964 to the Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church. He serves as chairman of the Commission on Christian Social Action, North Carolina Council of Churches.

Dr. and Mrs. Tyson have two sons and two daughters.

* * *

Some members of the Executive Committee were excessively modest. We hope to have their pictures and biographies in the next issue.

Two New Books Out This Month

Prolific and provocative as always, Mr. Harry Golden has a new book coming out this montn. Even the title brings a smile—"SO WHAT ELSE IS NEW"

Joseph Wood Krutch said in the Saturday Review that the book is typicallly Harry Golden — "an agile, wide-ranging mind, much good humor and a fresh, easy free-flowing style."

Publishers are G. P. Putnam's Sons.

James McBride Dabbs past president and member of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council, has a new book, WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH , published the end of October.

Mr. Dabbs, who now lives in Soutn Carolina, devotes his full time to writing and lecturing about the South and its problems and achievements.

Mr. Dabbs points out that just as the Negro has always been the "Southern Cross" he may well be the South's salvation. His book prophecies that "from today's maelstrom a 'new Southerner' will emerge."

The Durham Council is young. It has youthful enthusiasm coupled with mature judgement of its officers and executive committee. This council was fortunate. It had the assistance of a young couple who voulnterred to spend their month's vacation working on a project specified by the council leaders.

Virginia and Ed Barber were born in the South. They wanted to be a part of the human relations movement in North Carolina. Ed has an important position in the text book division of Harpers Publishing, and Virginia is working on he Ph. D. degree.

For part of June and July Ed spent his days interviewing public officials, business leaders in banks, real estate ofices, super markets, utility companies, the telephone company, hospitals, auto sales rooms, restaurants, drug stores and industrial plants o nthe amount of Negro employment, the types of employment available and the general attitudes.

Virginia had a good experience and made a worthwhile contribution through her work in a school readiness program where there were many small children from disadvantaged homes.

At the conclusion of their vacation period the Barbers made a full written report for the Durham Council.

Recently Delores R. Marvin prepared an interesting summary of the report under the title of "What's Ahead for the Negro Job Seeker in Durham." The tittle is superimposed over a very large question mark.

Except in the case of tax supported institutions, Mrs. Marvin used no names of businesses or persons in her summary. However, the Durham Council is sending a copy of the report to all those interviewed. Members of the council will make themselves available to answer question about the report or to go into further discussion. Plans are under consideration to make the report public, and perhaps to hold a city-wide meeting to discuss its implication. The names of those interviewed, however, will be held in confidence.

* * *

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENGERG

The executive committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council has held two meetings this fall. New oficers nominated are Mrs. Martin Cannon, Jr., Chairman; Mr. Fred Alexander, Vice Chairman.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg is one of the older local orgainzations, and its leaders have been working in human relations projects together for some time.

Charlotte has been recognized nationally for its many achievements in integration especially in public accomodations. According to those who have been active in the Charlottle - Mecklenburg Council through the years, the council was one of the strong catalyst in bringing these developments to the city in a peaceful, cooperative environment. The council gives much credit to the late Harry S. Jones. Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Council from 1954 to 1963.

The Charlotte - Mecklenburg Council plans two projects this year in cooperation with other organizations already involved. The school readiness program begun in Charlotte last year by Mrs. Bertha Maxwell, a special teacher in the public school system, received minor financial support from the Council and major interest in the acomplishments of Mrs. Maxwell and her cooperating groups of teachers.

Vacation time was given up and volunteer service was performed by these teachers for eighty-five pre-schoolers — all from homes where poverty is the rule.

In January Mrs. Maxwell will report on the program at an open meeting sponsored by the Charlotte. Council.

The Council then plans to help and hopes it will be inter-racial and will be available to many more children, who are so seriously in need of this preparation in order to have a successful school experience.

The Council will work with the public schools, the Charlotte Area Fund, and with church and student groups.

A second service which the Council hopes to perform is in the area of career guidance. A city wide "career clinic" for all high school students is in the discussion and planning stage at press time.

Mr. Charle Lowe, County Commissioner, has accepted chairmanship of the Policy and Program Committee of the Council under which these projects will come.

Officers of the Charlotte Council had a small supper meeting for Mr. Lee Muth of Washington. Mr. Muth has been assigned to North Carolina to implement Title 1B of the War on Poverty Program. This title deals with Operations for the Neighborhood Youth Corps. (work training), Directors of the Charlotte Area Fund were invited to meet Mr. Muth and to learn details of his activities.

WILMINGTON

Wilmington is a city of extremes in the area of human relations. It is said to nave the largest organixation of KKK in the state, but on the other hand there is little racial disturbance and a large measure of cooperation between many persons of good will.

Some of these persons have been members of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations for a number of years, but Wilmington has not had its own Council.

Approximately thirty civic leaders including Mayor O. O. Allsbrook are now interested in the formation of a local council to work on projects which will directly benefit Wilmington. A voluntary membership organization brings in many types of individuals in a community and gives them the opportunity to join their efforts these leaders believe.

While the bi-racial councils in North Carolina and the Governorr's Good Neighbor Council provide much needed leadership at the top, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations opens the door for active participation on the part of people of all races and creeds and every economic level.

Wilmington, in the eastren part of the state, will be among the first of the new councils to set up an organization and to make decisions on whicn local projects the members will work.

Thise who expressed an interest in the new council are: Mayor O. O. Allsbrook. George Alper, Seymour Alper, Charles Bekaert, Atty. L. C. Berry Jr., W. E. Bess, Mrs. Herbert Bluethenthal, Mrs. W. G. Broadfoot, Atty. Robert Calder, Dr. Charles M. Cherry, Dr. Harry W. Chandler, Atty. George T. Clark, Mrs. Daniel Darrow, Dr. Hubert A. Eaton, Rev. Hunley Elebash, Dr. R. H. Fisscher, Mrs. Alex W. Fonville, Dr. S. James Gray, Hubert L. Harris, Mrs. Emma Howell, Mrs. B. E. Huffine, T. C. Jervay, Rev. Richard Johnson, Robert Kallman, Rev. Edwin E. Kirton, Dr. M. N. Leary, R. F. Lee, C. H. McDonald, Herbert McKim, Atty. Wallace Murchison, Flagg Newcomb, George Norman, Dr. D. C. Roane, Bishop H. B. Shaw, Mrs. W. E. Sission, Walker Taylor, Jr, Fred B. Tnompson, Dr. L. W. Upperman, Dr. William Wagoner, Dr. James Wethern.

A number of these civic leaders attended the first organization meeting on October 15 in the board room of Carolina Savings and Loan. The meeting was called by Mr. Lisbon Berry, a Wilmington lawyer. A nominating committee was appointed and will report to the group which will form the executive committee.

GOLDSBORO

The Chairman, the Executive Committee and the Staff of the State Council hold out a helping hand to local organizations whether there is a local council or not.

Goldsboro does not as yet have a local council although there are plans to organize such a group. However, Goldsboro leaders have worked with untiring zeal to develop a project of sweeping proportions.

Many years ago, a Chicago architect, Daniel Burham, became concerned with urban renewal and city planning. His admonition to cities throughout the United States was "make no little plans."

"Operation Bootstrap" in Goldsboro puts the responsibility, as the name implies, on the people of the community, but it is not a little plan.

"Bootstrap" was an idea nourished by Mrs. Geneva Hamilton, a member of the Community Bi-Racial Council. It goes without saying that Mrs. Hamilton is and has been a tireless worker in community projects.

She points out that poverty is not limited to Negro communities, and that the cycle of poverty must be broken for people of all races.

"This is no time to be worried about the race angle since it does not exist here," says Mrs. Hamilton.

Approximately 22 civic leaders helped to develop the "Bootstrap" proposal:

Ray Armstrong, Hugh H. Alexander, Mrs. Scott B. Berkeley, Jr., Dr. H. F. Cofield, Lemuel Z. Craft, Walter Foster, Mrs. Geneva B. Hamilton, Mrs. John Henderson, Dr. Osceola Jackson, W. P. Kemp, Jr., Rev. M. W. Morgan, A. B. Reid, James N. Smith, Mrs. Zeno Spence, Jr., Neal A. Stitt, Earl Whitted, r., Dr. Kenneth Wilkins, J. G. Campbell, Rev. J. E. Arnett, George Vann, Mrs. Jewell Weathers, Mrs. Gertrude Weil.

The following statement is taken from the proposal which was prepared for the North Carolina Fund.

"We have taken the attitude that these underprivileged or culturally deprived citizens are not helpless, neither are they altogether responsible for their situation or condition Our aim is to improve the entire community, to the extent that all of our lives will be enriched and there will be a better understanding and better relationship throughout the city.

"This dynamic drive to break the cycle of poverty, we think, can be accomplished by two methods. First, to encourage and inspire poverty victims to become self-relying, and two. where apathy or complacency exist, and our motivations fail, we propose to go into the area or community, house-to-house and door-to-door. In short, we will use the direct as well as the indirect approach simultaneously.

"Our conclusion is that poverty, among other causes, breeds disrespect for law and order. illegitimacy, disease, poor housing conditions and dependency upon public and private charities When this exist, the motivation, self-respect and the worth of the individual is diminished, if not destroyed.

Our objectives and ideas were correlated and are now a part of our Articles of Incorporation."

The plan envisions special guidance of inustrial education centers and technical institutes; an extensive paint-up, clean-up and

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL COMMENT

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A Voluntary Organization of People of All Races and Every Walk of Life

Vol. 1 **NOVEMBER** **No. 1**

Charlotte, N. C. **121 East Third**

Phone 376-6833

Subscription: A Regular Annual Membership of $5.00.

Permit No. 925

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Why not a newspaper?

There is so much to report on the development of human relations in North Carolina, so many related matters of interest from publications you may not see, so many personal experiences to provide fresh inspiration that we shall be plagued with "decisions, decisions" on "we must use this" and "how can we possibly not include that."

We do hope and plan to make the **Comment** a real newspaper with news, features and editorial opinion so labeled.

We do not plan to compete with the many fine newspapers in North Carolina, and we would like to assure the editors of the **New York Times** that they need not worry just yet about competition from us.

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Our purpose will be to bring before you a panorama of achievements and failures in many of the areas of civil and human rights.

The emphasis will be on reports from all parts of North Carolina, especially on the activities of the local councils which are a part of the state organizaton.

We want to communcate to you what is happening in these amazing times of new human rights LAWS.

Grants To The N. C. Council

By Helen Adams,
Executive Director

It is a wonderful coincidence for me that grants made to the North Carolina Council in this, my first year with our organization, have stemmed from two women I knew in my work with Roosevelt Universtiy in Chicago. ,Beyond the usual benefits of a career there are sometimes priceless extra rewards such as meeting and knowing great human beings, It was my good fortune to know both Eleanor Roosevelt and Anita McCormick Blaine. I cherish my memories of both.

Mrs. Blaine was a Founder of Roosevelt University. It was natural that she would have been since this was (and is) an institution of higher learning that practiced integration long before the Supreme Court decision.

Mrs. Blaine was a member of Chicago aristocracy — among the few in her time with steadfast convictions about equal opportunity for all men. In support of these convictions she never lacked the courage to speak and to act.

I can remember — it is almost 20 years ago now — when Mrs. Roosevelt, newly widowed, came to dedicate the new school in memory of her husband. Mrs. Blaine, not in the best of health, was in Florida. She wanted every member of the faculty to be present at that historic dinner, so she wired President Edward J. Sparling that all were to attend with husbands and wives as her guests. Her check for $10,000 followed. This was but the beginning of her interests.

The NEW WORLD FOUNDATION was incorporated in November 1954 "to effectuate the testamentary objectives and purposes of Anita McCormick Blaine."

seems approproate that we are assisted by the foundation bearing her name.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation. headed by The Honorable Adlia E. Stevenson, made a grant to NAIRO (National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials) for the development of an "intern" program. Young people from all parts of the country were selected for a training period in Tarrytown, New York last summer, their living expenses being paid for by the American Jewish Committee. Several were Peace Corps returnees.

These young people were then assigned to selected agencies for active field work, for practical learning experience under supervision. Half of a year's salary comes from the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation through NAIRO. The Agency pays the other half.

Your Council is one of the agencies selected. We are fortunate to have Betty Jo McMakin on our staff. Miss McMakin was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina. She is a graduate of Winthrop College, and entered the Peace Corps immediately upon graduation. For two years she taught elementary school as a member of Philippines Project I. Last year, she taught in an Atlanta elementary school.

Miss McMakin is young, enthusiastic and dedicated. Her work with student groups is attracting atention on college campuses, and her achievements are already outstanding in the two months she has worked with us.

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The financial assistance given by the Southern Regional Council is important in the implementation of our program. However, the Council gives us many other services. We depend on guidance from Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of field activities; on the research department for help on printed materials, and on leadership from Mr. Dunbar.

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gleaned from **The Southern School News**
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The doors are just ajar, having been unlocked by the Civil Rights and Anti-Poverty legislation.

Through the work of our local councils in cooperation with other agencies and groups, both government and private we, by our own efforts, can push the doors wide open.

The **Comment** will tell of our efforts to develop our stated program and it will also report on work done by others.

We shall strive to give you a concise review of much that is happening in the enforcement of the Civil Rights Law and the implementation of the Economic Opportunity Act.

COMMUNICATION

Communication does not communicate unless it is operating in two directons. Therefore, please consider this newspaper your platform too. Share it with us. Send us information, stories, news about your community. Write about your hopes, your plans and your problems.

If you do, then we shall know why we have a newspaper—an intimate newspaper shared by many writers and readers who have similar goals and who are willing to work, often at a sacrifice, for equality of opportunity for each person.

Current Programs And Policies—

(Continued from Page 2)

Carolina (LINC), an important state-level research and program development agency working in the field of education.

With the enactment of the Economic Opportunity Act by the Federal government in August, 1964, the activities and possibilities of The North Carolina Fund were at once broadened and increased. A conference sponsored by the Fund in mid-August, brought together members of the Task Force of the new Office of Economic Opportunity, representatives from the Fund experimental communities, state officials, and consultants expert in the social-services field. More than 140 representatives met during the three-day session, for the purpose of examining and defining plans for communty action in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Fund also is developing plans whereby it might give assistance to those communities not orginally selected for comprehensive experimental projects, as well as those whch were not among the 66 counties initially submitting 51 proposals for Fund assistance. The Fund is sponsoring a number of regional conferences in different parts of the state to help all North Carolna communities take advantage of federal aid now available under the Economic Opportunity Act.

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"The connection between our domestic conflicts over racial justice and our role in international affairs is clear. The relationships between people of different racial and national backgrounds within the United States must be harmonious and socially productive. Only as this condition is fairly achieved can we expect a world that is two-thirds nonwhite to respond positively to our expressed desires and contributions to world peace. Because of this belief, The New World Fondation's interest in "the relationships between peoples and nations and the avoidance of war" is interperted as the promotion of mutual understanding among persons of different racial and national backgrounds as a means toward the elimination of intergroup and international tensions and conflicts," from THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION REPORT,, 1962-1963.

In June of this year, Mr. Vernon Eagle, Executive Director of the New World Foundation, sent a check for $10.000 "in support of the development of the program of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations with the acquisition of a new executive director."

In appreciation of this grant and to accelerate the program the STATE Council Finance Committee, chaired by Dr. Raymond Wheeler of Charlotte, will seek matching funds from North Carolinians.

* * *

grants to n. c. council (contd)____
linians. -- ! --NUPJ—

The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation was created by an act of Congress. Its funds, however, do not come from the government: They are raised from private individuals, labor unions, and other foundations.

At Roosevelf University, we knew Mers. Roosevelt well. She visited us often. After her death I prepared a little book with pictures of her taken at the University throughout the years. These pictures tell more about her than words. They show her tireless participation in the University functions and her pleasure in her meetings with the students.

She would, I know, approve of the program of our Council, and it

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At Reidsvill Senior High School, Dostor Logan, the only Negro in the student body, plays football for his school. And at Appalachian High School. John Moore, is playing football for the first time . . . the Negro school there does not have a football team.

Thus, in athletics a barrier is tumbling, and a true team spirit is beginning.

* * *

CHILDREN FREE TO WORK AND PLAY TOGETHER

In Durham, the Carolina Friends School opened a half-day kindergarten program as the beginning of a long-range project which will eventually include all six grades. Mrs. Peter Klopfer, chairman, said, "It is hoped that students will come from a wide range of religious, racial and social backgrounds."

Again, a barrier tumbles and children are free to learn, work, and play together.

* * *

RESPONSIBILITY

In Charlotte, Bethune School. a predominately Negro school, has operated two years with white children enrolled and taught by an all-Negro faculty. Dr. A. Craig Phillips, superintendent of the Charlotte - Mecklenburg system, spoke to its more than 100 principals: "This will be the most significant year so far in the integration of our youngsters . . . More Negro children will attend formerly all-white schools this fall than ever before. I want you to be aware, to work with parents' groups and teachers as you have in the past. I emphasie the need to carry this responsbility and carry it well." (As many as 58 of the city's 112 schools may be desegregrated during the 1964-65 school year.)

Responsibility — a key word in this time of transition.

* * *

REASON AND LOGIC

Yet another barrier fell with the opening of the Winston-Salem-Forsyth school system. The newly desegregated Hanes Junior High School opened with a faculty of 12 white teachers and 7 Negro teachers under the supervision of a white principal. The principal, Larry Graham, expressed hope that the new arrangement will succeed: "If we can hold the white students, our operation will be unique." Raymond Sarbaugh, associate superintendent of schools in charge of instruction, said the white teachers made "a wonderful response" to the idea of working with a biracial faculty. And Marvin Ward, superintendent of schools, stated "We-ve not had any mass exodus (of white students) yet." He called the faculty desegregation "the only reasonable and logical thing to do."

Reason and Logic — two key words in the relatively smooth transition now operating in the state.

* * *

SEGREGATION REMAINS

These are examples of genuine desegregation newly occuring in public school systems throughout North Carolina. This gives a total of 61 school dsitricts with biracial schools leaving 110 segregated districts.

* * *

RACE FORGOTTEN

As for desegregation in special education — last summer in Salem the Governor's School, now in its second year of operation, as a special impetus to gifted students in academics and the fine arts, employed Miss Thelma Cumbo, a Negro counselor. as assistant director of guidance. According to Miss Cumbo, "Race was long forgotten before the two months were up." The school had 400 students, including 28 Negroes in al phases of the program. They were not segregated.

"Most of my work was with white children," Miss Cumbo continued. "If they were concerned about my race, they never showed it. This is the most pleasant and rewarding experience I've ever had!"

The Governor's School, she said, is a 'grand experiment" in what happens when young people of both races are left to work out their problems with no outside influences . . . 'Although being with members of another race or of different ethnic groups was new to practically all these students, race was not mentioned as a dislike in a survey we took of the young people. Instead of animosity, the young people gained a healthy knowledge and respect for people unlike themselves. This integrated situation affected both the staff and the students. Race was not a problem o nthe campus. It was unbelievable that this could happen in the South. It is really fantastic! Students have expressed it in their actions although they did not know each other when they came here."

1964 Civil Rights Act

(Continued from Page 1)

togetherness is hardly a "police

And so with the Public Accomodations Title, under which it has been and will continue to be) quite complicated and difficult to take enforcement action.

In effect, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a **blueprint for the future.** It relieves the non-racist resident of the South, for instance, of the burden of personal choice. He can point to the law and declare that he has no choice but to comply. As for the racists, two or three years of enforcement probably will take care of that problem.

For now, the federal government has the initiative in adjudicating civil rights cases. This is the end of the begnning, at least, in the journey toward a pluralistic society in which all native-born citizens can move untrammelled and unimpeded.

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HR 7152—the Civil Rights Act of 7964—bears enough amending scars to make it practically unreadable. Nevertheless, pending court action on any one of the 11 titles offered in the law, this is what the provisions mean:

Title I pumped up the voting rights of all citizens by barring unequal application of voting requirements (that is, making a Negro citizen read or do something not required from white citizens); prohibited the denial of the right to vote because of immaterial errors in application, required that all literacy tests be administered in writing and made a sixth-grade education (if in English or general studies) a "rebuttable presumption of literacy." This is a gut title, applicable especially to those states and areas where attorney general's right to take action against a "pattern of resistance" to these provisions when he belives the complaint is "meritorious" and when he certifies that the aggreived persons are unable to initiate their own suits for financial or social reasons. This is the so-called "protector" title which, so far as the desegragation of public facilities is concerned, makes the attorney general the most important office-holder in the nation. His initiative alone will put teeth into the provision.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title IV promises oficial federal examination of the progress of desegregation in the public schools, with built-in ways for hastening this progress. Again the attorney general is authorized to file suits for desegregation of public schools and colleges if he believes the complaint is meritorious and that his participation would "materially further" orderly school desegregration.

Title IV also makes clear that the law does not authorize attempts to balance the schools facially, nor does it effect the existing powers of the courts to insure compliance with constitutional standards.

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Title V extended and broadened the duties of the Civil Rights Commission as a national "clearing-house" for civil rights information, but prohibited the Commission from investigating membership practices of fraternal orders and college fraternities.

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is to be given Indians in areas near or adjoining Indian reservations. Non-profit private membership clubs are also exempted, as well as state, local and national governments — it being understood that the policy of the federal government is the insurance of equal employment opportunity for all citiens.

This title does not outlaw seniority or merit systems or the establishment of different standards of compensation or terms of employment, so long as such systems and actions do not rest upon racial or religious discrimination.

An Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is created under the title to assist in getting voluntary compliance. If the EEOC cannot get voluntary compliance after 60 days of conciliation. the aggrieved individual can bring suit in court, and the court can order cessation of the unlawful practice and/or reinstatement of the individual(s) involved. All judicial proceedings are subject to normal appeal and, again, the attorney general can request a three-judge court to hear such a case if he believes it to be "of general public interest."

The codes to be followed by employers are exhaustive and complex, but the heart of the matter is an attempt to establish such hiring practices that will allow the Negro minority, religious minorities, etc., to get an equal break at the jobs the business world long denied them.

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When Did You Know?

(Continued from Page 1)

bus drive away. It was not where she had intended to get out, and she walked home. That street in Birmingham was her road to Damascus. All the way home she was angry — angry at the bus driver who made her move. but mostly at herself for moving. Today that girl is a woman who has devoted most of her life to the cause of racial equality.

* * *

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There is another side to this picture: Intolerance thrives on both sides of the color line. Little Negro children have to learn the hardest lesson any children are taught; that they are black and therefore shut out from much they see around them. They learn this early, for their own protection, and it is hard to unlearn. One man, a Negro, a college graduate, a leader not only of his own people, but of our interracial group, had. until about ten years ago, a problem. At every meeting he attended there was an "Invocation" or a "Grace" said. If the minister who prayed was a white man, he got up and left the room. Oh, he came back, and worked with the others, but he could not, as he said, "let a white man prayed over me." But he is a Christian, and if there is anything harder to be in the South than a Negro Christian, what is it? That there are so many of them is a miracle! He wanted to be a good Christian. and he realized that what he was doing was denying just what Christianity means: the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. He sits now, and bows his head with everyone else.

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Strictly Student—

(Continued from Page 1)

And so with the Public Accomodations Title, under which it has been and will continue to be) quite complicated and difficult to take enforcement action.

In effect, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a **blueprint for the future.** It relieves the non-racist resident of the South, for instance, of the burden of personal choice. He can point to the law and declare that he has no choice but to comply. As for the racists, two or three years of enforcement probably will take care of that problem.

For now, the federal government has the initiative in adjudicating civil rights cases. This is the end of the begnning, at least, in the journey toward a pluralistic society in which all native-born citizens can move untrammelled and unimpeded.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

HR 7152—the Civil Rights Act of 7964—bears enough amending scars to make it practically unreadable. Nevertheless, pending court action on any one of the 11 titles offered in the law, this is what the provisions mean:

Title I pumped up the voting rights of all citizens by barring unequal application of voting requirements (that is, making a Negro citizen read or do something not required from white citizens); prohibited the denial of the right to vote because of immaterial errors in application, required that all literacy tests be administered in writing and made a sixth-grade education (if in English or general studies) a "rebuttable presumption of literacy." This is a gut title, applicable especially to those states and areas where wholsale denials of voting rights have kept Negro registration low.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title II, the most controversial of the titles but certainly the most logical,, bars discrimination in the following public accommodations: Restaurants, cafeterias ,lunch rooms, lunch counters, soda fountains, service stations, motion pictures, theaters, concert halls, sports arenas, stadiums and any hotel, motel or lodging house except owner-occupied units of five rooms or less. Not specifically covered (except when located in restaurants or hotels) are barber shops, retail stores, bars, bowling alleys, etc. Specifically exempted were private clubs.

Relief under this title is suit through the courts for "preventive relief" by injunction (action which promptly closed, for example, the Pickrick Restaurant in Atlanta, Georgia.) In some cases, the courts are permitted to refer the complaint to the Community Relations Service for 60-120 days, if there seems a reasonable chance of voluntary compliance.

Under this title, too, the attorney general of the United is authorized to bring civil action when he 'has reasonable cause to believe" there is a specific pattern of resistance to granting those rights guaranteed under this provision. Action could be brought by him against a chain of resturants, for instance, or a local or state restaurant association practicing segregation for injunctive relief.

The attorney general can also request that a three-judge court (rather than a jury) hear the actual enforcement case; and the courts themselves are directed to expidite suits brought by the attorney general.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title III merely emphasizes the sistance" to these provisions when he belives the complaint is "meritorious" and when he certifies that the aggreived persons are unable to initiate their own suits for financial or social reasons. This is the so-called "protector" title which, so far as the desegragation of public facilities is concerned, makes the attorney general the most important office-holder in the nation. His initiative alone will put teeth into the provision.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title IV promises oficial federal examination of the progress of desegregation in the public schools, with built-in ways for hastening this progress. Again the attorney general is authorized to file suits for desegregation of public schools and colleges if he believes the complaint is meritorious and that his participation would "materially further" orderly school desegregration.

Title IV also makes clear that the law does not authorize attempts to balance the schools facially, nor does it effect the existing powers of the courts to insure compliance with constitutional standards.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title V extended and broadened the duties of the Civil Rights Commission as a national "clearing-house" for civil rights information, but prohibited the Commission from investigating membership practices of fraternal orders and college fraternities.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title VI bars discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal assistance — although is was made clear that Title VI could not be used to enforce equal employment practices. Enforcement of this title can be gained through the courts only after federal agencies have unsuccessfullly sought voluntary compliance. Any action involving the reduction of federal assistance as a means of enforcement is subject to judicial review. This is a sleeper title, and much more important in its future ramifications than most people believe.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title VII outlaws employment practices based on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. This is a confusing provision, difficult to understand and, probably, even more difficult to enforce. Generally, it prevents failure or refusal to hire or fire any person for reasons of race, color, religion, etc., or to discriminate against him with respect to pay or terms of employment. In the case of (union) hiring halls, failure to refer a worker for the above reasons is also outlawed.

There can be no segregation, classification or any limitation of an employee in any way whatsoever that would depriive him of equal employment oportunities. Unions cannot exclude potential members on these grounds; there can be no discrimination in apprenticeship or training programs; and no job notices published indicating racial or other preferences. Exempted are religious groups employing individuals to carry out specific religious missions, hiring for educational activities, hiring when religion, sex or national origin are bona fide occupational qqualifications (as in the case of a female secretary or a foreign alien employed for his language facility.)

Private schools are also exempted; preferential treatment vations. Non-profit private membership clubs are also exempted, as well as state, local and national governments — it being understood that the policy of the federal government is the insurance of equal employment opportunity for all citiens.

This title does not outlaw seniority or merit systems or the establishment of different standards of compensation or terms of employment, so long as such systems and actions do not rest upon racial or religious discrimination.

An Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is created under the title to assist in getting voluntary compliance. If the EEOC cannot get voluntary compliance after 60 days of conciliation. the aggrieved individual can bring suit in court, and the court can order cessation of the unlawful practice and/or reinstatement of the individual(s) involved. All judicial proceedings are subject to normal appeal and, again, the attorney general can request a three-judge court to hear such a case if he believes it to be "of general public interest."

The codes to be followed by employers are exhaustive and complex, but the heart of the matter is an attempt to establish such hiring practices that will allow the Negro minority, religious minorities, etc., to get an equal break at the jobs the business world long denied them.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title VIII directs the Census Bureau to gather registration and voting figures throughout the country on primary and general elections — and, by 1970, to do this on a national scale. This is for the benefit of the Civil Rights Commission in getting full compliance with the law.

Title IV deals with legal procedure in the adjudication of civil rights cases. The provisions make "reviewable in the higher federal courts" the action of federal district courts in remanding a civil rights case to state courts. Put simply, the passage of a civil rights case through the courts is not only swift, but direct.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title IX also authorizes the attorney general to intervene in private suits where persons have alleged denial of equal protection of the laws under the 14th amendment — a general right designed to cover civil rights cases in which the attorney general is not specifically allowed to take an interest.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title X establishes a Community Relations Service to aid communities in resolving their civil rights difficulties.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Title XI is a miscellaneous. "catch-all" title, which sets the maximum sentences that can be given offenders under the Act for criminal contempt— six months imprisonment, $1,000 maximum fine. Defendants in such cases are also entitled to jury trial upon demand. No person may be subjected to criminal prosecution and criminal contempt proceedings fo rthe same act or failure to act. Title XI also states that no one may be convicted under the act unless it is proved that act or failure to act was intentional. An appropriations provision also was written in to cover government expenses in carrying out the Act.

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* * *

HOW ABOUT YOU? Tell us when you saw the light on your own road to Damascus. We will have a monthly column like this, and we want your own stories. Write them down. Send them in. No names will be used when they are printed.

Strictly Student—

(Continued from Page 1)

Leon Spencer (Wake Forest College), First Vice President,

Cecil Butler (A & T College) Second Vice President,

Alice Walker (Barber-Scotia College, Secretary,

Lester Moore (North Carolina College), Treasurer.

One board member was chosen from Fayetteville State College, leaving one board membership to be filled.

The students voted to affiliate their organization with the North Carolina Council: The Council, in turn, welcomes the opportunity to work with this group of young men and women on their current and forthcoming projects. We are certain our union will be beneficial to both Councils.

Two Permanent Columns To Be Featured Monthly

On page two and three of the COMMENT the editors plan to have two columns, one on the activities and plans of the North Carolina Fund and its relations forward in the state—the other to other programs being carried will be a Religious Review whch will be, in essence, a report of religious activities in human relations work and quotes from opinions expressed in sermons and in articles prepared by religious leaders.

The material we use this month on the North Carolina Fund may be well known to some of you but your editors have discovered that there are still many North Carolina cititzens who know of the Fund in a general way but are not completely informed as to its origin, purposes and programs.

In months ahead we hope to report to you on the Funds' relationship to the Economic Opportunity Act, on progress in the various communities where Fund projects are being undertaken.

Council In Making

(Continued from Page 3)

fix-up campaign involving high school students as block or area captains. Art councils, neighborhood theaters, children's drama groups, literature and writing classes, festivals, exhibits and lecture series are all spelled out in the plan.

It is believed that at least parts of the program will qualify under the Economic Opportunity Act, and that these dedicated Goldsboro leaders will be rewarded for their many long hours of unselfish effort by realizing part of the dream.

The most difficult phase of the plan is housing. Housing projects, as such, will not be eligible for assistance through the anti-poverty legislation, and Goldsboro does not have urban renewal.

There is a serious need for a housing program in Goldsboro. Following a meeting of the Good Neighbor Council in that city, a group was taken on a bus tour to be shown a number of entire blocks where housing rehabilitation is a grave necessity.

Further study on this part of the "Bootstrap" plan will be made. The staff of the State Council will make every effort to be helpful to Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Craft and all the others who are eager to make life better for at least 500 families.

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RED CLAY READER

CHARLOTTE 11, NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH Carolina Council Comment

VOLUME 1—NUMBER 4 CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA—MAY, 1965 TELEPHONE 376-6833

EDITOR'S NOTE: Our guest editorial is written by Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Service for the Southern Regional Council. He is an advisor to all staff personnel of all state councils. He meets frequently with staff officers and members of Executive committees.

With staff members Mr. Anthony can be critical and caustic. Actually, this is good pathology for myopic syndromes which sometimes develop in staff people by too close application to minor irritants. On the other hand, he is a morale builder par excellence. We approve of him in both roles and thank him for his words of praise for our state and council.

Editorial

At a recent meeting of the North Carolina Council Executive Committee, there was a report of some of the programs of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council. The report was an exciting thing to hear. We heard of the promotion of films on television stations throughout the state, interpreting the new young North Carolinian to the people; or nearly a thousand students working in tutorial programs, helping disadvantaged young people; programs for the future of North Carolina, ranging from the pre-school child to the high school student; a series of statewide conferences blending some of the know how of educators to this energy and concern of students.

In listening to this report it occurred to me that many of our college youth are reacting to this "New Day" with considerably more wisdom and maturity than are their elders. Many of these students who now patiently spend three evenings a week with the bright youngsters who need guidance are the same students who last year manned the picket lines and promoted the demonstrations. (And, one suspects, they would go to the picket line again if they felt the need.)

But a tactic of last year or the year before, because it worked, was not necessarily the tactic for this year. In some measure these students opened restaurants and schools and universities. They created employment opportunities and called attention to injustice. Having done so they looked at the results and were not pleased. Too few people could eat at the newly opened restaurants or qualify

"Don't Say Mister"
It Happened In Greensboro

"Diane Davis, 22, working girl, newcomer on the scene, three thousand miles from home, got fired last week for saying 'Mister.' Right here in Greensboro."

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Dr. T. Franklin William, Council chairman, read the story and immediately contacted other officers of the Council for their reaction. Those who could be reached joined Dr. Williams in a statement condemning "business policy" which does not permit terms of respect to be used in addressing Negroes.

M. Knox's interesting story gives the following details as to Diane's background and the reasons for her firing, as well as her relations with the employment agency who sent her to the job.

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In the first instance, Diane is not a run-of-the-mill working girl. She's uncommonly smart, speaks Spanish like a native, and is not long back from two years with the Peace Corps in

stop calling White 'mister?'" "Why not?" Diane demanded. She was told, "Because he's shiftless and lazy and doesn't do his work properly."

Diane was not impressed. She would do no such thing, she said, and she didn't. She made it a point to look at White. He was a Negro. There were other Negroes. She didn't know them all anymore than she knew all the white employes.

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Her immediate boss got in the act and had three quiet little talks with her about it. "You just can't do that," he said. "Why?" she demanded. He took a break and thought it over. When he came back he said, "It's company policy," and he spelled it out: Call white employes 'mister' and call Negro employes by plain names.

"Why?" said Diane, and argued that in her view one person was entitled to just as much respect as another.

It was disconcerting to the boss. He gave her an ultimatum, citing company policy again: No Negro misters.

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Diane allowed she had a few principles of her own. She was fired just two weeks after beginning.

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But a tactic of last year or the year before, because it worked, was not necessarily the tactic for this year. In some measure these students opened restaurants and schools and universities. They created employment opportunities and called attention to injustice. Having done so they looked at the results and were not pleased. Too few people could eat at the newly opened restaurants or qualify for the new jobs or compete in the newly available universities. They looked, too, several streets beyond main street and discovered slums that were a greater affront to humanity than the "white only" signs had been.

Then a realistic philosophy was developed: better to help one child than to emptily curse the system.

Some years ago, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt asked an important question. "Where, after all," she asked, "do universal human rights begin?" Then she provided her own answer.

"In small places, close to home—so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any map of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person: the neighborhood he lives in, the school or college he attends; the factory, farm or office where he works. Such are the places where every man, woman and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity without discrimination. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere. Without concerted citizen action to uphold them close to home, we shall look in vain for progress in the larger world."

"Concerned citizen action to uphold them close to home." This is an excellent wording of the concept of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Their student affiliate, the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council, shows real promise of understanding this concept and of acting accordingly.

This is good news for all of us. It bears well for the future of North Carolina.

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* * *

About two weeks ago she was offered a place by an old established automobile firm where she was to do billing, general secretarial work and, of course, answer the phone.

Neither could the boss find fault with her way on the telephone, but the public address system was something else again. You know how most large auto firms in Greensboro are. People scattered all over the lot and buildings. As their phone calls come into the main office, they have to be summoned over a PA loudspeaker.

Part Of Job

Diane's technique was simply to say: "Mr. White, please call the operator," or "Mr. Brown, you have a phone call. Mr. Brown." As each person responded over an extension line, Diane would make the switchboard connection. The usual thing.

She was new, of course. Didn't know everybody. Very soon somebody said something: "Will you please stop calling White 'mister?'" "Why not?" Diane demanded. She was told, "Because he's shiftless and lazy and doesn't do his work properly."

Diane was not impressed. She would do no such thing, she said, and she didn't. She made it a point to look at White. He was a Negro. There were other Negroes. She didn't know them all anymore than she knew all the white employes.

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Back at the employment agency last Thursday, she received something less than sympathy and no money at all. Said the agency chief: She would have to be ordered by her employer to do something illegal or immoral to qualify for a refund of the agency's fee, or even part of it, as Diane had requested. It was all in the agreement she had signed with the agency, said the chief.

Diane protested that she had, indeed, been ordered to do something immoral. She got nowhere with her people - are - people argument. The agency chief thought about it overnight and told her the next day she had been fired because she had not adhered to company policy and that was that.

* * *

Council Officers' Statement

"This example of one young woman's firm commitment to treating all people with equal respect should lead many others to reconsider their own practices—in business, in public places like the courts, and in the home," the statement reads.

"As each of us honestly examines his conscience, we suggest that the following points be kept in mind:

"(1) Every person desires respectful treatment from others first of all. It is a mistake to assume, as many do, that long familiarity necessarily makes this different. For example, it is not right to assume that some who have been called 'Joe' for years really prefer that to 'Mr. Smith,' or that 'Mary' would not prefer 'Miss Jones.'

"(2) Among people who have, in fact, been treated with disrespectful, as almost all Negroes have been, there is extra sensitiveness on this point. A kind person will therefore lean over backward, if necessary, to use titles of respect even if at the moment it seems strange.

"(3) When a relationship really reaches the point of a friendship where use of first name is appropriate, one would be wise to let the suggestion come from the person who probably has reason to be extra sensitive."

T. Franklin William, M.D.
Chairman

Other officers who co-signed the statement include:

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The letter also said that Childs, reported to be the oldest firm in the U. S. specializing in government bonds, questioned Alabama's credit because of the failure of the Wallace administration "to protect the citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights."

Mr. Barnes observed that these conditions placed prospects for industrial and commercial growth of the state in doubt.

North Carolina Highlights

Southern School News

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education adopted a geographical school assignment plan with transfer privileges on a nonracial basis.

North Carolina became the first state in the South approved by the federal government for compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Three plans for equalizing education for Negroes and whites—integration of top Negro students, separate but equal schools and racially balanced schools—were offered in a symposium at Wake Forest College.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill ordered campus fraternities and sororities to drop discriminatory clauses from their charters by the 1966-67 school year.

The North Carolina Education Association voted 24,407 to 5,015 to delete the word "white" from its requirements for membership.

State Council Analysis of Its Program

Work of the N. C. Council on Human Relations falls into a four part pattern

1. A specialized program of communication pertaining to subjects of interest in the human relations field. This communication is achieved by means of THE COMMENT, by press releases to newspapers throughout the state, by letters to the Editor and by direct mail and by special reports.
2. Efforts are made to bring about a smooth transition in this period of changing social structures. The council has long been noted for its

(Continued on page two)

TEACHER! I KNOW!

Yes, Teacher, he knows. And you should know that whether as a study hall suspervisor, like the young lady above, or a tutor there is no more rewarding or challenging work for the young people of North Carolina's colleges and universities. That is, of course, unless—like the little gentleman above—you're looking back.

New Federal Programs In The South

This is a study made in mid-March by the Southern Regional Council on Federal Employment Practices in the South and on Bi-Racial participation in the Community Action Program under new federal legislation.

Mr. John Wheeler, Chairman of the Southern Regional Council, is supplying copies of this report to government officials as well as local leaders. Conferences with top government officials are being held.

★ ★ ★

Recent history as well as recent legislation has placed federal policies and administration at the very center where basic decisions are being made and will be made in the continuing struggle to remove racial inequities. How the federal government does its job is, therefore, a matter of first-rank interest.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 has changed the emphasis of federal involvement from criminal and investigative proceedings to administrative action. In addition, new anti-poverty and education programs will require heavy staffing within the South and will greatly increase the federal government's involvement in southern communities.

These new programs, as well as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, are intended to benefit the nation by alleviating the distress of disadvantaged people. The primary concern of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the Negro Southerners, who also constitute a large proportion of the nation's impoverished and undereducated.

These federal measures are, in short, intended to correct historic injustices and handicaps. The success of the programs requires that there be democratic participation in them. If the southern voice in their planning and administration is predomnantly that of state and local office-holders

Rights Act. We understand also that the Commission on Civil Rights is planning one or more southern offices, and staffing of these will be of importance. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has immensely important new responsibilities under Titles IV and VI of the Civil Rights Act; although we are not informed as to the administrative plans of HEW, it seems likely that some of this responsibility will be exercised by regional offices. HEW as well as the Departments of Labor and Agriculture and the Small Business Administration have key assignments to administer under the Economic Opportunity Act. Pending federal aid-to-education will further inject HEW into southern development. All of this adds up to the fact that the federal government is entering on an unprecedented period of staffing in the southern region for civil rights, poverty, and educational programs, and that this new period must be started off right.

Considering the federal record of the past and present, concern over how this staffing will be done is not premature.

At the present time, there are no Negroes serving as U. S. Attorneys in the South.

—there are five Negro assistant U. S. attorneys (in southern Florida, middle North Carolina, western Tennessee, southern Texas, and eastern Virginia)

—there are no Negro U.S. marshals serving in the South

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The regional compliance officer serving out of Atlanta for the contractor employment program of the

government's freedom to appoint Negroes to upper-level posts in the South is the fact that such appointments are, as a practical matter, frequently responsive to state political influences. Until the Negro vote in the South achieves its fair size, those political forces will seldom sponsor Negro candidates for appointments. This fact makes it all the more important that every federal appointment within the South be carefully watched by those, inside and outside the federal government, who are concerned for equal opportunity.

We believe that Negroes should serve in prominent and important federal civil rights, anti-poverty, and education positions in the South for the following reasons:

1) These jobs, just as any other federal jobs, should be filled on a non-discriminatory basis;
2) Federal programs would be strengthened when persons intimately familiar with the problems are helping direct them; **this is especially true of the poverty program;**
3) Federal seriousness of purpose would be demonstrated to the South;
4) The confidence of Negro Southerners in federal administration would be strengthened;
5) There are often beneficial consequences to human relations when white Southerners confront Negroes in positions of authority.

Community Representation in the Poverty Programs

A related matter is the participation of Negroes, Negro groups, and biracial groups in the Community Action Program of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

This is of immediate and crucial

minute, token part in administration. As other state governments catch up to the Georgia pace, one can reasonably expect a similar experience. The forthright leadership of the state government is welcome, but the virtual exclusion of representative Negroes is not.

OEO pressure, as, e.g., in Louisiana, has been brought usually in response to Negro protest and after basic program planning has been completed. The OEO requirement of full community representation should be brought at an earlier stage, and should be an insistence that representative Negroes participate in planning and policy making. This is seemingly the case with Economic Opportunity Program, Inc. in Miami, with Total Community Action Inc. in New Orleans, and with the Metropolitan Action Commission in Nashville.

The OEO and these localities are to be commended for the policies that have brought this about. As these and like projects elsewhere mature, the representatives built into their policy making bodies must be carried over to administration. But their beginning is sound, and it is to be hoped that their approach will become the prevailing pattern, not only in large urban centers but in smaller cities and rural areas as well. We see no reason why the vigor and initiative shown by the Georgia state government cannot be combined, in all states of the South, with full and representative community participation; nor why OEO should not insist that that be done.

State Council Analysis

(Continued from page one)

"conference table" technique, meetings with government officials, business and professional leaders

The first week will deal with the changing attitudes toward race in both north and south and to a large extent with useful techniques in human relations—techniques of value to the teacher, to those who work with the disadvantaged and to community and business leaders. The second week will be devoted to study of sensitive areas in labor-management and consumer relations as well as to the legal aspects of the new legislation.

Again, money makes the means to the end.

Funds are needed to finance this program. Mainly funds are needed for scholarships to bring teachers and students from all parts of the state to participate in this program. The institute will be given for college credit to those who wish to matriculate. However, it will be open to anyone—those who wish to attend all the sessions and those who are interested in one or two seminars or lectures. It is expected that personnel executives will be particularly concerned with programs in the second week.

The institute must be promoted, special materials will be needed, a faculty director will be required and experts who will give the major lectures. Add secretary, postage and phone and other usual items and you have a budget of about $7000.

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These federal measures are, in short, intended to correct historic injustices and handicaps. The success of the programs requires that there be democratic participation in them. If the southern voice in their planning and administration is predomnantly that of state and local office-holders these programs will not be practical, because they will not meet the problems.

It is an obvious fact of life in the South that lack of representation in policy making or higher staff positions tends to discriminate against Negroes. In the area of federal aid to agriculture that fact has recently been convincingly documented by the Commission on Civil Rights. The Commission, in its report on "Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs" issued February 27, 1965, concludes:

> It is the Commission's belief that few of the economic problems now burdening the rural South can be solved until basic changes are made in the Federal programs designed to help bring about solutions. These changes must include the elimination of the segregated structuring of services, the removal of racial limitations on opportunity, and the inclusion in the decision-making process of broad sections of the population previously denied participation. Until these long-deferred changes are made, the South will continue to place a brake upon its own progress and that of the Nation.

Federal Employment Practices in the South

SRC has on other occasions expressed gratification with the federal record since 1960 toward achiving equal employment opportunities within the federal government. At the same time, we have pointed out that federal appointment of Negroes to upper-level jobs in southern offices has been disappointingly behind progress elsewhere.

This has been particularly true regarding those positions dealing with civil rights.

We are concerned now not only for what has been and is, but for what may come. Because the government has been reluctant to have Negroes represent its civil rights policies in the South, we are doubly apprehensive that Negroes will not be appointed to upper-lever positions in southern offices administering the poverty program and Title VII of the Civil [illegible] and staffing of these will be of importance. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has immensely important new responsibilities under Titles IV and VI of the Civil Rights Act; although we are not informed as to the administrative plans of HEW, it seems likely that some of this responsibility will be exercised by regional offices. HEW as well as the Departments of Labor and Agriculture and the Small Business Administration have key assignments to administer under the Economic Opportunity Act. Pending federal aid-to-education will further inject HEW into southern development. All of this adds up to the fact that the federal government is entering on an unprecedented period of staffing in the southern region for civil rights, poverty, and educational programs, and that this new period must be started off right.

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The regional compliance officer serving out of Atlanta for the contractor employment program of the Air Force is Negro. Federal housing agencies employ seven or so Negroes as intergroup relations specialists, working out of southern regional offices.

To our knowledge, the above is a full list of Negroes stationed in the South at federal jobs concerned with civil rights.

Seldom does the Department of Justice assign Negro attorneys to participate in southern civil rights litigation. Negro F.B.I. agents are never seen.

There are no Negro judges on the federal bench or on state courts. Because state politics are dominant in the appointment of both state judges and federal district judges, the likelihood is that the first Negro judge in the South will have to start on the federal Court of Appeals.

There are very few Negroes employed in administrative or teaching roles in MDTA and ARA programs. There is substantial evidence that Negroes have not drawn direct benefits from ARA programs proportionate to their needs and interests.

These Are Qualified Negroes

There are, of course, factors which sharply limit the ability of the federal government to recruit upper-level Negro staff. One is the continued scarcity of qualified persons. We shall live for some time to come with this problem, created by past discrimination. Negro men and women of excellent qualifications are, however, available, and among their qualifications is a deep experience with the precise problems with which the federal programs are concerned.

We might remark here also that there are some grounds for fearing that the federal appointive authorities may add to the scarcity by excluding Negro Southerners who have been prominent in the civil rights movement. The fact that much of the best Negro talent **has been** at the civil rights forefront. It would be sadly ironic if their struggle against discrimination, which has benefitted so many, should lead their government to discriminate against them.

A second factor limiting the federal [illegible] ments are, as a practical matter, frequently responsive to state political influences. Until the Negro vote in the South achieves its fair size, those political forces will seldom sponsor Negro candidates for appointments. This fact makes it all the more important that every federal appointment within the South be carefully watched by those, inside and outside the federal government, who are concerned for equal opportunity.

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A related matter is the participation of Negroes, Negro groups, and biracial groups in the Community Action Program of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

This is of immediate and crucial concern. We agree strongly with the philosophy of the Economic Opportunity Act, which expresses a belief in local initiative and planning, and a further belief that the planning and administration of local programs should be by persons truly representative of the whole community. This means, as we see it, that in the planning and administrative leadership of the community programs there should be persons who stand close to and are sensitively attuned to the interests of the poor. Because of the South's historic problems, we have a special concern for Negro representation.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has already shown its own attentiveness to this problem. It has said that it does and will investigate every program for assurance of full community participation; and it has manifested its sincerity by its actions in regard to the CAP grant to the Office of the Governor of Louisiana and to the adult basic education allotment to Mississippi; and by the influence it brought to bear on the hiring practices of the Atlanta-Fulton County Economic Authority.

In some CAP projects, such as St. Petersburg's Suncoast Progress, Inc., the OEO will be able to find good community-wide representation. In other places the OEO will find much to correct; e.g., the CAP project based Corinth, Mississippi, where there has been no perceptible Negro participation and the advisory committee is composed entirely of public officials.

But more basic problems are pointed up by the CAP grants in Georgia. This state has been allotted far more OEO funds than any other southern state; indeed, it has more approved CAP projects than **any** state. Except in Atlanta-Fulton County, there is virtually no Negro participation, and such as there is has come, as in the proposed Savannah-Chatham County project, after local Negro protest. What has happened in Georgia is that the state government has stimulated and directed local planning all over the state, and in this process Negroes have not participated, and have but [illegible] ably expect a similar experience. The forthright leadership of the state government is welcome, but the virtual exclusion of representative Negroes is not.

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State Council Analysis

(Continued from page one)

"conference table" technique, meetings with government officials, business and professional leaders and now with community action boards and officials in charge of new legislation in civil rights and anti-poverty programs.

3. By co-ordinating its own efforts with those of other groups. This has been done extensively and the current program is attempting to greatly enlarge these efforts.
4. By bringing persons of many backgrounds together for better understanding of each other in order to be of continuous help in developing a society where equality and humanity may be prevelant.

Oldest Human Relations Organization

Few people seem to know that this council is the oldest organization working for good human relations in the state. We refer you to the history of the council written by Dr. Guy Johnson and appearing in the council's annual January program. A copy will be mailed to you on request. Yes, in essence, the Council—a continuation of the Governor's Inter-Racial Commission, is 45 years old.

In essence too its goals are unchanged. Only changing times have changed the focus and enlarged the outlook.

A and T College and Summer Human Relations

Usually there is a little more time for quiet reflections in the summer. It's a good time to think of the great changes occuring in our world and the way in which we can deal with new social structures.

It is an important time for teachers and social workers to study and prepare for the coming year.

To our knowledge N. C. had not up to the present held a human relations institute of the kind that is being proposed by A and T College in cooperation with the N. C. Council on Human Relations.

Many state and some cities do hold such institutes. It is to be hoped that this state will not fall behind in meeting this type of need.

Mr. J. Niel Armstrong with other faculty members of the college and advisors from the Council has developen a two weeks program—dynamic and unique.

in labor-management and consumer relations as well as to the legal aspects of the new legislation.

Again, money makes the means to the end.

Funds are needed to finance this program. Mainly funds are needed for scholarships to bring teachers and students from all parts of the state to participate in this program. The institute will be given for college credit to those who wish to matriculate. However, it will be open to anyone—those who wish to attend all the sessions and those who are interested in one or two seminars or lectures. It is expected that personnel executives will be particularly concerned with programs in the second week.

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Dr. S. E. Duncan, President of N.C.T.A. and of Livingstone College, recently spoke on what he terms "Merger Versus Intergration." He began by commending the white teachers for removing racial barriers but pointed out that a form of local option presents a serious handicap to the joining of the two organizations into one teachers association.

The national association (NEA) has ordered complete removal of all restrictive labels and has instructed affiliates to present a plan which will effect complete integration by July 1, 1966. Dr. Duncan believes the local option aspect proposed by the North Carolina Education Association should be resisted by the Negro teachers. Local option would mean that each county teachers' association would vote individually. If this plan were employed it would, Dr. Duncan said, weaken the state association by the gradual loss of its members. However, Negro teachers act only on the state level and local option is not recognized.

It is Dr. Duncan's belief that by taking in the Negro teachers a few at a time, which is what would happen if local option methods were used, the North Carolina Teachers Association would be undermined. "It would not be integrated," he says, "but only disintegration of our Association."

No Unequal Representation

"There exists on the part of NCTA no clamor for UNEQUAL representation in merger," Dr. Duncan told his audience of teachers. "There does exist on our part the need, desire and INSISTENCE for representation and recognition in any plan for real integration and unification."

In the opinion of Dr. Duncan and other leading educators, the Negro teachers have built over the years a vital, progressive organization which functions for the sole benefit of the children of North Carolina. He feels identity of this group must not be "submerged or overwhelmed by the process of integration, that the Negro leadership must not be lost in the amalgamation of the two association."

They Are Moving

WHAT IS UNIVERSAL EQUALITY FOR ALL WHITE AMERICANS DOING?

"CREED"

* * * * *"to see that all Americans of our race live to the fullest of their capacity—with honor, integrity and respect (???! Questions and exclamations are the Editors). 'Join Universality Equality for all WHITE*

WE MUST TAKE...

A STEP

A PACE

A STRIDE

With the North Carolina Council on Human Relations

North Carolina NEEDS a Human Relations Council of thousands and thousands of members, including all elements in our society and in every community. These thousands can come to know and understand each other through mutual efforts to deal effectively with our mutual problems.

Will you take the third step and become a member now?

Please enroll me as a member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C. Telephone 376-6833.

Memberships $5, $10 and $25. Young persons membership (under 21 years of age) $2.00

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

☐ Please send me further information on how I can participate actively in the work of the Council.

NOT THE TIME TO RELAX

Voter Registration Needs

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For Smooth, Peaceful Transition Your State Human Relations Council

These are days of social transition in more ways than one. We are told on national television by Attorney General Katzenbach that the FBI has penetrated the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan—that the Klan is on the downgrade.

If so other hate groups are springing up like weeds. While we have no statistics the state office of the council has been informed of organizations like the above; of cross burnings; of obscene telephone calls and unsigned letters.

The dynamic leadership of the President of the United States, the new legislation for equality and the general feeling that we are moving ahead in human relations has the effect of relaxing us somewhat.

This should not happen. True, we are making progress. In the atmosphere of guarded optimism we have our best chance to consolidate the gains, and resist the attempts of those who would set us back.

We urge you to work with your Council on Human Relations. We need members and funds to further our program. It is evident that such organizations as the above have both —money at least for printed material and to pay for distribution. Membership in the North Carolina Council on Human Relations definitely puts you on the side of those who vigorously oppose the use of our flag to proclaim equality only for WHITE Americans.

GREETINGS TO NEW MEMBERS

March 1965

ASHEVILLE
Mr. William S. Jones
BREVARD
Rev. H. C. Mulholland
CHAPEL HILL
Mr. Robert T. Kimsey, Jr.
Miss Velma L. Perry
Miss Julia D. Watkins
CHARLOTTE
Father Paul J. Byron
Rev. Bryant Clancy
Mrs. Vivian Ferguson
Mrs. Charleen Whisnant
KINGS MOUNTAIN
Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Smith
WILMINGTON
The Honorable O. O. Allsbrook
CHICAGO
Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Black
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reich
Mr. and Mrs. John Reich

Temporarily No Road To Damascus

Marion Cannon, co-editor, who conducts a regular column for THE COMMENT "The Road to Damacus", was on vacation this month. For that reason the column will not appear in this issue. Those of you who sent in contributions to the column may look for them in the next issue. Meanwhile Mrs. Cannon asks you to send in your own story—your personal experience in finding the way to greater understanding and increased participation in the development of rewarding human relations. No names will be used. Please write down your own experience, your thoughts, your philosophy—you may inspire another person.

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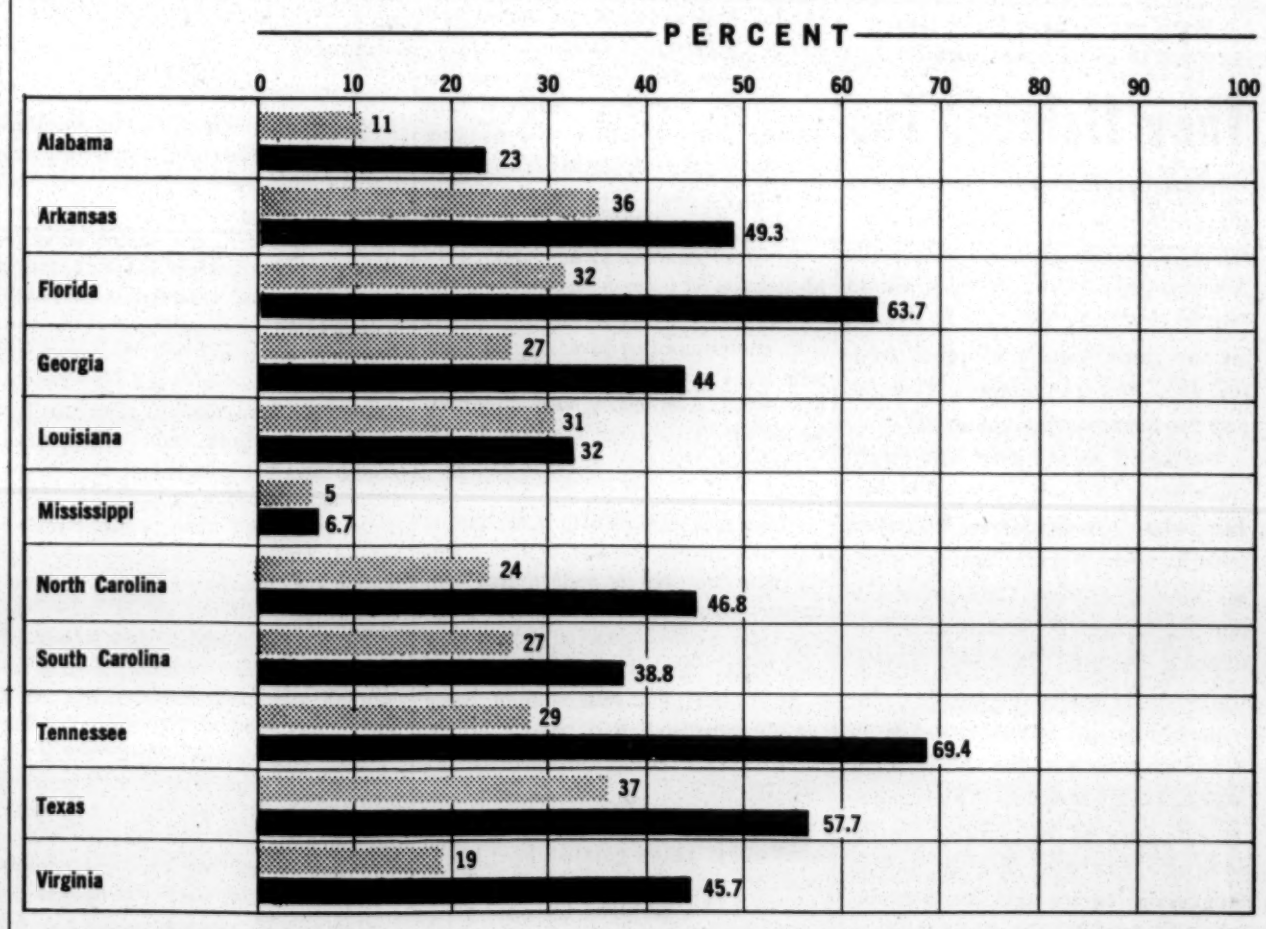
Voter Registration Needs Added Impetus In N. C.

From the Houston Council News Letter:

"What has been the result of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council? The state by state report shows a considerable change between 1956 and 1964. You will note a 20% increase in Texas and after all the blood shed in Mississippi, a 1.7% increase. The percentage of Negroes of voting age registered increased by 18% in the eleven southern states between 1956 and 1964."

Estimated Negro Voter Registration in 11 Southern States in 1956 and 1964



North Carolina has made progress. Yet we know that there are now 34 counties in our state where LESS than 50% of the voting age population cast ballots in the last presidential election. Is it discrimination in registering voters, or is it apathy?

What is the case in your community? Both information and answers are seriously needed.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL COMMENT

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A Voluntary Organization of People of All Races and Every Walk of Life

EDITORS . . . Helen Adams Furman and Marion Cannon

Vol. 1 APRIL, 1965 No. 4

Charlotte, N. C. 121 East Third

Telephone 376-6833

Subscription: A Regular Annual Membership of $5.00.

Permit No. 925

Federal And Private Funds Temporary

Sue W. Riley Explains Need For North Carolina Kindergarten Bill

Passage of the pilot kindergarten bill should not be discouraged because of the several pre-school programs, primarily financed by federal funds and private foundations, now being developed for deprived areas. The pilot kindergarten bill, now before the state legislature, is the first step toward the establishment of **statewide kindergarten within the public school system, for all five-year-old children in North Carolina during the school year,"** Mrs. Riley said.

"The other programs, including one under the North Carolina Fund, and Project Head Start (Office of Economic Opportunity), are designed as a temporary alleviation of specific problems in specific areas, primarily during the summer months. Their aim is **not** to subsidize **permanent** pre-school education for **all** children, but rather their purpose is to "prime the pump" in these localities. These programs

form standards for kindergarten teaching and operations, neither of which is planned on a statewide basis in the federally financed projects.

"There is no reason to believe that the latter projects and the kindergarten bill are mutually exclusive. Rather, for the benefit of all of our children, the proposed state legislation and the federal and private programs can very well supplement each other toward the end of raising the level of education in North Carolina.

From a talk by James L. Hymnes, Jr., professor of education and chairman of early childhood education, University of Maryland. ". . . good pre-primary education can help the whole school system, . . . and the whole of our communities. Good programs in these years are the best devices we now know for spotting children who need special help . . . Pre-primary education can be a school's and a community's first line of de-

pilot kindergarten bill is the best way to handle this as there are some Federal funds and Ford Foundation funds which may be available for such a program. At any rate you may be assured that I will give the matter thorough study."

Arthur Goodman, Jr.

"I am delighted to have the views of the Council on Human Relations, and I do appreciate your calling this matter to my attention.

Irwin Belk

"When you speak of this program being not unduly expensive, it is my understanding that it will cost 800,000 for the biennium.

More Members Of The Executive Committee

"Beyond this great chamber are the people we serve. Who can tell what deep and unspoken hopes are in their hearts tonight."

President Johnson in his speech to joint session of Congress. March 15, 1965

There are also deep and often spoken hopes in the hearts of those who also serve—men and women in the human relations councils of the South—such as these members of the N.C. Council's Executive Committee.

MRS. ELEANOR V. (CHASE H.) BENSON

Our Secretary is a deceptively demure-looking lady: The lady, a graduate of The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, is actually a dynamo with a wide range of interests and activities. Mrs. Eleanor V. (Chase H.) Benson has been a member of our Council for over six years and has served as Secretary for four. Her commitment to better human relations is further evidenced by her choice of activities in her community. She is Secretary of the Greensboro Community Fellowship, a most active human relations effort. And she has been a member of the YWCA board for a number of years.

Mrs. Benson is a participant in state and local politics: She is a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and is a member of the Democratic Women of Guilford County. Her political experience also includes the former presidency of the League of Women Voters of Greensboro and membership on the League's state board.

In addition to these varied community interests, her personal interests run the gamut from camping, square dancing, and swimming to astronomy: But, cautions Mrs. Benson, "Don't ask me to do your horoscope!"

MR. W. M. BARBEE

Mr. W. M. Barbee is a pioneer on two fronts in North Carolina, human relations and the labor movement. He has served as President of the North Carolina State AFL-CIO since March, 1955. He was instrumental in bringing about the merger of the former North Carolina State Federation of Labor and the North Carolina Industrial Union Council in January, 1957. At that time the newly merged State group affiliated with the National AFL-CIO.

Mr. Barbee has been an employee of the Ligget & Myers Tobacco Company in Durham for 39 years.

Dr. Miller has studied at Ohio State University and the Universities of Texas and Buffalo, New York. He received his doctorate in Psychology and Education from Pennsylvania State University in 1951.

He holds memberships in the American Psychological Association, the Southeastern Psychological Association, and the American Sociological Association. Other professional memberships include the American Statistical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Locally, Dr. Miller is a member of the board of the Wake County Mental Health Center and the Wake County Mental Health Association. His wide range of personal interests includes chamber music, and he serves as a board member of the Raleigh Chamber Music Guild.

MR. WATTS HILL, JR.

It is difficult to write a **brief** biographical sketch of Mr. Watts Hill, Jr. Mr. Hill's accomplishments are numerous and all are interesting.

Mr. Hill, Jr. is President of Home Security Life Insurance Company in Durham and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Executive and Finance Committees.

After serving on the Durham City Council from 1955-56, he was elected to the House of Representatives, North Carolina General Assembly for two terms which ended in 1961.

Active in the human relations field,

Every Walk of Life

EDITORS . . . Helen Adams Furman and Marion Cannon

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Charlotte, N. C. 121 East Third

Telephone 376-6833

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Permit No. 925

Federal And Private Funds Temporary

Sue W. Riley Explains Need For North Carolina Kindergarten Bill

Passage of the pilot kindergarten bill should not be discouraged because of the several pre-school programs, primarily financed by federal funds and private foundations, now being developed for deprived areas. The pilot kindergarten bill, now before the state legislature, is the first step toward the establishment of **statewide kindergarten within the public school system, for all five-year-old children in North Carolina during the school year,"** Mrs. Riley said.

"The other programs, including one under the North Carolina Fund, and Project Head Start (Office of Economic Opportunity), are designed as a temporary alleviation of specific problems in specific areas, primarily during the summer months. Their aim is **not** to subsidize **permanent** preschool education for **all** children, but rather their purpose is to "prime the pump" in chosen localities. These programs, with temporary financial aid, are to be locally administered, in an effort to help communities help themselves. They are not aimed at establishing kindergartens during the school year for all children, but are only for areas of acute need for periods during the summer months.

"As valuable as they may be, these programs will not, and should not take the place of state board of education administered and tax supported public kindergartens. The pilot kindergarten program will also provide for teacher training and the establishment of uniform standards for kindergarten teaching and operations, neither of which is planned on a statewide basis in the federally financed projects.

"There is no reason to believe that the latter projects and the kindergarten bill are mutually exclusive. Rather, for the benefit of all of our children, the proposed state legislation and the federal and private programs can very well supplement each other toward the end of raising the level of education in North Carolina.

From a talk by James L. Hymnes, Jr., professor of education and chairman of early childhood education, University of Maryland, ". . . good pre-primary education can help the whole school system, . . . and the whole of our communities. Good programs in these years are the best devices we now know for spotting children who need special help . . . Pre-primary education can be a school's and a community's first line of defense in the battle for mental health. It can be the time and place for building strength. It can be the time and place for prevention of illness. This is a legitimate service to the future . . ."

From the Chicago Daily News
Sent to us by a new member

They Helped, Too

North Carolina's Sen. Sam J. Ervin suggests that white, Anglo-Saxon Protestants "are the people who made America great." Why, he asks, should immigrants from Ethiopia be placed on the same footing as those from England, France, Germany, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries?

Well, you never know who might come along and make a contribution. The white, Anglo-Saxon Protestant senator from North Carolina might ask himself whether Christopher Columbus, Charles P. Steinmetz, Joseph Pulitzer, Arturo Toscanini, George Gershwin, Thaddeus Kosciusko, Lin Yutang, S. I. Hayakawa, George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington, Felix Frankfurter, Marian Anderson, Leo Szilard, Enrico Fermi, John F. Kennedy, Enrico Caruso, Guglielmo Marconia, Albert Einstein, George Santayana, Fernando De Soto, and Igor Sikorski—to name only a few—did not each put a stone into the foundation of the structure whose door he now leans against.

Charlotte Council Supports Legislation

Are you for a State Experimental Program in Kindergarten?

Unanimous approval was given by the Charlotte Mecklenburg Council of the "Act to Authorize the State Board of Education to conduct an Experimental Program in Kindergarten and Early Childhood Education."

Education Chairman, Mrs. Sue Riley, hopes that other councils will endorse this legislation now pending and she urges all COMMENT readers to write to their state legislators requesting their support.

Senators Martha Evans and L. P. McLendon Jr., are co-sponsors of the bill.

In the absence of Mrs. Martin Cannon Jr., Charlotte Council Chairman, Mr. Fred Alexander, vice chairman wrote of the council's action to all Mecklenburg representatives and senators.

"The fact that North Carolina is only one of eight states in this country that does not provide a free kindergarten education serves to place our state woefully behind others educationally," the letter states.

"If passed, this bill, without being unduly expensive, will provide an excellent beginning to the solution of this problem.

"In order to raise the educational level of our entire population, it is imperative that **all** of North Carolina's five-year-olds be given the opportunity for a year of free, public kindergarten education."

Excerpt From Legislators' Received Up To Press Time

"I am not sure that the proposed pilot kindergarten bill is the best way to handle this as there are some Federal funds and Ford Foundation funds which may be available for such a program. At any rate you may be assured that I will give the matter thorough study."

Arthur Goodman, Jr.

"I am delighted to have the views of the Council on Human Relations, and I do appreciate your calling this matter to my attention.

Irwin Belk

"When you speak of this program being not unduly expensive, it is my understanding that it will cost 800,000 for the biennium.

"I am sure when this bill reaches the Appropriations Committee, if it does, it will be given every consideration."

Ernest L. Hicks

"As you know, the Governor's program increased school teachers' wages, reduced class loads to a certain extent, and other things regarding public education. With the situation as it is right now, we have the largest budget in the history of the state—a little more than two billion dollars. We are having to be very careful because we had over two hundred million dollars in request more than we had money to appropriate to.

"Trusting that we can do something about this in this session, and thanking you for calling the matter to my attention."

James B. Volger

"I seriously question the wisdom of the appropriation of funds because (1) It's my understanding that the North Carolina Fund has given two million dollars to the Board of Education to be matched by state funds for a four year experiment that will do essentially the same job. I do understand, however, that this program is a six to twelve week experiment conducted immediately prior to the opening of school rather than on a year round basis as called for by the proposed bill. This program, I understand, is called the 'Comprehensive School Improvement Program.' (2) It seems to me that with the program already in existence in 42 states we could get the statistics and results of these programs without having to conduct our own experiment. (3) I also understand a Federal program entitled 'Operation Head Start' is planned for this State beginning in the fall of 1965 and will do exactly the same job.

"Aside from the fact that there seems to be two similar programs in existence and statistics available on this subject from 42 states, I have not sold myself on the fact that this state needs a free public kindergarten program."

Herman A. Moore

There are also deep and often spoken hopes in the hearts of those who also serve—men and women in the human relations councils of the South—such as these members of the N.C. Council's Executive Committee.

MRS. ELEANOR V. (CHASE H.) BENSON

Our Secretary is a deceptively demure-looking lady: The lady, a graduate of The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, is actually a dynamo with a wide range of interests and activities. Mrs. Eleanor V. (Chase H.) Benson has been a member of our Council for over six years and has served as Secretary for four. Her commitment to better human relations is further evidenced by her choice of activities in her community. She is Secretary of the Greensboro Community Fellowship, a most active human relations effort. And she has been a member of the YWCA board for a number of years.

Mrs. Benson is a participant in state and local politics: She is a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and is a member of the Democratic Women of Guilford County. Her political experience also includes the former presidency of the League of Women Voters of Greensboro and membership on the League's state board.

In addition to these varied community interests, her personal interests run the gamut from camping, square dancing, and swimming to astronomy: But, cautions Mrs. Benson, "Don't ask me to do your horoscope!"

MR. W. M. BARBEE

Mr. W. M. Barbee is a pioneer on two fronts in North Carolina, human relations and the labor movement. He has served as President of the North Carolina State AFL-CIO since March, 1955. He was instrumental in bringing about the merger of the former North Carolina State Federation of Labor and the North Carolina Industrial Union Council in January, 1957. At that time the newly merged State group affiliated with the National AFL-CIO.

Mr. Barbee has been an employee of the Ligget & Myers Tobacco Company in Durham for 39 years. He was born on a farm in Durham County and now resides in the city of Durham.

Like many leaders in the labor movement, Mr. Barbee has experienced personal hardship. When he was 11 years old his father died and it was necessary for him to find work at a very early age before the passage of legislation affecting child labor.

He became interested in the trade union movement and first served as an officer in his local union. For a number of years he was recording secretary and then president of the Durham Central Labor Union.

As a member of the executive committee Mr. Barbee joins in the growing conviction that trade unionism and the human relations movement have many mutual aims in the South.

DR. HOWARD G. MILLER

A native of Buffalo, New York, Dr. Howard G. Miller has lived in Raleigh since 1956. At that time he accepted the position, which he now holds, as Professor of Psychology and Chairman of the Psychology Department, North Carolina State of the University of North Carolina.

Before joining the State faculty Dr. Miller taught science, English and social science in Puerto Rico. He later served in Puerto Rico as a psychologist with the United States Veterans Adminitration. Other interesting facets of his career include work as Assistant Professor of Psychology and Industrial Administration at Carnegie Institute of Technology, and serving as Consulting Psychologist with Psychological Services of Pittsburgh in Industrial and Institutional Consultation.

Dr. Miller has studied at Ohio State University and the Universities of Texas and Buffalo, New York. He received his doctorate in Psychology and Education from Pennsylvania State University in 1951.

He holds memberships in the American Psychological Association, the Southeastern Psychological Association, and the American Sociological Association. Other professional memberships include the American Statistical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Locally, Dr. Miller is a member of the board of the Wake County Mental Health Center and the Wake County Mental Health Association. His wide range of personal interests includes chamber music, and he serves as a board member of the Raleigh Chamber Music Guild.

MR. WATTS HILL, JR.

It is difficult to write a **brief** biographical sketch of Mr. Watts Hill, Jr. Mr. Hill's accomplishments are numerous and all are interesting.

Mr. Hill, Jr. is President of Home Security Life Insurance Company in Durham and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Executive and Finance Committees.

After serving on the Durham City Council from 1955-56, he was elected to the House of Representatives, North Carolina General Assembly for two terms which ended in 1961.

Active in the human relations field, he is a member of the National Advisory Committee to the Community Relations Service, established under the Civil Rights Law of 1964. Locally he is serving sa Chairman of the Durham Committee on Community Relations and as President of the Durham United Fund. He is a past Director of the Carolinas United Community Services, Inc. and has been Chairman of the Board of Durham Housing authority.

Mr. Hill was educated at Princeton University, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the Graduate Institute of Higher International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

To his business, governmental and civic interests he has added a concern for the development of the arts. He has served as past Director of Allied Arts of Durham, North Carolina Symphony Society, North Carolina Art Museum and North Carolina Design Foundation.

MRS. MARTIN L. CANNON, JR.

Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr. has proven to be a reluctant respondent to the queries of our reporter: As co-editor of the **Comment** she claims diplomatic immunity! However, we do know that Mrs. Cannon was educated at Barnard College and Columbia University in New York. She completed further studies at the Universities of Brussels, Belgium and Hamburg, Germany. Mrs. Cannon, a linguist, resided in Europe for several years before returning to her birthplace, Charlotte.

She then pioneered in the field of human relations before it became "in vogue". And as the present Chairman of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations, she serves with the same unflagging dedication.

What does she look like? "No pictures," said Mrs. Cannon. We certainly don't understand why!

Build A Local Council! The Southern Regional Council Provides You With This Blue Print

Elsewhere in the COMMENT you may read about **new** hate organizations springing up in North Carolina.

You know your own community. Would not an active Human Relations Council help the peoples of your town?

The staff of the N.C. Council is ready and eager to help you organize such a council. Your local council would open a wide door to all people to come together to know and understand each other, to work together to change some old and bad practices; to originate and insure new and greater equality of opportunity.

Here is a "Blue Print" designed by the Southern Regional Council for use in setting up a local council program. To begin with your Council would select ONE or TWO of these projects, depending on situations in your community.

Study the blue print and decide in which area you would like to see an edifice built to provide better living in the future.

Education - Employment - Voter Projects - Law Enforcement
Student Organizations - Housing - Health & Recreation
Transportation - Federal Programs - Miscellaneous

EDUCATION

1. Tutorials
   A. Purpose—to help a student overcome educational disadvantage.
   B. Goals—to improve the academic performance of the students
      —to help the student and teacher become more aware of his community, his history, his culture, and opportunities available to him.
      —to give college students and interested citizens an opportunity to confront some of the problems of their community.
   C. Planning needed—plan for a long term carry through; to include:
      Publicity and recruitment
      Selection and matching of tutors and students
      Orientation—both of tutors and students
      C. Follow-up procedure is important to show continued interest. This is necessary to check on possible discriminatory actions and in tough situations to provide some friendly support.

EMPLOYMENT

1. JOB READINESS PROGRAM
   A. A "crash" program concerned with the preparation of individuals for job application and interview.
   B. The Program consists of 6 or 7 sessions built about a basic structure including:
      1. Innumeration of opportunities available in the community, featuring local men.
         Opportunities of both employment and academic nature
      2. Personal appearance
      3. Testing—experience in testing situations, following instructions
      4. Interview experience
      5. Group counseling with local employment personnel
      6. Revision sessions and final testing
2. SURVEYS
   A. Preparing a list of all the jobs and types of jobs available in your community
   B. Preparing a list of all qualified people who are unemployed or underemployed
   C. A survey such as this will readily show whether types of jobs and types of training available in your community are analagous
   D. Results of such a survey might point out needs to local employers and schools
   E. A survey of the technical training and vocational education facilities in relations to the type of jobs in the area can be helpful in establishing new

town. Buy with friends and create a model for others to see and learn from.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Surveys—again the importance of factual knowledge of what is going on in your community just can't be over-emphasized. A complete record of court justice, punishments meted out, arrests, hiring of police, etc., could expand into real justice.
B. **Court watching**
   1. One or two members sitting in on court procedures recording events.
   2. Research into Judges' past performance so as to be prepared for elections and appointments.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. Library for Local Council—
   1. Set money aside to buy books relevant to human relations
   2. Lend such books out at monthly meetings; perhaps a 5 cent/day fee to buy new ones
   3. Displays of books at monthly meetings would be attractive.
   4. Book awards to outstanding contributions to local human relations made at monthly meetings would be gracious and enable you to invite people and expect them to come
B. RESEARCH—mentioned many times in this report—surveys play an important part in a local council's effectiveness
   1. Clip the local paper—requires at most two or three memebers
   2. Take photographs of discriminatory signs
   3. Photograph your slum areas; then do something about them; and picture-take again
   4. Establish a coordination of this material with your

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      —to help the student and teacher become more aware of his community, his history, his culture, and opportunities available to him.
      —to give college students and interested citizens an opportunity to confront some of the problems of their community.
   C. Planning needed—plan for a long term carry through; to include:
      Publicity and recruitment
      Selection and matching of tutors and students
      Orientation—both of tutors and students
      Perhaps a steering committee of the local educators.
   D. Additional materials available:
      N.C. Council on Human Relations
      121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.
      Southern Student Human Relations Project
      Room 701, 41 Exchange Place
      Atlanta, Georgia
2. PRE-SCHOOL NURSERY—
   A. Usually a half day program
   B. Requires fewer than five volunteers: a professional director hopefully
   C. Facilities can be found in churches, homes, Civic clubs
   D. Outside funds are available, but begin program first, then apply.
3. Extra—ACADEMIC CLASSES—
   A. Differ from tutorials—one tutor—to 15 to 20 students; requires a qualified teacher in a subject specialty.
4. SUPERVISED STUDY HALLS—
   A. Easiest of all academic aids to operate
   B. Facilities: any well-lighted comfortable building
   C. Guidance: One or two supervisors hopefully acquainted with study habit do's and don'ts.
5. FIELD TRIPS—
   A. Rented school busses or member's cars for transportation
   B. Trips to local sights of interest in the area usually with explanation
6. LOCAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:
   A. Surveys of textbooks, library materials, school buildings, class number
   B. Plans for a report to be distributed to the PTA and school administrators
   C. Comparisons between the white and Negro high schools might be interesting
   D. Investigation into plans for future sites of local educational facilities
7. RECRUITING:
   A. Local council effort to encourage transfer to desegregate schools of Negro high school and elementary students
   B. Ensuring that information of deadlines, scholarships, college brochures are available to all students in your community
8. SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAM—
   A. Pre-integration classes for students entering previously tokenly desegrated classes
   B. To include academic with stress placed on communicative skills as well as just plain old encouragement and confidence gaining
   C. Follow-up procedure is important to show continued interest. This is necessary to check on possible discriminatory actions and in tough situations to provide some friendly support.

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   E. A survey of the technical training and vocational education facilities in relations to the type of jobs in the area can be helpful in establishing new programs.

VOTER PROJECTS

VOTER REGISTRATION

A. Most councils have participated in the past, **but** have stopped. There is need to continue an effort to register every qualified voter in your community. Committees responsible for specific geographical sections can report monthly progress. Follow up phone calls and house calls before local elections are needed.

VOTER EDUCATION

A. How to use a voting machine—and other basic mechanical techniques.
B. Perhaps a course on citizenship, two hours a night, one night a week, taught by a local political scientist to include:
   1. Short history of the development of the Constitution in our American Democracy.
   2. The Bill of Rights and rights of each citizen.
   3. Federal government executive branch.
   4. Federal government legislative branch.
   6 & 7. State government, possibly a legislator could lead these sessions.
   8. County government, probate judge as guest lecturer.
   9. City government, mayor or councilman as guest speaker.

HOUSING

SURVEYS

A. Collection of material concerning general standards of an area.
   1. Streets paved or unpaved
   2. Lighted streets or not
   3. Garbage collection
   4. Plumbing available

URBAN RENEWAL AND RE-LOCATION SURVEYS

A. Finding out what your community is doing with Urban Renewal funds.
B. Map of city should be maintained to show trends of population movement and re-segragation attempts by city planners via building new schools and apartments.
C. Information Seminars—giving an opportunity for officials government, and city, to meet with realtors, and human relation people to exchange information.
D. Fair Housing Education programs and panels for the entire community.
E. Sponsorship of guided bus tours through your community available for asking from local ministerial, educational or civic groups.
F. Obtain a list of re-possessed FHA housing in your city. Such housing is available to all for purchase.
G. Plan an integrated neighborhood in your section of town. Buy with friends and create a model for others to see and learn from.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Surveys—again the importance of factual knowledge of what is going on in your community just can't be over-emphasized. A complete record of court justice, punishments meted out, arrests, hiring of police, etc., could expand into real justice.
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   1. Clip the local paper—requires at most two or three memebers
   2. Take photographs of discriminatory signs
   3. Photograph your slum areas; then do something about them; and picture-take again
   4. Establish a coordination of this material with your state director. This would enable him to be the most informed man or woman in the state on human relations
C. Speakers Bureau
   1. Panel groups to explain the role of the council in the town
   2. Speakers to fill engagements with civic groups and social gatherings.
D. Visit newcomers to town and make sure they know of the councils existence and goals.
E. Sponsorship of a fine arts event—done with comunity publicity and an open door.
F. "Swap Shop" meetings with other local community councils near you.
G. Seminars to explain Rural programs to local councils: ARA, OEO
H. Surveys of local recreational facilities.
I. Hospital Survey
J. Bi-racial home-buyers groups to follow up on realtor practices.
K. State-wide meetings of Lawyers, Doctors, Teachers, to have someone explain Civil Right's legislation and suggest their responsibility.
L. Sponsoring of Essay contests in local high schools or statewide-give prizes.
M. Individual councils serving as adjunct to International hospitality groups and Entertaining foreign groups of visitors.
N. Sponsoring of Bus tours for ministerial groups, children etc.
O. Citizenship course to include a short history of American democracy, Bill of Rights, Human Rights, government, Judicial systems. Given a diploma upon completion.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

(A brief summary of various student activities)

North Carolina—The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights—N.C. Film Board and your State Council.

A. A series of four films presenting the reasons behind demonstrations in North Carolina and the essential aspirations of minority groups was made with the assistance of the former Governor, Terry Sanford.
B. A tutorial program at present involving 25 colleges is the result of a jointly sponsored (NSA & NCICHR) fall conference on Tutorials.
C. An early April conference was held for evaluation of the tutorials and to plan for summer projects.
D. VIGAH, or Volunteers in Giving a Helping Hand, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, group has tutorials, cooking classes for families receiving surplus food, an intra-fraternity playground clearance program, sponsors field trips, and has an adult night class specializing on literacy achievement.

* * * * * *

Human Relations Councils—Local And State

Many Persons Share Responsibility

A New Local Human Relations Council In Chapel Hill

The ideal human relations organization is one that draws in persons from every level of community life.

In Chapel Hill this goal was achieved at the first meeting of the new local council when between 70-80 persons met at the Second Baptist Church to organize the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Council on Human Relations.

Dr. and Mrs. T. Franklin Williams (Dr. Williams is chairman of the N. C. Council) called the meeting together for the purpose of discussing areas in which the council should work and methods or organization.

Needs in Chapel Hill

It was agreed at the first meeting that the council should work to find solutions for problems in four basic areas—housing and community services, education and equal employment opportunities.

Dr. Williams and others who are taking leadership in the formation of the new program feel that the council will fill a void now existing in the community. Other organizations work for specific issues and then dissolve as soon as settlement is reached, Dr. Williams said. On the other hand the council will seek permanence, will be completely inter-racial and will interest persons in all economic levels.

On the matter of housing and community services, Dr. Williams said that although some Negroes have set up residence in predominately white communities, "it is still very difficult

the near future to elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer. The steering committee is composed of: Hilliard Caldwell and Mrs. Barbara Johnson, employment; Mrs. Virginia Tolliver and Robert Kimzey education; Miss Susie Weaver and Miss Geraldine Gourley, housing; Rev. LaVert Taylor and Tom Donnelly, membership. Robert Davis, publications and Dr. Williams, public meetings.

Employment, Integrated Neighborhoods

Charlotte Council Works And Plans

The Charlotte Council has been an integral part of an effort to secure a Placement and Guidance Bureau for this community — a bureau which would uncover job opportunities, including on the job training, while at the same time finding those who need jobs, both young persons and adults. Vocational guidance at every step from junior high school on would be an important responsibility of the new bureau.

With the East Side Council, The Charlotte Council prepared a written presentation to a large national foundation, requesting a grant to establish the bureau this year. If the grant is made it will likely be necessary to raise matching funds to keep the bureau operational.

The foundation has investigated the program and has recommended that its operation be handled by Johnson C. Smith University but that a board of directors and advisors be appointed.

In the next issue of the COMMENT we hope to have an announcement that the grant has been approved.

Meanwhile the Council is going

thoughts, advice, and good wishes

Out Of The Mail Bag

Germany:

"Please take note of the fact that after the academic year 1963/64 which I spent as visiting faculty member at Duke University I returned to Frankfurt am Main to resume my work at the Institu fur Sozialforschung and Frankfurt University. Although I cannot be as close, physically, to your work as in Durham you may be sure that I follow it with great interest and sympathy. We have our own, but similar, problems of stereotyping and discrimination, with which our institute has been concerned for many years. I have gathered much relevant insight during my stay in Durham into the problem and ways of dealing with it."

Dr. Peter Schonback

Charlotte:

"We have read your paper with interest."

Thus Thomas A. Mack, D.D.S., begins his letter. He points out that Charlotte is conspicuously absent from the list of Urban League cities throughout the country.

"Winston-Salem is not absent," Dr. Mack writes. "This Urban League is operational and enjoys excellent support from the white community."

Dr. Mack makes a point of the fact that there are positions in government for which a Negro would not apply; "that since all the judges, sheriffs, deputies, and solicitors are white, at **least one part time official should be Negro.**

"We appreciate your understanding and love but that will not pay grad-

Richmond, Va.

On behalf of the Virginia Council on Human Relations I want to thank you for allocating 50 for scholarships to the tutorial conference held last month in Chapel Hill. This enabled us to send SIX students from the Richmond area.

The Virginia Council is working to establish a student program similar to that of North Carolina.****I attended the Intercollegiate Council's fall conference at Wake Forest College. That conference and the Chapel Hill meeting are of great value to students as they initiate programs aimed at higher level involvement in human relations. Needless to say these progarms are invaluable in developing necessary leadership and administrative skills.

Again I thank you for your kindness in assisting the Richmond area students. We are confident that, armed with the conference experience, the students will do much to improve the Richmond Tutorial and assist in initiating similar programs in other parts of the city and state.

Miss Pat Knight, Field Consultant
Virginia College Council on
Human Relations.

Editor's Note: The account of the student Tutorial Conference held at Chapel Hill is given elsewhere in this issue. We are glad that we could cooperate with the young people from Virginia.

Comment

Congratulations

First of all to our colleague ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS—think of it!—more than $16,000 raised. To Chairman Nat Welch and Mr. Ed Stanfield, Executive Director, we make a deep bow and wonder if we can do as well in

ored by Governor Dan K. Moore in his office in Raleigh.

Mr. Barnhill is employed as a Public Health Educator with the Mecklenburg County Health Department. He is a graduate of A. & T. College and national president of its alumni association.

Mr. Barnhill is a member of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Executive Committee.

"Thank You, Mr. President"

LBJ Responds To Two Letters From North Carolina

Both the State and Charlotte Council Executive Committees wrote letters of appreciation to President Johnson following his historic address on civil rights.

The following is the letter from the state organization:

"The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations passed a unanimous resolution on Saturday, March 22, instructing me to convey to you the deep appreciation of this body for your recent address on civil rights.

This Council is the oldest organization in North Carolina working for equality of opportunity and citizenship. It is therefore especially meaningful to us to have the President of the United States support the position taken by us many years ago.

"We join with thousands of others of our countrymen in praise of your unequivocal position that all Americans are entitled to the rights and protections as provided by our Constitution; by the legislation drafted

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Needs in Chapel Hill

It was agreed at the first meeting that the council should work to find solutions for problems in four basic areas—housing and community services, education and equal employment opportunities.

Dr. Williams and others who are taking leadership in the formation of the new program feel that the council will fill a void now existing in the community. Other organizations work for specific issues and then dissolve as soon as settlement is reached, Dr. Williams said. On the other hand the council will seek permanence, will be completely inter-racial and will interest persons in all economic levels.

On the matter of housing and community services, Dr. Williams said that although some Negroes have set up residence in predominately white communities, "it is still very difficult for Negroes to be accepted as applicants for much of the housing in Chapel Hill.

"As great a problem as integration, if not greater, is the lack of available low cost housing to meet the need of the low-income Negroe families," he said.

He cited inadequate plumbing facilities in many sections and uncovered drains and unpaved roads serving the homes of many Negroes in Chapel Hill and Carrboro.

"Some improvement has been made in the area of employment," Dr. Williams said. "But the approach is passive—it is the minimum necessity."

He emphasized the need for a "positive system," which would not only make it clear to Negroes that they would be tolerated, but that they would be welcomed."

He stressed the need for more on-the-job training for Negroes.

Hand-in-hand with the need for on-the-job training, he pointed to the absence of industrial education and crafts training in the curriculum of local Negro schools.

"So far we have seen only token integration of Chapel Hill schools," he said.

He said that he feels a successful educational system will come about only when there is a reassignment of students in Chapel Hill such that there is a proportional amount of Negro and white students in each school.

According to Dr. Williams, committees are working now to find out what can be done in the three areas.

A publicity committee will be set up to produce a regular publication for the reporting of the findings of study groups and to inform the Chapel Hill public of what has already been going on in the way of improving unfavorable situations.

He said that they will seek more public meetings "to inform the public. I feel that there is much going on which would be of great interest to the people of Chapel Hill."

Organization moved forward at a second meeting. Committees were planned and a steering committee was elected. This committee will meet in Caldwell and Mrs. Barbara Johnson, employment; Mrs. Virginia Tolliver and Robert Kimzey education; Miss Susie Weaver and Miss Geraldine Gourley, housing; Rev. LaVert Taylor and Tom Donnelly, membership. Robert Davis, publications and Dr. Williams, public meetings.

Employment, Integrated Neighborhoods

Charlotte Council Works And Plans

The Charlotte Council has been an integral part of an effort to secure a Placement and Guidance Bureau for this community — a bureau which would uncover job opportunities, including on the job training, while at the same time finding those who need jobs, both young persons and adults. Vocational guidance at every step from junior high school on would be an important responsibility of the new bureau.

With the East Side Council, The Charlotte Council prepared a written presentation to a large national foundation, requesting a grant to establish the bureau this year. If the grant is made it will likely be necessary to raise matching funds to keep the bureau operational.

The foundation has investigated the program and has recommended that its operation be handled by Johnson C. Smith University but that a board of directors and advisors be appointed.

In the next issue of the COMMENT we hope to have an announcement that the grant has been approved.

Meanwhile the Council is going ahead with a committee working on employment problems particularly with youth. Chairman of the committee is Mr. E. E. Waddell, Principal of Second Ward School, Mr. Fred Stern and Mrs. Harry Jones.

Changing Neighborhoods

Realizing the changes that are taking place in Charlotte the council is organizing a committee to both study and deal with resulting problems. Mr. Fred Alexander, vice chairman of the council points out that in situations where Negro families move into a neighborhood white people attempt to move immediately without giving the new arrangements a chance. The council is developing a "Visiting Committee" to call on both white and Negro families in mixed neighborhoods, to offer help where possible and to bring both adults and children together in "Block Parties". The executive committee of the council believes this will develop a friendly understanding and remove what might be termed a natural fear of the unusual.

Thank You, Mr. Mayor

Mayor Stanford R. Brookshire of Charlotte recently gave his enthusiastic support to a project of the Charlotte Mecklenburg Council.

To express appreciation for the Mayor's efforts and words of praise the Executive Committee passed the following resolution:

Be it resolved that this body go on record as expressing its sincere appreciation to Mayor Stan Brookshire for his unfailing cooperation and encouragement to our Council in its activities and plans.

Be it further resolved that this Council also express its thanks to Mayor Brookshire for his most recent assistance in the efforts of this Council and the East Side Council to secure a placement and guidance center for Charlotte.

And finally to acknowledge the excellent leadership provided to Charlotte by Mayor Brokshire.

In his response Mayor Brooksire

See COUNCILS—Page Eight

Out Of The Mail Bag

Germany:

"Please take note of the fact that after the academic year 1963/64 which I spent as visiting faculty member at Duke University I returned to Frankfurt am Main to resume my work at the Institu fur Sozialforschung and Frankfurt University. Although I cannot be as close, physically, to your work as in Durham you may be sure that I follow it with great interest and sympathy. We have our own, but similar, problems of stereotyping and discrimination, with which our institute has been concerned for many years. I have gathered much relevant insight during my stay in Durham into the problem and ways of dealing with it."

Dr. Peter Schonback

Charlotte:

"We have read your paper with interest."

Thus Thomas A. Mack, D.D.S., begins his letter. He points out that Charlotte is conspicuously absent from the list of Urban League cities throughout the country.

"Winston-Salem is not absent," Dr. Mack writes. "This Urban League is operational and enjoys excellent support from the white community."

Dr. Mack makes a point of the fact that there are positions in government for which a Negro would not apply; "that since all the judges, sheriffs, deputies, and solicitors are white, at **least one part time official should be Negro.**

"We appreciate your understanding and love but that will not pay creditors," concludes Dr. Mack.

Editor's Note: Write if you would like to bring another Urban League to North Carolina.

Wilmington:

Mr. Lisbon Bery, new member of the Executive Committee sent a check and a membership from Mayor O. O. Allsbrook. We welcome Wilmington's progressive Mayor to membership in our Council.

Greensboro:

"I am sorry not to be able to do more to help in the Council's Work," writes Miss Ada M. Fields. "When I hear about people 90 years old who still frisk about, I feel a bit lazy to be a 'shut in' at 87. But there is the telephone and my 50 year old typewriter for helpers. So I can still do a little."

In this spirit and with her 50 year old typewriter Miss Field gives us some interesting suggestions.

"I do not understand why organizations in the state have been so little concerned about the Indian—probably because we mistakenly thought the U. S. Government was doing all that was needed. I do not know just what solutions have been worked out, if any, for the problems which our Cherokee Reservation Indians were having.

'In any case this needs the attention of the Council. I do hope the Council will look into this problem."

Miss Field enclosed a check, taking out a Council membership for a friend.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are aware that many counties in the state have included programs to assist the Indians in their proposals to the office of Economic Opportunity. However, we invite our readers to suggest ways in which the Council could be useful to the first Americans, who need our consideration. Limited though we are in staff, still the Council's responsibility is clear. Volunteers from our membership might help us survey the needs of the Indians and ways in which these needs are being met or where there is neglect and indifference.

you for allocating 50 for scholarships to the tutorial conference held last month in Chapel Hill. This enabled us to send SIX students from the Richmond area.

The Virginia Council is working to establish a student program similar to that of North Carolina.****I attended the Intercollegiate Council's fall conference at Wake Forest College. That conference and the Chapel Hill meeting are of great value to students as they initiate programs aimed at higher level involvement in human relations. Needless to say these progarms are invaluable in developing necessary leadership and administrative skills.

Again I thank you for your kindness in assisting the Richmond area students. We are confident that, armed with the conference experience, the students will do much to improve the Richmond Tutorial and assist in initiating similar programs in other parts of the city and state.

Miss Pat Knight, Field Consultant
Virginia College Council on
Human Relations.

Editor's Note: The account of the student Tutorial Conference held at Chapel Hill is given elsewhere in this issue. We are glad that we could cooperate with the young people from Virginia.

Comment

Congratulations

First of all to our colleague ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS—think of it!—more than $16,000 raised. To Chairman Nat Welch and Mr. Ed Stanfield, Executive Director, we make a deep bow and wonder if we can do as well in the happier climate of North Carolina.

******

To MRS. VIRGINIA MAE DAWSON, a member of the Goldsboro Bi-Racial Council, for being honored recently for outstanding community services at a special program at the Pentecostal Church. Mrs. Dawson is also to be congratulated on being an award winning insurance representative.

******

Best wishes too to FATHER J. PAUL BYRON, member of the Charlotte Council Executive Committee, on his appointment to serve as the 1965 Director of the Bishops Fund. Father Byron is pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, Director of the Cursillo movement in N. C., and President of the Diocesan Liturgical Commission.

******

The COMMENT joins other papers throughout the state in congratulating MR. HOWARD C. BARNHILL on being named Mecklenburg County's 1964 "Employee of the Year" by the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce. The Barnhill family was further hon-

lic Health Educator with the Mecklenburg County Health Department. He is a graduate of A. & T. College and national president of its alumni association.

Mr. Barnhill is a member of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Executive Committee.

"Thank You, Mr. President"

LBJ Responds To Two Letters From North Carolina

Both the State and Charlotte Council Executive Committees wrote letters of appreciation to President Johnson following his historic address on civil rights.

The following is the letter from the state organization:

"The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations passed a unanimous resolution on Saturday, March 22, instructing me to convey to you the deep appreciation of this body for your recent address on civil rights.

This Council is the oldest organization in North Carolina working for equality of opportunity and citizenship. It is therefore especially meaningful to us to have the President of the United States support the position taken by us many years ago.

"We join with thousands of others of our countrymen in praise of your unequivocal position that all Americans are entitled to the rights and protections as provided by our Constitution; by the legislation drafted under your direction to defend and support these rights and protections, and most of all by your personal humanity for a situation which must inevitably touch the hearts and minds of all just men."

Signed: T. Franklin Williams
Chairman

"Thank you for your generous words about my voting rights mesage to Congress," wrote the President. "With this kind of response from so many Americans I am sure we are going soon to see the day when each of our fellow citizens enjoys the most basic right of all—the right to participate in the choice of those who govern him."

The President's office also sent a beautiful white and gold booklet with the full text of the address now known as the "We Shall Overcome Speech".

The state council office is attempting to build a library of books, articles phamphlets and pictures which we hope in time will be a useful source for those seeking speech and writing materials on human relations. This booklet from the White House will be a treasure in the so-far small collection.

Words of Wisdom Spoken In North Carolina This Month

A Salute To The Good Neighbor Council

Former Governor Luther Hodges spoke before a meeting of the Good Neighbor Council in Durham on April 14 at which time he praised the work of the N.C. Good Neighbor Council. He said that the council's work should be continued, that it should have an adequate budget. He complemented Mr. David C. Coltrane on his untiring efforts to improve equal employment and on the results thus far.

Mr. Hodges told his audience that he was a dollar a year man. "I took the job," he said seriously, "but I drove a hard bargain. I demanded to be paid quarterly."

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Mr. Whitney Young, Executive Director, National Urban League, told the North Carolina Teachers Association at their meeting in Raleigh that their state had in the past been a leader in developing good race relations.

"But," said Mr. Young, "North Carolina is lagging now."

HOW TO BUILD BETTER CITIZENSHIP

Mr. Howard K. Smith, noted ABC Newscaster, in a speech before Johnson C. Smith students and faculty made a plea for the study of American history.

"I was appalled at the lack of knowledge of our own history," Mr. Smith said. He said he asked simple questions of many persons while travelling about the country during the presidential campaign.

"We cannot be good citizens without at least adequate background of all that has gone into the making of our country."

SHOW and TELL

Minority Report

. . . a continuing film series presenting the reasons behind racial protest in North Carolina, and the essential aspirations of Negro youth of today. . . .

The first four programs in this Public Affairs Series are:

goodbye to carolina

students from Agriculture and Technical College, Greensboro, describe realistically the type of economic opportunities available to the Negro in North Carolina, and explain why so many Negro college graduates—engineers, chemists, biologists, mathematicians—seek careers outside the state.

❖ ❖ ❖

a knocking at the gate

from North Carolina College in Durham, a collection of personal experiences by student demonstrators who tell about the motivation and philosophy that keep them going in spite of indignities and perils encountered on the streets.

❖ ❖ ❖

we're not alone

a Bennett College presentation, involving students from North Carolina and from Panama, who discuss an important theme: although the Negro is a minority in North Carolina, he shares aspirations in common with the world's nonwhite majority.

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vote-and the choice is yours

with state-wide research and door-to-door interviews in Cumberland County, students of Fayetteville State College describe why the Negro often fails to participate in voting and other democratic processes.

16mm Black & White film Each film 28 minutes

Planned by the NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. Research and scripts were supplied by the COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, a steering group founded in 1964 by students from schools all over North Carolina in response to Governor Terry Sanford's challenge that Negroes "turn toward civic enterprise and translate physical action into intelligible dialogue with the entire community."

Produced with the assistance of the ETV STUDIO OF NORTH CAROLINA STATE AT RALEIGH, and the NORTH CAROLINA FILM BOARD.

The films are available to television stations, educational and civic groups, church organizations, service clubs and others. For information please write:

MISS JO McMAKIN
North Carolina Intercollegiate Council For Human Rights
Room 301, 121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

CONTRIBUTE NOW

The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights, an affiliate of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, with the North Carolina Film Board has produced this series which is ready for your use. The demand is great. More copies of the filmstrips are seriously needed, but there are NO FUNDS. Help us SHOW and TELL this important story throughout the state. We must depend upon you to finance this project. Send your contribution of any amount to: North Caroina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights
c/o North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 301, 121 E. Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

South Is Projected Into 20th Century

Students Affirm Belief In New South

"The last five years of southern history have stripped the "southern way of life" of its magnolia blossoms and southern belles."

Thus begins the **Statement of Goals and Programming** passed by the conference body of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) at their recent Spring Conference held at the Old Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia.

The **Statement,** in part, contiuues: "Mythical racial harmony has been replaced by fire hoses, cattle prods, and police dogs, and the illusion of comfortable plantation living is slowly fading in view of sharecropper shacks and the poverty-stricken homes of coal miners in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The decaying system of segregation has helped to clarify other social and economic problems of the South, so that today we are living in a region where there is an obvious need for broad secular changes if the "New South" is to be a well balanced and just society where all of its citizens have the opportunity to grow and live in freedom.

"The technological revolution followed closely by the Negro revolt has projected the South into 20th Century America. We have a choice of meeting and dealing with the problems of a new era, or retreating into traditionalism and struggling vainly for a way of life that was always more myth than reality.

"As students living in this generation, and believing in the dignity of all mankind, we affirm our belief in a new South that will bring democracy and justice to all of its people. The freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us to make our voices heard for a **beginning** of a true democracy in the South. The South that we would work for must be free of racial prejudice, of poverty and deprivation, manipulation by vested interests, and the tensions that come from the threat of nuclear war."

The conference body elected the following persons to office for the 1965-66 term: Chairman, Howard Romaine, University of Virginia; Vice-Chairman, Howard Spencer, Rust College; Secretary, Herman Carter, Southern University; Treasurer, Roy Money, Vanderbilt University.

A Chance To Make Good

Main Entrance

North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights

Tutorial Conference: Problems, Probing, Possibilities

"Don't impose your own particular middle class values on the students you are tutoring. The child may be coming to session simply to get out of doing dishes or tending to younger brothers and sisters. They may not be there to "learn" as **you** would define it . . ."

The speaker is Mr. Thurman Harrison, Director of the Philadelphia Tutorial Project, Inc., as he addressed the conference body of the YWCA/North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights Tutorial Conference. Mr. Harrison was the keynote speaker and one of several consultants and workshop chairmen, local as well as out-of-state, who participated in the weekend conference at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, March 26-28.

The areas of concentration in the three main workshops dealt with problems and/or plans student tutors are encountering. These topics included cultural barriers; community relations; refinement of mechanics; new directions and other related subject areas. Questions related to these topics which concerned many of the students were aired during these workshop sessions in which students were urged to discuss the problems they are currently faced with or can possible foresee.

This free exchange between student participants and consultants coupled with the various techniques used by the workshop chairmen and consultants (Example: role playing to characterize the separateness of the college students' middle class oriented world from that of the tutees) were instru-

pre-school aged youngsters in college-community based readiness programs operated similarly to the current elementary and secondary projects.

Interest was expressed, too, in programs which would involve tutoring students who either have or want to stop school. It was suggested that students could work through the juvenile courts in their communities as a contact source.

GOOD ATTENDANCE

The Conference was well attended. Participating students came from colleges and universities across North Carolina and from Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and South Carolina.

Workshop chairmen were Mr. Ralph Lee, A & T College; Mr. Charles Bugg, Guilford College; Mr. Mike Lawler, USNSA Student Government Vice-president; Mr. Lowell Dodge, Director of Tutoring, North Carolina Advancement School; Miss Matie Belle Medlin, Human Relations Interne.

Those serving as consultants included Miss Darla Coffey, Queens College, Conference Chairman; Mr. Paul Seibel, Community Services Consultant for the Economic Opportunities Act; Dr. Rose Butler Brown, Director, Mt. Vernon Church Pre-School Program, Durham; Mr. Walt Senterfitt, USNSA Director of Community Issues; Mr. Woodrow Edmonds, Administrative Assistant, North Carolina Governor's School and Principal of Frank Porter Graham Elementary School, Chapel Hill; Miss Rosetta Gardner, Director, Southern Region

From The Office Of Economic Opportunity

A Thank You From Mr. Shriver To Mr. Fred Alexander, Vice Chairman Charlotte Council.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Mr. Shriver has asked me to thank you for your letter of April 22, offering your support to the Charlotte, North Carolina application.

We are always pleased to learn about the efforts of local service organizations and individual citizens in the area of pre-school education for the culturally disadvantaged. As well as serving an immediate and valuable function to the community, programs such as that offered in Charlotte provide one of the most effective ways of dramatizing the importance of considering the special educational needs of the culturally deprived. We appreciate your unqualified enthusiasm, and hope you will continue your fine efforts.

Many thanks for the interest that prompted your letter.

Sincerely,
Vincent Fallen
(Project Head Start)

Late and Good News

FROM THE STERN FAMILY FUND: A grant of $60,000 for three years to establish a Placement Center in Charlotte. The Grant was made to the East Side Council, an organization interested in improving equal employment opportunity. The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council helped to prepare the presentation to the foundation and to arrange a meeting for Mr. David Hunter, the Executive Director with Mayor Brookshire, Mr. Charles Lowe and other civic leaders. Mr. James Polk of the East Side Council

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This free exchange between student participants and consultants coupled with the various techniques used by the workshop chairmen and consultants (Example: role playing to characterize the separateness of the college students' middle class oriented world from that of the tutees) were instrumental in making the Conference a meaningful one.

NEW DIRECTIONS

Many students attending expressed a great deal of interest in expanding the current program. A suggested avenue of expansion was working with pre-school aged youngsters in college-community based readiness programs operated similarly to the current elementary and secondary projects.

Interest was expressed, too, in programs which would involve tutoring students who either have or want to stop school. It was suggested that students could work through the juvenile courts in their communities as a contact source.

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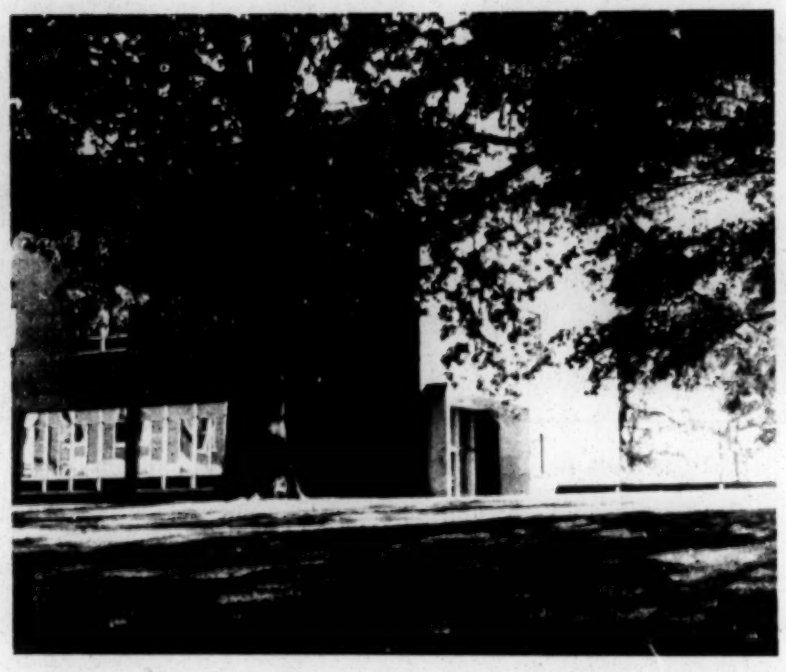
Mr. Harold Howe, Director of the Learning Institute of North Carolina, was the dinner speaker, Saturday, March 27.

A Chance To Make Good

Main Entrance



We happened to be at one of the local dairy bars the other night when about 15 boys from the Advancement School came in, led by two boyish-looking counselors.

In many ways, they made an odd assortment—neat and sloppy, combed and tousled, tall and short, fat and thin, Negro and white, quiet and talkative. But there was a marked air of camaraderie and confidence both among the boys themselves and in their manner toward the counselors.

These were boys who had been sent to this special new school because they had not done the work that they were capable of doing. Many of them must have arrived resentful, rebellious, defeated, self-conscious or apprehensive. But if there were traces of those attitudes left, they did not show that night at the dairy bar. And we could not help marveling at the patience and time and dedication with which the Advancement School staff must have worked to bring this change about.

We could not help wondering, too, as the staff wonders, how permanent this change will be.

These boys were among the 140 who "graduated" from the Advancement School last week. They have gone back to their own homes and schools, many to the same circumstances and environment that sent them here in the first place.

They know now that they can keep up with their classmates if they try. They know how to study and to respect discipline. Many have had a balanced diet and dental care for the first time in their lives, have seen ballet and heard a symphony orchestra, and, most of all, have been associated with adults who believed in them.

But they are young. And it will not be easy for them, in their old surroundings, to hold onto their new-found knowledge and confidence. In many ways, the burden which the Advancement School and the State of North Carolina have plased on these boys will be heavier than the one they brought to the school. And Dr. Gordon McAndrew, the school's director, is the first to admit that some of these boys will not make good.

He believes, though, that some of them will. The point is that all of them have been given the chance—and at the time they need it most.

North Carolina, which is willing to give them that chance, can be proud of this experiment in education. Winston-Salem can be proud to have such a large part in it.
(Winston-Salem Twin City Sentinel)

THE SCHOOL

The Advancement School is located in the City of Winston-Salem, on its own ten-acre campus. The buidings have been extensively remodeled, and both buildings and grounds provide ample space for the residential, instructional and recreational needs of the students, participating teachers and staff.

Winston-Salem, the second largest city in the State, is an educational and commercial center of the southeast, and its many civic and cultural programs make it an excellent location for the Advancement School campus.

More About **COUNCILS** From Page Six

thanked the council for "the contributions which it has made to harmony and progress in community relations."

Direct Methods

Durham Council Continues To Work On Employment

Employment problems seem to be the most pressing in most communities due to unequal opportunity and lack of adequate training.

Durham is no exception. The Durham Council began an employment project a year ago with a survey on job opportunities for Negroes. Since the survey the council has been active in following up with letters and personal visits to employers and prospective employers. This program has been called "Operation Nudge". In the next issue we hope the Durham Council will report on just how successful the nudging has been.

Please clip and mail to

INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

FOR

Minority Report

This is my contribution to help tell about the aspirations of Negro Youth in this state through the Public Affairs Film Series.

MY NAME IS _____

MY ADDRESS IS _____

MY GIFT OF $ _____ IS ENCLOSED.

Mr. Shriver has asked me to thank you for your letter of April 22, offering your support to the Charlotte, North Carolina application.

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—o—o—o—

FROM THE FORD FOUNDATION: A grant of $60,000 to develop a summer school for College bound boys and girls, mainly Negro, at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedelia. Mr. Albert Boothby of Millbrook School, N. Y. began the school last summer to give remedial help to young people with better than average intelligence. He will head the school again this year. The N.C. Council has taken an interest in this project, and will continue to do so. The Fund grant is on a sliding scale for three years and must be matched by funds contributed in North Carolina or by other foundations or individuals.

—o—o—o—

FROM THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE: Agreement to co-sponsor a summer Human Relations Institute at A and T College in Greensboro (a story about the institute appears elsewhere in THE COMMENT). Mr. Jerome L. Levinrad, Regional Director, will work with the N.C. Council and the College.

Comment

Good Wishes

To JOYCE ANN LIGGINS, Central High School, Graham, who won first place for her science paper delivered before A and T College Junior Science and Humanities Symposium. At the end of April Miss Liggins and five other North Carolina students (the five are young men) attend a national symposium at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Miss Liggins, the only young lady, has as companions, George C. Thompson Jr., Hillsboro, Central High School; David Gipson, Greensboro, Page High School, Frederick Leckley, Raleigh, Ligion High School; Wallace Bailey, High Point, William Penn High School, and Clayton Hudson, Henderson, Henderson Institute.

N.C. QUARTERLY REPORTS

NORTH Carolina Council Comment

N. C. Council on Human Relations, 121 E. 3rd Street, Charlotte, N.C. 28202

June, 1966

I am pleased to announce that Mr. William C. Allred, Jr., of Greensboro, has received Board approval and has accepted the position of Executive Director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. He will begin his duties on July 6, 1966.

Mr. Allred is a graduate of Wake Forest College and Emory University. His Master of Arts thesis topic was "The Southern Regional Council, 1943-1961." He comes to us with the recommendation of Mr. Paul Anthony and Mr. Edwin Stanfield of the Southern Regional Council.

For the past 4½ years, Mr. Allred has worked for the Pilot Life Insurance Company in the Management Training Program of the Group Division. He is married and has two daughters.

John R. Taylor
Chairman

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING ON APRIL 30

The expanded Board of Directors of our Council was set up to provide a wider representation from over the state, thereby enabling us to be better informed on problems and progress, and to have the benefit of the experiences of many persons in helping to solve those problems.

Our first meeting was one of getting acquainted with new Board members, being informed as to the direct relationship of the Southern Regional Council to the state councils on human relations, listening to reports from the different communities, hearing from the committee to select a new executive director, having a representative of Youth Educational Services tell us of their program for the summer, and setting forth our objectives for the year.

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities of the Southern Regional Council, had praise for North Carolina for its fine leadership in the field of human relations and for the great potential for experimenting with various programs and techniques. Reminding the group that the state councils grew out of the Southern Regional Council, he pointed out that SRC has been supporting state councils since 1957. There was a time when large foundations felt they could not give financial aid for work in the field of human relations, but in the last year, a sum of 26 million dollars has been contributed for such work. However, the foundations have attached a condition to their giving money: they wish to know what the people within the state think of their council. Mr. Stanfield said that state councils should have a steady growth in membership and the number of small (and large) contributions, as evidence of interest in the state. The Southern Regional Council has given our Council $8,000 in expanded grant-in-aid for this year, on the condition that there be an increase in memberships and contributions from within the state. It was pointed out that a state council must prove that it can support and maintain an office, which requires a minimum budget of around $20,000, in order to qualify for additional expanded grant-in-aid.

The chairman of the committee to select a new executive director, Dr. T. Franklin Williams, told of the committee's efforts to find a new director, and assured the Board that the committee is searching diligently for the best qualified person. He hopes to be able to announce to you very soon that the committee has made a selection.

One of our major projects for the year is organizing local councils on human relations, for we believe that we can best serve you by knowing about problems on the local level and working with you to solve these problems.

There are efforts going on in RALEIGH to re-organize the local council. Rabbi Stillpass and Dr. Howard Miller believe that there is much work for a council on human relations to do -- one project being in the area of housing.

(Continued on Page 3)

Since the desegregation of housing is one of the greatest problems today, and since many problems of segregation stem from segregated housing, a committee was set up to investigate how other states are working to solve this problem.

The chairman of the DURHAM Council on Human Relations, Dr. Harmon L. Smith, reported that their council is presently working in the areas of employment and education, and that a membership campaign is now under way. The Durham Council has been successful in bringing about the desegregation of the YMCA.

Mr. Thomas Donnelly reported that the CHAPEL HILL-CARRBORO Council is involved in many activities, some of which are equal employment -- informing domestic workers of their rights under the Social Security program, fair working hours, summer vacations, etc.; education -- the youth group conducts a small scale "Operation Head Start" which includes games and reading for the children each Saturday; voter education -- informing new registrants on voting and government; housing -- bringing to the attention of the proper authorities infractions of the housing code, encouraging renters to keep records of their rent payments. Also, they are working to obtain sewers for some areas of the city, and they have organized a legal aid to handle civil hardship cases and to act as a clearing house for other groups.

Mr. Fred Alexander feels that there is a distinct place in CHARLOTTE for a local council program. He stated that the climate which exists in Charlotte today is due in large part to the presence of a local council on human relations.

Two members of the Board have been assigned to investigate the status of the State Athletic Association as regarding desegregation.

Youth Educational Services, an affiliate of our Council, is a confederation of college students interested in North Carolina's educational and social progress. During the school year these students hold tutoring sessions with elementary and secondary students. Mike Russell informed the Board that YES has submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity a proposal for an expanded summer program -- a neighborhood-based program -- which, if funded, will be held in Boone, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Laurinburg, Fayetteville and Bertie County.

We have given you information on discussions which took place at our Board meeting in order to let you know that your Board is at work, and that we hope to involve each member of the Council in some direct way -- through committee work and/or local councils. We hope you will accept the invitation to become a part of a working Council on Human Relations!

# # #

As a member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, we suggest your consideration of the following THINGS TO DO:

1. If there is not a Council on Human Relations in your community, please take it as your responsibility to help organize one. If you will write to us we will be glad to help you get in touch with other persons in your community who would very likely be interested in forming a council.

2. If you have a local Council on Human Relations, please urge your group to apply for membership in the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

3. Join and work with local groups that have objectives that are compatible with our objectives.

4. Find out the status of the following in your community and take positive action to correct problems which exist:

   (a) school desegregation
   (b) housing
   (c) equal employment opportunities
   (d) local programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity
   (e) job training

5. Send us the names and addresses of persons who may be interested in joining the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

6. Call on our office for help and advice on local problems.

A MEMBERSHIP-FINANCIAL PROGRESS REPORT

We deeply appreciate the way you have responded to our appeal for membership renewals and contributions. Since our campaign began last December, we have received renewals, contributions and pledges from 314 persons. Total contributed and pledged - $4,223.50. We thank you!

However, we are far behind our goal for the year. Our renewal period officially ended June 1, and we now have 448 persons on our financially inactive list. The chart below gives a geographical breakdown of our membership -- members current, members delinquent, and membership of local councils (where organized).

CITY	Current Members	Delinquent Members	Loc. Council Membership
Asheville	12	8	
Burnsville	2	4	
Chapel Hill	50	48	106*
Charlotte	43	57	121
Concord	2	3	
Davidson	3	2	
Durham	29	67	93
Elizabeth City	2	4	
Fayetteville	3	7	
Goldsboro	2	7	
Greensboro	34	42	143**
Greenville	0	6	
High Point	0	2	
Kinston	2	4	
Laurinburg	8	4	
Monroe	1	2	
Raleigh	38	66	
Rocky Mount	2	3	
Salisbury	10	4	
Shelby	8	3	27
Wake Forest	4	1	
Wilmington	8	26	23
Wilson	3	4	
Winston-Salem	9	9	
Miscellaneous	31	53	
Out-of-State	8	12	
	314	448	513

*Chapel-Hill-Carrboro Council
**Greensboro Fellowship

Within a few days we shall be sending out personal renewal notices to those persons who are delinquent, and we hope all will respond by paying or pledging. YOU CAN HELP OUR COUNCIL BE 100% IN MEMBERSHIPS RENEWED FOR THE YEAR!

NC - PUBLICATIONS ES

NORTH Carolina Council Comment

N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 121 E. 3RD STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202

JULY-AUGUST, 1966

HUMAN BROTHERHOOD IS NOT JUST A GOAL. IT IS A CONDITION ON WHICH OUR WAY OF LIFE DEPENDS. THE QUESTION FOR OUR TIME IS NOT WHETHER ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS. THAT QUESTION HAS BEEN ANSWERED FOR US BY THE GOD WHO PLACED US ON THIS EARTH TOGETHER. THE QUESTION IS WHETHER WE HAVE THE STRENTTH AND WILL TO MAKE THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN THE GUIDING PRINCIPAL OF OUR DAILY LIVES. CAN WE MATCH OUR ACTIONS TO OUR WORDS?

-- John F. Kennedy

DIRECTOR'S NOTES:

I am enthusiastic about the challenge that has been presented to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations in these recent days. Miss Blackwell and I have spent these first weeks of my tenure getting prepared for what will be a productive year.

Around September 1, this office will be moved to Greensboro, North Carolina. The excellent support in the Charlotte area over the past twelve years will never be forgotten -- and we know that it will continue and manifest itself in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations. Our September newsletter will show our new address.

ACTIVITY OF THE SUMMER: Since July 1, the executive director has familiarized himself with office procedure and worked two weeks in Atlanta with the Southern Regional Council. The Charlotte office has been of assistance to the Youth Educational Services Tutorial Project, the North Carolina Fund, and to the Community Relations Service (in assisting with arranging for an investigation of a complaint under the Civil Rights Act of 1964).

LOCAL GROUPS: The bread and butter of any state organization is its impact in the community where its members live. This summer the executive director attended meetings of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Human Relations Council, and a meeting of fifteen Raleigh citizens who are interested in assisting Wake County Opportunity, Inc. (the local poverty program office) in developing a

full program. On August 29, the Lenoir County Interracial Committee will meet with the executive director in Kinston to discuss affiliation with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

The Asheville Council on Human Relations has elected new officers; the Greensboro Community Fellowship had a "sun and fun" outing in early August at John R. Taylor's home hear Greensboro.

Special credit should go to the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Council for its intensive effort to influence its communities. We hope to do a "Special Report" on this group in one of our future issues of the North Carolina Council Comment.

The Wilmington Council on Human Relations has sponsored a tutorial project with the assistance of Youth Educational Services, Inc. And the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations assisted a local Y. E. S. project with a much needed grant for cultural enrichment programs.

Officers of local Human Relations Councils are urged to keep us informed of their activity. Please note, also, program suggestions included here.

THE SUMMER IN NORTH CAROLINA

We have all noted with growing concern the growth of the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina and their numerous meetings this summer. The Raleigh meeting of August 14 is good illustration of the strength of this organization. Members of the North Carolina Council are urged to keep the central office informed of Klan meetings in their areas of the state. We are being called upon for information about them. Clip your newspapers and send the clips to us!

SUGGESTED PROGRAM ACTIVITY FOR INDIVIDUALS AND LOCAL COUNCILS:

1. Civil Rights Bill of 1966:

   The executive committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations is preparing a statement to be issued in support of the Civil Rights Bill currently being debated in Congress. Write us your suggestions about the position we should take. Or just write us what you feel about the bill!

2. Paperback Book Distribution Project:

   This year (1966) the Southern Regional Council has asked the North Carolina Council to help to conduct an experiment in the distribution of paperback books among low-income people. With more than 40,000 volumes available, we are seeking imaginative ways of making books accessible to people who may not have had access to them before, motivating such people to use books for both information and recreation, and encouraging book ownership. We feel that this experiment can easily be utilized by human relations councils in worthwhile projects.

Your group might, for example, supply books on child-rearing and home economics to parents of a day-nursery in your town. Or the day-nursery itself might need books for the children. If you have or wish to start a study-hall in a slum neighborhood, you could secure dictionaries and other reference books -- and perhaps a shelf of just-for-pleasure books for teenagers and another shelf of books dealing with Negro history and culture. In almost every town and county in the South there are schools with inadequate libraries. Probably the majority of classrooms in grade schools and junior high schools of the region have no class library. Your group might wish to provide books on the history of Negroes in America to all school libraries in your community, or it might wish to provide a basic classroom library to every fifth grade and every eighth grade. Or it might undertake to set up and service a lending shelf in general stores in a rural county.

The possibilities are as endless as your imagination -- and what we want is imaginative proposals for getting books used by people. Guidelines for requesting books will be sent on request. (Incidentally, the books are provided free of charge, including the cost of shipping. But the supply is limited -- so get your proposal to us.)

3. Fair Employment and Anti-Poverty Programs

Sometimes a local council will be pretty sure that something is wrong in the employment pattern of, let us say, the retail stores in their city, but will not know how to go about correcting the situation. Or there may be a problem in connection with the "War on Poverty" in your area: No community action agency has been formed; or it has a non-representative composition; or you see a need for an employment training program but do not know how to get a proposal planned and submitted. Is this the case in your community? If so, document the problem and we will try to get some assistance. Be certain, however, that you have a clear idea (know all the facts) before making a call for assistance.

4. School Integration

We have a continuing interest in education and the integration of Southern school systems. In connection with research on this problem, the Southern Regional Council, through the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, is able to provide consultant services and some expense money for desegregation problems and efforts. There are the well-known problems of recruiting students to transfer to integrated schools under "freedom of choice" plans and of securing integrated faculties. But more attention needs to be given the less celebrated school integration problems, such as the placement of schools (Is your community's new school bond issue being used to perpetuate segregation?) and almost-exclusive use of all-white and middle-class textbooks in the school systems. We will welcome information about and requests for assistance with all such problems.

5. Welfare Programs

Work needs to be done at local level on inequities and ill effects of standard welfare procedures. For example, many of the most impoverished counties in the South do not participate in the surplus food program of the federal government because local authorities refuse the modest expense of providing storage. Some local groups have successfully waged campaigns to secure this service. Does your community need assistance in this area? Or perhaps your group needs a consultant to help document the results of such unfair (and frequent) policies as those disqualifying a family for assistance unless the father is absent (even though he can find no work).

6. Student Group Projects

In order to encourage student human relations groups, a foundation has provided funds through the Southern Regional Council to assist campus groups with human relations projects. These could be anything: Tutorials, projects of recruiting minority groups students for the university, assisting students from low-income families to find scholarships, a lecture series on campus or nearby, etc. It should be remembered, however, that these funds are available to existing student groups for their projects. Under the donor's conditions we cannot ordinarily use them to begin student groups or to maintain their administrative functions.

7. Voter Education Projects

The Voter Education Project (VEP) is a major project of the Southern Regional Council at the present time. Funds are very restricted and the SRC tends to feel that local people should attempt to get some of the money necessary for the operation where it is to be done. It is very possible, however, for an excellent Voter Education Project to be carried on without much expenditure.

Generally, voter registration drives carried on by the five major civil rights organizations have been found to be most effective, although both a state and local council have been funded to do voter registration.

In North Carolina, for instance, a group of Chapel Hill volunteers have carried on an excellent effort over the past three years. The North Carolina Council office can get you information on how this drive has been carried out if you are interested in setting up a similar one in your community.

In the current Voter Education Project, not only is registration of voters important, but other efforts such as citizenship education and leadership development can receive assistance. Both are designed to assist long-disenfranchised Negroes toward effective participation in the whole political process. We feel that human relations councils, as well as other groups, can do much in the way of citizenship education.

One group -- it was not a human relations council, but might well have been -- secured a grant of only $200.00 to pay the cost of transporting a borrowed voting machine to various locations in their county and sending out postal card invitations to newly registered voters. They taught more than 1500 people how to operate a voting machine.

A note of caution: Be sure your group is willing to "carry the ball" before asking for funds. If you want further assistance, write to the Southern Regional Council or the North Carolina Council office for a copy of "Guidelines for Voter Education Projects Grants." AND REMEMBER, FUNDS ARE EXTREMELY LIMITED. Be willing to do it yourself!!

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IF NOT YOU, WHO?? The North Carolina Klan filled Raleigh Municipal Auditorium on August 14. Their leaders also spoke to the overflow outside the building. And meanwhile, back at the North Carolina Council on Human Relations our membership drive drags low: WE NEED YOU NOW!!

WOULD YOU RATHER FIGHT DISCRIMINATION

OR REMAIN COMPLACENT?

IF NOT YOU, WHO WILL SUPPORT THE FIGHT?

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is the only independent agency with paid staff working to see that a truly interracial society is constructed in North Carolina. Please renew your membership immediately!

The form below should be completed and returned to us at 121 East Third Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202. Checks should be made payable to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

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NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP-PLEDGE FORM

( ) Regular Member	$ 5.00	( ) Donor Member	$ 50.00
( ) Contributing Member	$10.00	( ) Sponsor Member	$100.00
( ) Sustaining Member	$25.00	( ) Contribution (not membership) $_____	

I pledge $_____ to be paid in installments of $_____

( ) Monthly ( ) Quarterly ( ) Semi-Annually ( ) Annually

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE_____

N.C.- PUBLICATIONS

NORTH Carolina Council Comment

N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 233½ N. GREENE ST., GREENSBORO, N. C. 27401

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

John R. Taylor
Chairman

SEPTEMBER, 1966

NOTE WORTHY

Raleigh News and Observer, September 13, 1966:

"Governor Moore's Law and Order Committee discussed at its last meeting steps needed to prevent a racial outbreak similar to the one that rocked Atlanta recently.

Charles Dunn, the Governor's administrative assistant, said Monday that the special committee "basically tried to see how we can continue to prevent a situation like Atlanta from developing in North Carolina."

Dunn said committee members agreed at the Friday meeting that the work of the "State Good Neighbor Council and local human relations councils had served as a deterrent to racial explosions in North Carolina."

"The committee hopes groups like the Good Neighbor Council can provide the valve for letting off steam, something required to prevent major racial outbreaks," Dunn said.

Will C. Allred, Jr., Executive Director of the North Carolina Council, will meet with local groups anywhere in North Carolina to plan for vital human relations efforts. YOUR EFFORTS NOW IN YOUR COMMUNITY ARE NEEDED!

PROGRAM POSSIBILITIES FOR LOCAL COUNCILS:

(1) Recruitment of Negro Boys for Southern Preparatory Schools

The North Carolina Council is assisting the Southern Regional Council in a search for eighteen (18) Negro boys to attend several prepatory schools that have indicated an interest in coming to grips with social change by desegregation of their student bodies. It is anticipated that three boys would attend each of the interested schools. The program, including all necessary scholarship aid, is being financed by interested persons.

The scholarship program will provide, as needed, up to full expenses including tuition, fees, books, room and board, laundry, and other incidental costs for the completion of the student's secondary education. Applicants need not be from low-income families, however, and where the family is able to pay all or part of the cost, complete expenses would not be offered.

Provision is also being made for two months of orientation and tutoring beginning in June of 1967. We have been asked to aid in finding eighteen boys who are both interested and qualified to enter the ninth grade of one of these schools in September 1967. That means that they must be boys in the eighth grade this fall. Each should have an IQ of 115 and must be from the South.

Please get in touch with the office of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 233½ North Greene Street, Greensboro, N. C., for further information.

(2) Paperback Book Distribution Project:

This year the Southern Regional Council has asked the North Carolina Council to help to conduct an experiment in the distribution of paperback books among low-income people. With more than 40,000 volumes available, we are seeking imaginative ways of making books accessible to people who may not have had access to them before, motivating such people to use books for both information and recreation, and encouraging book ownership. We feel that this experiment can easily be utilized by human relations councils in worthwhile projects.

Your group might, for example, supply books on child-rearing and home economics to parents of a day-nursery in your town. Or the day-nursery itself might need books for the children. If you have or wish to start a study-hall in a slum neighborhood, you could secure dictionaries and other reference books -- and perhaps a shelf of just-for-pleasure books for teenagers and another shelf of books dealing with Negro history and culture. In almost every town and county in the South there are schools with inadequate libraries. Probably the majority of classrooms in grade schools and junior high schools of the region have no class library. Your group might wish to provide books on the history of Negroes in America to all school libraries in your community, or it might wish to provide a basic classroom library to every fifth grade and every eighth grade. Or it might undertake to set up and service a lending shelf in general stores in a rural county.

The possibilites are as endless as your imagination -- and we want imaginative proposals for getting books used by people. Guidelines for requesting books will be sent on request. Better take advantage of this before the books run out!! (Incidentally, the books are provided free of charge, including the cost of shipping. But the supply is limited -- so get your proposal to us.)

LOCAL COUNCIL ACTIVITY:

Kinston - On August 29, Will Allred met with the Lenoir County Interracial Committee. The Lenoir County group was formed in 1952 and has met quarterly since then. Since 1956, the group has sponsored a Human Relations Institute each February, and sub-committees have operated in a number of fields throughout the years.

After a brief discussion, the group voted to affiliate with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

At this meeting, the following officers were elected without dissent: Sol Schechter, chairman; W. F. Grice, vice chairman; Mrs. Marilyn Cogdell, recording secretary; Miss Miriam Maynard, assistant recording secretary; and Mrs. Eleanor Hill Smith, treasurer.

Durham - The Durham Council on Human Relations Steering Committee has met and made plans for its first meeting on September 26. The Council's treasurer has sent to the Central Office an up-to-date membership list which expands the North Carolina Council's membership by forty. Keep it up Durham! See you at the September 26 meeting at the Security Building and Loan Association on Chapel Hill Street at 8:00 p.m.

Greensboro - The Greensboro Community Fellowship held meetings on May 24, June 14, June 28, and September 13. Committees have been set up and discussion of possible courses of action has taken place. The committees and chairmen are: Housing - Rev. Fred Illick; Counselling - H. L. Needle; Employment - Louis Brooks; Person to Person Contact - V. M. Nussbaum and V. S. Allen.

The Greensboro Fellowship will meet at lunch on Tuesday, September 27, at Holiday Inn - North. Will Allred will be the speaker.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg - The executive director will meet with representatives of the Board, Tuesday, September 27, at 8:00 p.m., for a planning session on this year's activity.

Note: Asheville, Shelby, Wilmington, Rocky Mount and Chapel Hill -- Keep us informed! If you forget until the last minute to let the Central Office know of your meetings, call us collect: Area Code 919 - 275-6589.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The North Carolina Council would like to point out that the general feeling that no further legislation is needed in the civil rights field should be reassessed. Events of recent days indicate that additional legislation is needed to provide a legal framework for a full effort to achieve equality under the law for all North Carolina citizens.

The Civil Rights Act of 1966, provides in Title I a uniform method of jury selection in Federal Courts based upon voter registration lists. Title II forbids discrimination in the make-up of Grand and Petit juries in state court systems. Such provisions as these would achieve uniformity of jury selection in the Federal Court system and put the administration of State Court systems to their mettle that any practices which result in discrimination would not be allowed to continue.

Title III of the bill was designed to perfect an amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This title would enhance the authority of the Attorney General of the United States to intervene and to bring lawsuits to desegregate the public schools. Such authority would allay the growing feeling in our Negro communities that actual widespread school desegregation will be accomplished. Although school desegregation is proceeding in North Carolina, it is apparent that State school leadership in Raleigh, North Carolina, is basically un-imaginative in its assistance to the local and county school authorities seeking to smooth the transition.

Title V of the Civil Rights Bill debated by Congress defines and makes specific the provisions of the law under which violence of a racial nature will be tried. North Carolina has witnessed an increase in violence this past summer. Since it is apparent that we are in the middle of a troubled racial era, such definition of law is needed. All citizens should see clearly that violent actions resulting from racial confrontations will be called before the appropriate judicial authority. The events of this summer make it apparent that such definition of law be made.

Much confusion exists on the matter of open housing. Although Title IV of the bill debated by Congress was enfeebled by the Mathias amendment in the House of Representatives, a significant legislative step to help solve the very serious problem of the free access to housing by minority group citizens was contemplated. The contention by opponents of the bill that Title IV would result in forced housing was unfortunate. Clear thinking indicated that Negroes seeking decent homes which are denied them through restrictive practices are the ones subjected to forced housing. The intent of Title IV, before it was diluted, was not to compel a sale to any one person, but to assure sales to all on equal terms. When a property holder decides to sell his property, the market should not be restricted. Once the decision to sell has been made public, all aspirants to the property, regardless of race, creed, religion, or number of children, should have equal opportunity to enter the market and bid for the property.

What thinks the North Carolina Council membership on the need for legislation in the areas outlined above? Drop us a line!

BOOK LIST

THE ORDEAL OF DESEGREGATION, by Reed Sarratt, Harper and Row, 1966.

Describes in detail the way the people of the South reacted to the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. The approach is in keeping with the policies of Southern Education Reporting Service, which was established in 1954 by a group of Southern editors and educators to collect and disseminate factual, objective information about developments in education arising out of the court decision.

"Revolution in Civil Rights" published by Congressional Quarterly Service, 1723 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006. Price $2.50.

Excellent historical analysis of civil rights in the United States, especially since 1945.

- -

MEMBERSHIPS

We began the month with a total of 419 members paid for the year. During the month, we have received eight (8) new members and twenty-six (26) renewals, and the Durham Council sent in fees for forty (40) new members and twenty-five (25) renewals, making a total of ninety-nine for September!! And we received pledges totaling $155.00. A THANK-YOU TO EACH OF YOU.

If you are in doubt about the status of your membership, drop us a post card and we will glady furnish this information.

IF NOT YOU, WHO?? WE NEED YOU NOW!!!

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is the only independent agency with paid staff working to see that a truly interracial society is constructed in North Carolina. Please renew your membership immediately!

The form below should be completed and returned to us at 233½ North Greene Street, Greensboro, North Carolina 27401. Checks should be made payable to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Memberships and contributions to the Council are tax-deductible.

- -

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MEMBERSHIP-PLEDGE FORM

( )	Regular Member	5.00	( )	Donor Member	50.00
( )	Contributing Member	10.00	( )	Sponsor Member	100.00
( )	Sustaining Member	25.00	( )	$_____ Contribution	

I pledge $_____ to be paid in installments of $_____

( ) Monthly ( ) Quarterly ( ) Semi-Annually ( ) Annually

NAME_ _

ADDRESS_ _

CITY_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ STATE_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ZIP CODE_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
(Please)

NC - Bulletin #1 - May, 1955

Number 1 * May, 1955

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

Issued by the
NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East 3rd Street Charlotte, N. C.

This bulletin will be issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations. Items for possible inclusion in the bulletin should be sent to the Executive Secretary: Harry S. Jones.

DR. WELLONS NAMED CHAIRMAN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL

Dr. Ralph D. Wellons, president of Pembroke State College, has been elected Chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. The election took place at the annual meeting in Raleigh on April 26th.

Other officers elected were: John R. Larkins, 1st Vice Chairman; C.H. Hamlin, 2nd Vice Chairman; Guy B. Johnson, Secretary and John H. Wheeler, Treasurer. The following were elected to membership on the Executive Committee: Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, Waldo Beach, Moses S. Belton, S. E. Duncan, G. H. Ferguson, W. L. Greene, Mrs. Mary C. Holiday, Cameron McRae, Lorimer Midgett, Leon Russell, J. W. Seabrook and Miss Gertrude Weil.

Dr. Wellons served for many years as President of Lucknow Christian College in India. He returned to America in 1941 and spent a year doing deputation work for the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church. In 1942 he accepted the presidency of Pembroke College where he has carried forward an extensibe building program, and has secured for the college full accreditation in the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

Dr. Wellons was a charter member of the Lucknow (India) Rotary Club, and is now a member of the Red Springs Rotary Club. He served as Governor of the 275th District of Rotary International during the year 1954-55. He has been active in the American Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Southern Regional Council. He holds membership in the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church.

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations continues and carries forward the work of the former state Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The Council is one of twelve state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

LOCAL COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEEDED
IN COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT NORTH CAROLINA

One of the primary objectives of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations is to encourage and help in the formation of local councils on human relations. Such councils, made up of responsible civic leaders, both white and Negro, would be of inestimable value not only in connection with adjustments made necessary by the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools, but in working toward a better community in general.

Some objectives of a local council on human relations would be as follows:

(1) Establish communication across racial lines, so that there may be an understanding of all viewpoints, and a basis for compromise and cooperation.

(2) Study the facts about relationships between the races in the field of education, health, welfare, recreation, housing, employment, suffrage, and the administration of justice.

(3) Present to local leaders and civic groups, and to the public, the facts and recommendations for improvement as they are determined through study and investigation.

(4) Assist public and private institutions and agencies in their efforts to remove the causes of tension and friction, and to promote the welfare of all citizens.

(5) Keep the public informed regarding progress made locally and elsewhere in order that there may be greater community understanding of the problems involved and the solutions proposed.

(6) Be alert to any situations of special tension, and aid the law enforcement agencies and the public in avoiding possibilities of discord.

(7) Serve as a clearing house for organizations and private citizens who wish to call attention to special problems as well as special opportunities in the field of human relations.

A local council on human relations may be appointed by the mayor and have semi-official status. It may be initiated by church or civic groups, or by interested individuals. It should consist of from fifteen to thirty individuals, selected to be representative of the various interests in the community, but without direct representation from any group. The members should be able to look at the facts objectively, and not be obliged to defend a particular position of a group outside the council.

Local councils are invited to affiliate with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Such affiliation would entitle the local council to all publications of the North Carolina Council and the Southern Regional Council, and to the services of consultants. Help would be available for local institutes, conferences, surveys, and other special projects.

NEWS FROM EXISTING COUNCILS

A brief survey has revealed a number of local organizations operating in the field of human relations. Most of them are concerned primarily with improvement in race relations. A brief account of their activities is given below. We would welcome information from other such organizations in the state.

Winston-Salem

This is the only community in the state which has an interracial organization with a paid executive supported by the United Fund. It started in 1948 as the Community Relations Project, following a community survey of social and economic conditions. The survey was conducted by local citizens under the direction of the National Urban League.

In 1953 the name of the agency was changed from the Community Relations Project to the Winston-Salem Urban League. Mr. S. D. Harvey is the present executive secretary. He is a graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Perhaps the major emphasis of the League is in the field of industrial relations and employment. While the League does not operate an employment agency, it seeks "to plan and initiate, in cooperation with the employment office and management, those measures that will hasten the acceptance of Negro workers." During the year there were 214 conferences with employers in an effort to develop new jobs. 168 interviews were held with individuals and groups of young people, giving vocational guidance on choice of careers.

During 1954, the League compiled and distributed a six page bibliography of reading material on how communities had accomplished school integration without reprisals.

More complete information on the organization and activities of the Winston-Salem Urban League may be obtained by writing Mr. S. D. Harvey, City National Bank Building, 210 West Fourth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Greensboro

The Greensboro & Guilford County Interracial Commission was orginally appointed by the Mayor of Greensboro some thirty years ago. The present commission has a membership of 41 persons, 25 white and 16 Negro. Meetings are held monthly.

For twenty years the Commission has conducted an annual Interracial Church Service. Present project committees include (1) Membership Diversification, (2) Fair Practices (movies, food, drinking fountains, busses) and (3) Human Relations.

People in the Commission come from all sections of the city, and are members of fifteen organizations, six schools, five or six professions, and five colleges (two Negro and three white). An effort is being made currently to obtain more members from business and industry, and from labor groups.

Salisbury

The Salisbury Interracial Council was organized some forty years ago. At present it has 23 members, 10 white and 13 Negro. It holds meetings monthly and efforts are being made to enlarge its membership and its activity.

The Council sponsors an annual interracial worship service. Last February, the speaker for this service was Mrs. Howard Thurman from Boston. The efforts of the Council have been to a large measure responsible for obtaining Negro representation on the school board, Negroes on the police force, and Negro Ministers on their proportionate share of the local radio worship programs.

The Council has asked to be affiliated with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, and plans are underway to conduct a joint membership campaign for the two organizations.

Chapel Hill

The Chapel Hill Ministerial Association, which includes both white and Negro ministers, has set up an Inter-Racial Fellowship for the Schools. The objectives of the Fellowship are stated as follows:

1). That at all times we will attempt to approach our problem as children of God, remembering that we are all brothers, trying to apply the Golden Rule, and having a decent regard for the opinions of others.

2). That we will carry on our work in areas where we can by concrete proposals and action, reduce tensions in our community, and create situations in which white and Negro citizens, both children and adults, may share responsibilities on an equal footing.

3). That we will work through the churches and other organizations insofar as possible, making our group a clearing house for ideas and proposals.

4). That in our approach we will stress education and factual information, persuasion and consideration; rather than pressure and condemnation.

5). That we try to secure and make available information on the problem of desegregation of our schools as it will effect our community.

6). That we try to build up a reservoir of good will and understanding between the races by the contacts made in our organization, and by providing concrete evidence that segregation is neither necessary or desirable.

7). That we will seek and walcome all other people who would like to participate in one or more of the activities we undertake.

The Fellowship proposes to provide study shelves in schools and church libraries on the desegregation question; encourage study groups for consideration of the problems and how they may be solved; arrange for practical illustrations of voluntary unsegregated community activities; and see that articles and other forms of publicity -- such as radio forums and panel discussions--keep the public informed and prepared for whatever decision the Supreme Court may make.

Elizabeth City

For some time Elizabeth City has had a "stand-by Interracial Committee which was appointed by the mayor. Lorimer Midgett, recently elected to the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, is chairman of this committee.

The Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Council was invited to meet with this committee and discuss the present situation in race relations. The meeting took place on May 3rd with some twenty-five members, including the mayor, present. The committee was urged to institute a program of study and discussion in order to be better prepared to meet the problems that lie ahead.

COMING SOON

Some preliminary work has been done toward setting up human relations committees in a number of other communities, including Charlotte, Wilson, and Greenville.

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SEMINARS ON RACE RELATIONS

On May 9th, an all-day seminar on "The Responsibility of the Christian in the Problem of Racial Tensions" was conducted in Rocky Mount under the auspices of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. The North Carolina Council was pleased to provide one of the speakers for this seminar: Dr. A. O. Steele of Johnson C. Smith University spoke on "The Changing Situations in Race Relations". Other speakers were Dr. Waldo Beach and Dr. McMurray Richey, both from the Divinity School of Duke University. Approximately eighty ministers and laymen were in attendance.

In Charlotte, on May 17th, a seminar on race relations for ministers and directors of religious education was sponsored by the two ministerial associations, white and Negro, and the North Carolina Council. The Council provided two speakers: Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, and the Reverend Henry G. Ruark, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Laurinburg, N. C. Both spoke on "The Problem We Face in Race Relations, and What We Can and Should Do as Ministers and Directors of Religious Education".

A panel discussion on "Preaching on Race Relations" was conducted during the afternoon session. Participants were: Dr. Richardson, Mr. Ruark, Rev. C. P. Bowles, pastor of the Dilworth Methodist Church, and Rev. Joseph Kellerman, pastor of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Comforter. Total attendance was between 70 and 80.

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INTEGRATED MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Ministerial associations in North Carolina are quietly opening their doors to qualified ministers of all races. In a recent survey of twenty-one communities, it was found that four already have associations which include both white and Negro ministers. They are: Chapel Hill, Lexington, Wilmington and Cabarrus County. Greensboro will merge its two associations in the fall. Four other communities are holding discussions looking toward integrated associations in the near future.

Of the remaining twelve communities which have separate Negro and white associations, five hold joint meetings regularly, and three others hold joint meetings occasionally. Only four communities were found to have no plans for joint meetings or the eventual merging of associations.

Long established customs, inertia, and the lack of mutual understanding were reasons given for the failure to take steps toward integration. The reports from the various communities came from individual ministers. In only one case was it reported that the local white association of ministers was satisfied with the present arrangement. There is the feeling generally that ministerial associations ought to be inclusive fellowships.

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SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS

Do you subscribe to Southern School News? It is the best source of information on the problems and progress of public school integration in the South. Each month, state by state, an unbiased, factual report is given on events of the past 30 days.

Southern School News is published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, and is financed by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. To date, subscriptions to Southern School News have been free of charge. However, circulation has risen to the point where a charge is necessary. Beginning July 1st, the subscription price will be $2.00 per year, or $3.75 for two years. Bulk annual subscriptions (5 or more) will be at the rate of $1.50 each.

Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Southern Education Reporting Service, and mailed to SERS, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, long recognized as the leading human relations organization in the South. Through research, surveys, and conferences, the Council and its affiliated organizations in twelve Southern States seek to create a better understanding of the human relations problems of the South, especially race problems, and to enlist the intelligent and responsible leadership of both races in the solution of these problems.

The Southern Regional Council is distinctly a Southern organization, to which only Southerners may belong. It was founded in 1943 on the conviction that the problems of the South can best be solved by Southerners of both races who recognize the problems of the region, and who are willing and ready to work together in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good will.

Number 2 * July, 1955

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

Issued by the
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121 East 3rd Street Charlotte, N. C.

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SUPREME COURT'S DECREES DECLARED WISE, MODERATE, AND WORKABLE

Marion A. Wright, president of the Southern Regional Council, has declared the Supreme Court's implementation decrees in the school segregation cases to be "wise, moderate, and workable". Mr. Wright pointed out that "generous allowance has been made for the wide variety of conditions found in Southern communities; opportunity has been provided for every community to work out plans and preparations for orderly compliance".

Mr. Wright stressed the fact that compliance with the Court's ruling is not merely a moral obligation; it is an opportunity to enrich and benefit our Southern life. "By working together, white and Negro, for orderly transition to integrated schools, we can demonstrate the vigor of the democratic process to our own countrymen and to doubting millions throughout the world. We can realize, at home, resources of skill and public service in the Negro segment of our population that have had little chance for expression in the past.

ASHEVILLE MOVES TOWARD ORDERLY TRANSITION

So far as we know, the Asheville Board of Education was the first in the state to respond to the May 31st Supreme Court ruling. Meeting on June 7th, the board issued a statement saying forthrightly, "We shall make an honest effort to comply with the court's order."

CHARLOTTE NEXT

On June 9th, the Charlotte School Board, reiterating its statement of a year ago expressing its desire to comply with the law, authorized the appointment of a study committee to investigate immediately methods of carrying out the Court's edict.

THE FIRST COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD COMMITTEE

From Carthage came word on June 18 that a 16-man study commission, of which four of the members were Negroes, had been set up by the Moore County Board of Education to make a comprehensive study of the problem of integration of races in the Moore County administrative unit, and to formulate plans to be recommended toward the solution of the problem.

No doubt there are other study committees at work or in process of formation. We would welcome information in regard to them.

LOCAL STUDIES RECOMMENDED BY STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The first recommendation made by the new Advisory Committee on Education appointed by Governor Hodges was that each administrative school unit in the state "as soon as may be practicable, make a thorough study of varied local problems" in its district resulting from the court decision. It also suggested that each school unit "seek the factual information necessary to 'elucidating, assessing and solving these problems'".

At its second meeting on July 8th, the Advisory Committee recommended that if school boards, which now have complete authority over assignment of children to schools, "have not had time to complete their studies by the opening of schools, they operate their schools during the 1955-56 term with practices of enrollment and assignment of children similar to those in use during the past school year".

This action has been widely interpreted as a recommendation that schools over the state remain segregated during the 1955-56 term. It should be noted, however, that this recommendation was qualified by the phrase "if school boards have not had time to complete their studies by the opening of schools".

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL CAN HELP

The staff of the North Carolina Council and the Southern Regional Council is ready and eager to assist local school boards and local communities in dealing with problems of transition to desegregated schools. Assistance would be in the form of suggestions for resources and materials, and ways of approaching the problem. Much valuable material is available from communities in border states which have recently passed through this transition period.

BALTIMORE: DESEGREGATION MANDATORY - INTEGRATION VOLUNTARY

Local school study committees in North Carolina, particularly in the larger cities, can profit by a thorough study of the Baltimore story of desegregation. With Negro children constituting 39% of the school enrollment, the problem of desegregation in Baltimore was not unlike that facing many North Carolina cities.

Prior to September 1954, Baltimore had maintained separate schools. However, except for overcrowded units, schools had never been districted. Any white

student was free to attend any white school provided it was not overcrowded. Any Negro student could attend any Negro school that had room. After September, 1954, any student, white or Negro, was free to attend any school in Baltimore, provided it was not overcrowded. If there were more students than a particular school could accommodate, then district lines were drawn around the school and preference was given to pupils within the district.

Thus, desegregation was made mandatory; no student was denied admission to any school because of his race or color. On the other hand, integration was in a real sense voluntary. No student was forced to attend any particular school. As it turned out, there were some all-white, some mixed, and some all-Negro schools. As the term began 97% of the Negro students were enrolled in former Negro schools. No schools, of course, were designated as Negro or white.

Baltimore schools cannot be said to be completely integrated, but they are desegregated, and that is what the law requires.

Dr. Houston R. Jackson, assistant superintendent of the Baltimore schools, has attributed the success of the desegregation program in large measure to a "clear and unequivocal" statement of policy by the superintendent, speaking in behalf of the school board. Other important facts, as listed by Dr. Jackson, were:

(1) A quiet and unpretentious curriculym program for parents, teachers and students. This program had been carried out over a period of several years.

(2) Full co-operation on the part of the social agencies of the community.

(3) The firm enforcement of the new policy by authorities in the education and the police departments. (Some anti-desegregation picketing occurred in the early stages of the program, but failed to be of any consequence.)

(4) The refusal on the part of the school board members and education officials to resort to subterfuge to thwart the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

DEMOCRACY MEANS WORKING TOGETHER

Our May bulletin made reference to a basic objective of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations; i.e., to encourage and aid local communities in setting up local councils on human relations. Now that the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that desegregation of the public schools must proceed "with all deliberage speed", it is all the more urgent that local interracial councils be set up to bring about a better understanding of the problem, to ease tensions, and to develop a spirit of cooperation between white and Negro citizens.

To aid local communities in setting up such councils, a brochure is being prepared which will contain a suggested declaration of purpose, a method of procedure, and a bibliography of resource materials. This brochure will be free to interested individuals upon request.

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SHOULD MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATIONS BE SEGREGATED?

The answer would seem obvious. Almost all the major religious denominations have officially declared themselves to be in favor of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. Most of the theological seminaries have opened their doors to Negro students. Desegregation is moving forward at a rapid pace in secular institutions.

Ministerial associations in Belmont, Chapel Hill, Lexington and Wilmington are already integrated. Greensboro will merge its two associations in the fall. In several other communities in the state discussions looking forward to integration are being held. Should not the ministerial associations in every community move toward integration "with all deliberate speed"?

A NOTE TO THE CONCERNED

Do you want your influence to count constructively toward the solution of present racial problems in the South? One way to do this is to send a contribution ($25, $10, or $5) to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Members and friends of the Council have contributed almost $1,000 so far this year. In order to qualify for an additional grant from the Southern Regional Council, and thus be able to continue and extend our program, a minimum of $1,100 in additional contributions is urgently needed. Please send your contributions now.

* *

WHAT DOES THE NEGRO WANT?

Dr. Whitney Young, dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, says:

The answer is: nothing special--just what everybody else wants--nothing less and nothing more. We don't want any special jobs saved for us or withheld from us. We don't want any special cars in which to ride, or special schools to which to go. We don't want any special houses or blocks in which to live, or special units of the Armed Forces from which to fight for freedom. We don't want any special marks of identification or rules governing our right to vote. We don't want any special favors to put us ahead--we don't want any special agrements to hold us back. All we want is equal opportunity with all other Americans to live and work and play, to vote and get an education, and be promoted, to fight for our country and--hope to be President like everybody else. More than that we do not ask, but with less than that we shall never be content.

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HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ORGANIZED

Stating as its major objectives the establishment of communication between white and colored citizens and the investigation of racial problems, a new Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations was organized on September 22.

A note of optimism and faith in the community was sounded in the following resolution adopted by the council members:

> "We believe there exists in this community a sufficient reservoir of good will and a sufficient commitment to democratic and religious ideals to solve any and all of our human relations problems if the relevant facts are known and understood."

A steering committee, chosen by the 48 member organization, includes Harry S. Jones, temporary chairman, and the Rev. Charles P. Bowles, Judge Willard I. Gatling, Mrs. Thelma R. Gordon, Charles M. Lowe, William P. Malone, the Rev. J. F. Wertz and Dr. Raymond Wheeler.

The complete declaration of purpose adopted by the group reads as follows:

"We are all aware of the fact that we are facing a major crisis in human relations. It is a crisis in the relationships between white and colored people which is a matter of grave concern not only to us in the South, but to people everywhere.

"Two factors enormously complicate this problem. One is that segregation is deeply rooted in our customs and traditions. The other is that there exist wide differences of opinion as to what is right and proper, as well as what is possible, in the way of change.

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL (continued)

"In order that we as citizens of this community, both white and colored, may better understand this problem, may give it the earnest thought and consideration that it deserves, and may work together in a spirit of understanding and cooperation toward its solution, we propose to form a Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations.

"It shall be a major objective of this council to establish communication between white and colored citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. Our problems are complicated by the fact that often we do not really know and understand each other. There have been few opportunities for the exchange of ideas and viewpoints.

"It shall be a further objective of this council to investigate and study the facts relating to our racial problems, and to make these facts available to the public. We believe there exists in this community a sufficient reservoir of good will and a sufficient commitment of democratic and religious ideals to solve any and all of our human relations problems if the relevant facts are known and understood.

"Other objectives of this council shall be: (1) from time to time to make suggestions and recommendations for the solution of specific problems; (2) to keep the public informed of progress made locally and elsewhere in the field of human relations, and (3) to serve as a clearing house for organizations and individuals who may wish to call attention to special problems as well as to opportunities for improving human relations."

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS COMMENTS EDITORIALLY:

RACIAL UNDERSTANDING NEEDS STRENGTH

"The peace and good will that has long existed between the races in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County is based on an understanding, with tolerance for error, that has evolved through decades.

"It is an understanding seasoned with experience and scornful of rabble rousers and troublemakers, and has withstood without serious incident the first shock waves from the Supreme Court ruling on schools. But the ruling casts long shadows and in time, as it further disturbs the deeply-rooted racial pattern, the fabric of understanding will be put more and more to the test.

"If the races, citizenship and public education are to meet the stress of change, the fabric must be strengthened with strong threads of information about the problems and the ideas of the two races, for every lie and half truth or false rumor that is spread will have the snapping sharpness of scissors.

"Both races have leaders that both races respect, and ultimately it will be these men and women who will have to stem any onslaught on the tranquility and order of the community. More such leaders ought to be developed in the time at hand.

CHARLOTTE NEWS EDITORIAL (continued)

"The new Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations has announced intention to address the problem through a program of information and communication between the races.

"The council has a challenging objective, but if it is realized the result will be rewarding to the races, the community and to the individuals who helped to achieve it."

* * * * * * *

SOME COMMENTS CONCERNING THE SUPREME COURT DECISION OF MAY 17, 1954

By Dr. J. W. Seabrook, President
Fayetteville State Teachers College

The world situation made the decision inevitable. The Communists are nearly equal to us in technological skills and nuclear weapons. If they succeed in gaining control of the tremendous pool of man power in Asia and in Africa we are doomed to suffer attacks with atom and hydrogen bombs, leaving millions of Americans lying in unsegregated graves or in integrated prison camps. Our deeds must match our ideals and words concerning the rights of men and their equality before the law, or the two-thirds of the world's population that is not white will reject democracy and turn to Russia for leadership, which Russia will turn into domination. We need and must have unity at home and friends abroad if we are to continue to exist as a nation of free men.

If our government is to remain strong and stable its citizens must obey the laws of the land and the decisions of the courts whether they like them or not. Negroes had to obey the Dred Scott and the Plessey vs. Fergusion decision regardless of their desires.

The main problem seems to be that of complying with the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court and at the same time respecting not only the rights but also the feelings and sensibilities of all citizens...

Perhaps the greatest threat to smooth and orderly compliance with the Supreme Court's decision lies in raising the extraneous questions of social intermingling and of amalgamation. Dr. Mason Crum of Duke University, a native South Carolinian, has said quite truly "The Supreme Court decision has nothing to do with personal social relations. It is aimed at equality of opportunity in tax supported educational institutions." (Greensboro Daily News, 11/27/54). Negroes have as much racial pride and manifest as much "consciousness of kind" as any other racial or ethnic group. Witness the large number of Negro fraternal orders, churches, civic and social clubs found in states outside the South that have no legal restrictions or discriminations against Negroes...

Furthermore, there is little evidence to support the theory that social intermingling and amalgamation increase proportionately to the granting of fundamental human rights and first-class citizenship to the minority races. On the

COMMENTS CONCERNING SUPREME COURT DECISION (continued)

contrary, there is some evidence to support the assertion that more amalgamation occurred when the Negro was a slave than occurs now in states where his legal status is that of any other American citizen...

No man can speak for all the Negroes in North Carolina. However, long and close associations with them leads to the conclusion that by and large they want the same constitutional rights and legal privileges enjoyed by other American citizens. They want individuals of the race to be allowed to reach the economic, civic and educational status to which their character, ability and energy lift them, without either favor or indulgence on the one hand or discrimination on the other.

Perhaps if Chief Justice Taney were alive today even he would declare "No question is ever settled until it is settled right".

* * * * * * *

MORE ON "WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS"

From a speech by James T. Taylor, Professor of Psychology, North Carolina College at Durham, at Little River High School, Durham, September 15, 1955.

In a democracy such as ours the essence of good and enlightened citizenship is a spirit of tolerance of divergent points of view and a willingness to sit down together and in an atmosphere of good will and mutual respect reconcile such differences in a spirit of give and take. On the other hand, it is the very antithesis of the democratic ideal to expect one side to a controversy to do all the giving while the other side does all the taking. I know Negroes in North Carolina in all walks of life. I have taught them in the schools, and I have worked with them in factories, on the farms, in hotels, in governmental service, and I have served with them in the armed forces of the nation. In recent months I have heard the question of integration discussed and argued among students, and faculty, in barber shops, on street corners, at social gatherings, in fact every where that Negroes come together. I feel therefore, that I have a reasonably accurate understanding of how Negroes feel about this most controversial subject. It can be stated briefly:

1. Negroes feel that the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools is in keeping with our Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of our country and finest traditions of our democracy.

2. Negroes feel that in a world such as we now live in democracy cannot survive in our land nor be encouraged by us elsewhere in the world so long as the basic law of our country permits two classes of citizenship.

3. Negroes are not insensitive to the many and varied problems which this decision raises. We are a reasonable people, we are cooperative and we are a patient people. In such a spirit we offer our minds and hearts. We will sit

MORE ON "WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS" (continued)

down anywhere in North Carolina with groups of white citizens who are willing to make a sincere effort to find a solution to these problems.

4. Negroes do not feel that individuals in a democracy have the right to select to keep some laws and violate others. Furthermore, we feel that the democratic process can survive and grow strong only when the leaders in public and private life along with their preaching and teaching of democratic ideals set an example of what they preach and teach.

5. Negroes feel that the right approach to the solution of the problems involved in integration would have prevented the present increase of antagonism and hostility between the races as well as the intra-racial bitterness which at present is developing between persons in both the white and Negro race who hold different views regarding integration. We feel that even now it is not too late for North Carolinians of liberated spirits and Christian consciences to take such steps and work out such programs within the framework of the Supreme Court's decision that will be acceptable to both races.

* * * * * * *

THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER SAYS:

(From an editorial on September 13, 1955)

Right or wrong, the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that segregation of the races in public schools by force of law is unconstitutional.

It has ordered the abandonment of the policy "as soon as practicable".

Thus the law, as we interpret it, is clear. Until and unless it is changed, school authorities are obligated to make a "prompt and reasonable start" toward opening their classroom doors to all eligible pupils, regardless of race.

We don't believe the law can be evaded successfully or even long resisted except at the price of destroying the public school system. That, in our view, would be too big a price.

We see no reasonable alternative to compliance. It will take time. In some communities, the period of transition must be longer than in others, but the eventual outcome seems apparent.

* * * * * * *

MORE ON THE IDEA OF "WORKING TOGETHER"

The Winston-Salem Journal says: "The question whether a district or a county is to have segregated or integrated schools is largely a problem to be worked out cooperatively between the white and Negro leaders and citizens of each district or county. In some areas population ratios and other circumstances probably will make the problem rather easy to solve. In others the solutions will be more difficult. But in due time satisfactory adjustments can be made everywhere if a reasonable, cooperative spirit prevails on both sides."

Yes, it is a problem "to be worked out cooperatively between white and Negro leaders and citizens". That is the reason why we have emphasized the importance of local councils on human relations, such as has recently been organized in Charlotte. That is the reason, too, why school study committees, studying the problem of school desegregation, should be made up of both white and Negro members.

Negroes on school study committees will not only be helpful in finding workable solutions to the problem; they will be helpful also in carrying out whatever recommendations the committees make. If there is cooperation in decision-making, there will be greater cooperation in putting the decision into practice.

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WE RECOMMEND TWO PUBLICATIONS

1). Southern School News. This is the best source of month-by month information on what is happening in the South as a result of the Supreme Court decisions on school segregation. Each issue contains a factual and objective summary of events in seventeen states and the District of Columbia.

Southern School News is published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee. It is financed in large part by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. Subscription rate: $2.00 per year.

2). The New South. This is the best source of general information on problems and progress in the field of race relations. It is published monthly except August by the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. Subscription rate: $2.00 per year.

Membership in the North Carolina Council on Human Relations ($5.00) includes a year's subscription to the New South.

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Number 4 November, 1955

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

Issued by the
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street Charlotte, N. C.

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations. Items for possible inclusion in the bulletin should be sent to the Executive Secretary, Harry S. Jones, at the above address

WORKSHOP IN HIGH POINT ON DECEMBER 10TH

"What can we do . . .What should our program be? . . . Do you have any suggestions for projects?" These are samples of some of the questions that have been coming to us from members of interracial councils over the state. We are going to try to answer some of these questions at a workshop on program and projects to be held at the YMCA in High Point on Saturday, December 10th, from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

This workshop will also fulfill a need for communication between the different interracial councils. It will be stimulating to know what other groups of similar purpose have been doing, and with what success. The first session of the workshop will be given to reports from the various councils.

Two of our leaders for the workshop will be Miss Irene Osborne and Dr. C. H. Parrish. Miss Osborne is a staff member of the American Friends Service Committee, now on leave for work with the Southern Regional Council and its affiliated state organizations. She spent two years or more in Washington, D. C., working with civic and community organizations in preparation for school desegregation. Dr. C. H. Parrish is a member of the Department of Sociology of the University of Louisville, and a consultant for the Southern Regional Council.

If you are a member of the North Carolina Council or a member of a local interracial council or committee, you are urged to attend this workshop. If you have no local council but are interested in organizing one, you are also urged to attend. There will be no fee for the workshop other than $1.25 for the luncheon. Please make reservations as soon as possible.

W. C. CHANCE IS NEW ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Mr. W. C. Chance of Parmele, North Carolina, has been appointed Associate Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. He began his work on November 15th.

Mr. Chance was the founder and for several years the principal of the W. C. Chance High School in Parmele. He received his college training at the A. and T. College in Greensboro and Howard University in Washington, D. C. In addition, he studied at North Carolina College at Durham, and Hampton Institute at Hampton, Virginia.

Mr. Chance has been active in the North Carolina Teachers Association and in many civic organizations. During the 1930's he organized and directed a number of landlord and tenant farmers' meetings, bringing these two groups together for understanding and action on problems created by the depression.

"I am a firm believer" says Mr. Chance, "in giving every individual the fullest opportunity to develop the best that is within him. It is our one and only hope for the greatness and glory of our common land."

MORE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATIONS INTEGRATED

We reported in March on the status of ministerial associations in North Carolina. At that time we found integrated associations in Belmont, Lexington, Chapel Hill, Wilmington and Cabarrus County. Greensboro was to have an integrated association in the fall. Four other communities were holding discussions on the matter.

We are happy now to report further progress in this important area. Salisbury now has an integrated association. A report from Asheville says that "meeting separately on October 10th, white and Negro ministers of Asheville and Buncombe County voted to merge their associations effective January 1st." And on November 8th, the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Christian Ministers Association (white) voted in favor of a merger with the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Charlotte (Negro). Committees from both groups have been appointed to work out the details of the merger.

NOT ALL PUBLIC PARKS SEGREGATED

An interesting news item from Gastonia, in the Charlotte News of November 9, says that city officials there are "not the least concerned" over the Supreme Court ruling on integration of public parks and playgrounds. They point out that Negroes have been using Gastonia's Love Park all along.

The Negro children have been coming out and swinging on the swings and using the other apparatus there—along with white children" says City Manager James Carter. "We have watched this for some time and were pleased over the way the Negro and white children play together.

Negroes and whites have been using the Municipal Golf Course for a year, and there have been no "incidents". Many foresomes, the news item reports, are composed of black and white.

We wonder about such islands of integration in a region of general segregation. There are many others. How come? What can we learn from them?

THE MOST TRAGIC PROPOSAL EVER MADE

The idea of closing the public schools to solve the segregation problem is "the most tragic proposal ever made in a presumably intelligent land" according to Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer. He made the statement in a speech at Hartsville, South Carolina on October 7.

The anger of those who propose such drastic remedies is understandable in the South" said Mr. Daniels. But, he added, it should be understood that such a proposal entails "something beyond secession from the Union". What its supporters urge, he declared, is "secession from civilization".

HEADSTRONG ACTION NO RELIEF

(From an editorial in the Charlotte Observer, Nov. 9, 1955)

For its own well being, and for the future security of its children, the South must ignore its heralds of doom and renounce impatient architects who seek not to build but only to destroy.

In a mood of blind defiance, the South can abandon its public schools, inviting educational decay and economic disaster.

It can turn its parks into pasture land and close the doors of its public hospitals, knowing—as it must know—that future generations must redevelop the recreation areas and rebuild the treatment centers at vast expense after long and needless suffering.

The South can choose that course.

Or the people of the South can elect to live with the new social order, unwanted as it is by many of them, in the certain conviction that time will bring resolution.

That may not be easy. It ought to be enlightening. The trial period may extend for as long as ten years. But it will clarify the unknowns.

ARE STATE LAWS ON SEGREGATION STILL VALID?

On June 30, 1954, the Attorney General of the State of Missouri ruled that provisions of the Missouri Constitution and laws which required the maintenance of separate schools for Negro and white children "are superseded by the decision of the United States Supreme Court and are, therefore, unenforceable". Because of this, he ruled that there are no valid laws in Missouri which either require or permit segregation of the races in the public schools.

During October of this year courts in three states--two of them state supreme courts--struck down constitutional or statutory provision for public school segregation. The three major court rulings were in Florida, Tennessee and Texas.

In Florida, in a case involving the admission of a Negro to the University of Florida, the state Supreme Court, in a 5-2 decision, nullified state segregation laws. Said the court: It is "our inescapable duty" to abide by the desegregation ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court.

In Tennessee, a federal district judge held that "the Supreme Court has said very definitely, if it has said anything, in its latest pronouncement that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional and all provisions, state and local, calling for racial discrimination must yield to this principle".

In Texas the state Supreme Court ruled that schools may proceed with desegregation without regard to state laws, declaring invalid provisions of the state constitution and the school laws which require racial segregation. In the main opinion Associate Justice Few Brewster called "utterly without merit" the argument that Texas segregation laws were unaffected by the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

WE RECOMMEND FOR YOUR READING

The Strange Career of Jim Crow by C. Vann Woodward. This book is both entertaining and instructive. Unless you are a better-than-average student of Southern history, you will be surprised at some of the information it contains.

For example, can you believe that as late as 1897, a Charleston editor, writing in opposition to a proposed Jim Crow law for trains in South Carolina said: "Our opinion is that we have no more need for a Jim Crow system this year than we had last year, and a great deal less than we had twenty years and thirty years ago." In this editor's view, such a law was unnecessary and uncalled for", and furthermore it would be "a needless affront to our respectable and well behaved colored people".

Says Dr. Woodward: "The belief that they (segregation policies and practices) are immutable and unchangeable is not supported by history."

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A REPORT ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF DESEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN STATES

ALABAMA

On December 30, 1955, a three-judge U. S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans said in a unanimous opinion that it was "in complete agreement" with a ruling by Judge H. H. Grooms, of the Northern District of Alabama on July 1, 1955, that the University of Alabama must not bar two Negro applicants because of their race or color. The decision opens the way for Negroes to attend the University beginning with the Winter term of 1956.

ARKANSAS

Federal Judge Thomas C. Trimble ruled that Arkansas has no valid laws requiring racial segregation in public schools. Judge Trimble also granted on November 1, 1955, a temporary injunction restraining pro-segregation groups from interferring with the Hoxie, Arkansas school board. Judge Trimble held that the groups had "planned and conspired" to prevent integration in Hoxie.

Elsewhere in Arkansas, Federal Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith said he would order desegregation of the Bearden school district within a year.

FLORIDA

The Florida Supreme Court in a 5-2 decision knocked out school segregation as a legal principle, holding compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court decision to be "our inescapable duty". However, it added that the federal ruling does not require a "clear legal duty" to admit Negro students to schools "at any particular time in the future".

LEGAL STATUS (continued)

Circuit Judge Truman G. Futch entered a summary judgment for the Platt children of Lake County after they had been ousted from a white school following the claim that they were "part Negro". The Lake County school board decided not to appeal, in effect opening the way for the Platt children to attend the white school.

GEORGIA

The U. S. Supreme Court ordered the City of Atlanta to open its golf course on a non-segregated policy. The city has complied, and Negroes have played on the course without incident.

A suit against the Valdosta School Board, instigated by Atty. General Eugene Cook, seeking to have Georgia's law against spending state funds for mixed schools declared unconstitutional has been postponed indefinately. The suit originated in the Lowndes County Superior Court.

KENTUCKY

Federal Judge MacSwinford ruled December 1, 1955, that Negro high school students should be admitted to white schools in Adair County by Feb. 1, 1956.

LOUISIANA

A ruling is pending by Federal District Judge Coleman Lindsey on a suit by the NAACP which challenges an appropriation of $100,000 in public money by Louisiana to fight desegregation litigations on the local level.

A suit asking that all race barriers be lowered in all New Orleans public schools will be heard by a federal panel of three judges.

MARYLAND

The U. S. Supreme Court affirmed a lower court decision ruling that segregation in public beaches and parks is unconstitutional.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Negro students in McDowell County who have to travel 15 miles to Marion in order to attend school, are "entitled to injunctive relief considered in the light of the Supreme Court decision". The court, however, added that "an administrative remedy is provided by state law for persons who feel that they have not been assigned to the schools that they are entitled to attend; and it is well settled that the courts of the United States will not grant injunctive relief until administrative remedies have been exhausted".

It has been estimated that this "administrative remedy" provided by the state may take from two to five years in litigation. This raises the question as to whether it is not, in reality, an evasion or delay tactic which will eventually be over-ruled by the Supreme Court.

LEGAL STATUS(continued)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Final resolution of the Clarendon County case is still pending.

An appeal is pending from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in which that court ruled in favor of a Negro Plaintiff who is suing the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company for damages, and is challenging the constitutionality of state laws requiring separation of the races on common carriers. (The Circuit Court declared the laws unconstitutional after the suit was appealed following its dismissal by District Judge George Bell Timmerman.)

Another South Carolina case pending involves a suit by Negroes of the Charleston area who are seeking to gain admission to the Edisto Beach State Park.

TENNESSEE

In mid-October, Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd ruled that segregation laws of Tennessee are unconstitutional. At the same time, the court upheld a Tennessee plan of gradual desegregation of the state's college system, beginning at the graduate level.

TEXAS

The Texas Supreme Court has ruled that schools may proceed with desegregation without regard to state laws, declaring invalid provisions of the state constitution and the school laws which require racial segregation. Associate Justice Few Brewster called "utterly without merit" the argument that Texas segregation laws were unaffected by the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

VIRGINIA

Final resolution of the Prince Edward County case is still pending.

The district court ruled that Seashore State Park could not lease the park to any private operator who would operate it on a racially segregated basis.

* * * * *

MORE ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA

The responsibility for compliance with the Supreme Court ruling on segregated schools was placed, by the 1955 Legislature, on the local school boards of the state. They have complete authority and responsibility for the assignment of pupils to schools and on buses.

School study committees, to deal with this problem, have been set by the school boards. Some of these committees are made up entirely of school board members; some are citizen committees entirely outside the school board; others are made up of both board members and non-board members. Some of these committees are interracial; some are all-white.

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

There is a wide variation in the action status of these study committees. Some exist on paper only; they have never had a meeting. Some have met once or twice for preliminary discussion. Others have seriously tackled the problems at hand and are working on plans for desegregation as required by the Supreme Court.

If good faith is manifested by school boards, desegregation will proceed at an uneven pace in North Carolina. It will begin first in those districts where few changes will result, and where problems will be at a minimum. This area will include many western counties where the Negro population is very small and where equal facilities and the location of schools will preclude any large shifting of Negro students.

Experience has shown conclusively that there is almost no desire on the part of Negro students to attend white schools. Where schools are substantially equal and available, more than 95% of the Negro students can be counted on to remain where they are, after desegregation has taken place. It should be pointed out, however, that they and their parents will be much happier because they will no longer be forced to go to segregated schools. They will be going to the schools of their own choosing.

Prompted by a desire to comply with the supreme law of the land, and conscious of their responsibility in the matter, it is anticipated that a goodly number of school boards will proceed with a desegregation program in the fall of 1956.

HIGH POINT WORKSHOP

Interracial councils in Charlotte, High Point, Greensboro, Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Rock Hill (S.C.) were represented at the workshop in High Point on December 10th. Sixty-four persons registered for the event.

In the morning session, reports were made on the problems, programs and achievements of each local council, followed by a general discussion in which Dr. C. H. Parrish played an important role as counsellor. At the noon session, Mr. Thomas Van Sant told the story of the desegregation of the Baltimore Public Schools. In the afternoon, Dr. Parrish and Mr. Van Sant were helpful as resource persons in a discussion of the problem of desegregation in North Carolina.

Some comments of participants were: "we were helped to gain a more realistic picture of legal and other obstacles in the way of school desegregation; the workshop supplied the need for a closer bond of understanding and objectives among people who are working in this field."

Participants expressed the hope that the North Carolina Council would "keep us up-to-date on literature in the field"; furnish general advice on approach to all interracial problems, and supply occasional speakers.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY IS FEBRUARY 12TH

The promotion of Race Relations Sunday, sponsored by the National Council of Churches, is a project of several local interracial councils. Churches are urged to observe the Sunday in regular services and group meetings. In some cases, special interracial services are planned in cooperation with the churches.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. WILL W. ALEXANDER
By Dr. George S. Mitchell

Dr. Will had so much amusement in the life he led that we are apt to forget how difficult it was.

His people were settled in the Missouri Ozarks, and had come from North Carolina and Tennessee stock. They sent the boy back to Vanderbilt, to make a Methodist minister of him. He took his degree in Theology, and had a church near Nashville for a couple of years. Then the first World War came along, and the young man found a place of usefulness in the Y.M.C.A., working largely with Negro troops. After the war was over he was sent into the Mississippi Delta, to help the sale of Victory Bonds. There he found small local interracial committees set up by the Treasury, to help along the sales. He put that in his head, and went over to Oklahoma to settle the first of the 1919 race riots. There he learned that it was important for Negro people to have access to the organs of general opinion. He spent the next thirty years putting those two ideas together, across the South: local interracial committees, and a chance for Negroes to have their say.

It took a lot of money-raising to keep the groups going. And not everywhere did the local committees do all that he hoped. But they considerably improved the situation within segregation, and they prepared the way for a mutual respect that foreshadowed the end of segregation. And Dr. Will had his moments of very considerable danger, when detectives had to be engaged to surround his house for many nights in a row.

After 1933 on to years of getting decent opportunities for small farmers, and as Vice-President of the Rosenwald Fund, to a place of leadership in the whole unfolding movement for racial equality.

For his turn of wit at the end: Four or five years ago some professor got a Foundation grant to record the words of eighty living great Americans. He set up his machine on Dr. Will's front porch, and recorded for a week and then sent the reels to a stenographer in Brooklyn to be transcribed! Poor Dr. Will said it would take him five years to unravel what she typed out. I doubt if he had finished when he died. But his life is largely down on paper, one way and another, and some day we will have the whole rich story. Meanwhile, he's ours, to tell about, and learn from.

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HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

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WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED ABOUT SCHOOL DESEGREGATION FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF OVER 500 SCHOOLS

(1) The anticipation of desegregation is much worse than actual desegregation. This is true because people are uncertain and fearful of what may happen. Usually nothing much happens. Teachers and pupils go about the business of education much the same as they always have done; color ceases to have much meaning; tension subsides. In Washington, D. C., there is much less talk about race and race problems today than there was before desegregation took place.

(2) Dire predictions of chaos and calamity have not come to pass. In every community there have been those who had said that the races just cannot be "mixed"; that there will be constant tensions and strife; fights will break out on the playgrounds; teachers will not be able to teach, etc., etc. There have been, in truth, some problems, but few that could not be handled in routine fashion in the same way that problems among children have always been handled.

(3) Negro children do not transfer in great numbers to formerly "white" schools. This fear on the part of white people is based upon a misconception of what Negroes want. They do not want to go to "white" schools. But neither do they want to be forced to go to separate schools. Negro parents want their children to have the same opportunities, and to be treated with the same dignity and respect as other children.

In Baltimore, when the schools were desegregated, and <u>any</u> child, regardless of race or color, could go to <u>any</u> school (except those few that were over-crowded), about 97% of the Negro children returned to the same schools they had attended the previous year. But there was a big difference; now they did not have to to to a "colored" school.

In those communities where schools offer substantially equal educational opportunities, and where they are conveniently located or transportation can be conveniently arranged, more than 90% of the children, both Negro and white, can be counted on to remain in the same schools after desegregation.

(4) The amount of opposition to desegregation in a given community is not necessarily in direct proportion to the number of Negro students in the school. Student "strikes" have occurred in schools with only a few Negro students while schools with a much higher percentage of Negro students have gone ahead without incident.

(5) Desegregation does not have to wait until the whole community is converted to the idea. If this were true, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, St. Louis and many other communities would not be desegregated today. What these communities have demonstrated is that a desegregation program based on the law of the land, firmly supported by the school board and others in authority, and backed by the moral leadership of the community, can be successful in spite of much disagreement with the idea.

(6) The desegregation policy adopted by the school board should be announced well in advance; it should be clear so that everybody understands it; and it should be firm with no thought of giving ground to opposition. Student "strikes" and other attacks upon policy have been short-lived where school boards have stood firm. In the few cases where school boards have been timid and uncertain, and have retreated in the face of opposition, desegregation has failed.

(7) Ministers and ministerial associations may play an important role in desegregation, as they did in Washington and Baltimore. Sermons and public statements by ministers and religious organizations can not only help to prepare the climate for desegregation, but they may also be very helpful in cases of emergency.

(8) Students may be counted on to play an important role in the transition period from segregated to desegregated schools. They are quick to sense the element of fair play in the situation. They soon become color blind, and soon begin to judge <u>all</u> students on the basis of individual merit. In both Washington and Baltimore, student councils took an active part in restoring order in those schools where student "strikes" occurred.

(9) By and large, the Negro people of the community can be counted on to be reasonable, cooperative and forbearing. This will be close to 100% true in those communities where Negro leaders have had a part in planning the program of desegregation.

Mr. Thomas Van Sant, Director of Adult Education in the Baltimore Public Schools, had this to say about the conduct of the colored community in Baltimore during the transition period: "It remained calm throughout--children refraining from replying to the taunts and slurs cast upon them; men and women refusing to be provoked by ruffians into fights; and the colored leaders refusing the demands of some of their hot heads to hold mass meetings, or parades, or to make outlandish demands for the use of State militia. The colored community rode through this short crisis with self-restraint and came through it without hatred."

-- H. S. J.

ORDEAL IN ALABAMA: COUNCIL PROVIDES A MEETING POINT FOR MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD WILL FROM BOTH RACES

If there is anything universal in our community (Montgomery) it is fear. The businessman's fear lest his business be destroyed by some false move or baseless rumor. The Negro's fear for his safety and his job. The clergy's fear that their congregations may be divided by the tense feelings generated by our situation. The politician's fear that he may do something disapproved by the majority of voters. And finally the whole community's fear that we may be torn asunder by a single rash act precipitating interracial violence.

Time after time during these past weeks I have felt as if I were living in a nightmare, one of those where you speak and nobody hears, where you wave your arms and nobody pays any attention. This nightmare extends to the whole community. White and black stand on opposite sides of an invisible line, and there seems no possible way of communicating across the barrier, a barrier which is there and isn't there, which in a sense both of us have made and of which we both are victims. The Negroes are people who have helped us, taught us, nurtured us, made us laugh, made us weep, and have given us depth of understanding. But the patterns of our past communication are breaking, and new patterns are not yet formed. We know them, and yet in our knowing we are aware that we know them not. The nightmare persists even when we hear words and see gestures. They speak. We do not understand.

As I look at this tragic situation involving me and my fellow Southerners of both races, I can only ask God's mercy and pity on us all. No one of us is wise enough to predict what our relationships will be or how they will be worked out. There is only one thing of which I am fully certain. It is that there must be a mutual facing of our common problem. We must get at the facts of our situation and not simply believe any rumor that happens to fit our prejudices. Having gotten the facts, we must then sit down together and negotiate practical solutions.

The missing element in our community's attempts to cope with the situation has been the lack of recognized agencies for interracial communication, co-operation, and understanding. In the past a dreary fate awaited any person or group who made even tentative steps in this direction. One of the encouraging recent developments has been the growth of our Alabama Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, which provides a meeting point for men and women of good will from both races.

—The Rev. Thomas R. Thrasher in THE REPORTER Magazine

MEMBERS NEEDED FOR NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL

This is a good place to remind members of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations that your help is urgently needed on our current membership drive. You have been asked to send in lists of names and addresses of people who may be interested in becoming members. If you haven't sent in your list, please do so right away.

We now have members in sixty-five different communities in North Carolina. If we can get lists of prospective members from all of these communities, it will help us tremendously in building a broad membership base for our Council.

THE TEST OF TIME AND ETERNITY

What advice would Lincoln have for us in a time like this? According to Carl Sandburg, Lincoln sent a message to Congress in December of 1862 in which he proposed that Congress enact a measure for buying the slaves in a border state and giving them freedom. One sentence in this message reads:

> "In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity."

Mr. Sandburg goes on to say: "He (Lincoln) knew that in the Congress he spoke to, there were men, too many of them, who did their thinking with their blood rather than their brain."

How many men do we have in Congress today, and in our state governments, who think with their blood rather than their brains? And how many congressmen and public officials are making statements for which they will "willingly be responsible through time and eternity?"

We are thinking particularly of statements criticizing the Supreme Court of the United States. Some of these statements have been contemptuous in the extreme. The basic charges are that the Supreme Court has exceeded its authority; has usurped power; has amended the constitution; and has rendered a political decision.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUPREME COURT AND THE SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASES

(1) The Supreme Court was created in order that we might have a final court of appeals and a highest authority for interpreting the meaning and application of the Constitution and the laws of the land. In the school segregation cases, the Supreme Court simply performed the kind of function for which it was created.

(2) The Supreme Court based its decisions in the school segregation cases upon the Fourteenth Amendment which guarantees to all citizens the equal protection of the laws, and upon the Supreme Court rulings concerning that Amendment soon after its enactment. (See text of decisions).

(3) Members of the present Supreme Court were appointed by Presidents representing both major political parties. They come from all parts of the nation and hold different social and political theories. Nevertheless, the decisions in the segregation cases were unanimous. There are no grounds for the charge that political considerations influenced the decisions.

(4) The May 17, 1954, decision was not based upon a social theory, but upon the fact, clearly established by the evidence presented, that the "Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children."

(5) The Supreme Court rulings are not contrary to the will of the majority of the American people. Segregation in public schools would surely be banned if it were voted upon either by the federal legislature or the populace as a whole. Even in the South, it is entirely possible that segregation would be condemned in many states if put to a popular vote <u>of both white and colored citizens</u>.

INTEGRATION ISSUE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

The March 13 edition of the New York Times contained an eight-page section entitled "Report on the South: The Integration Issue." Ten staff correspondents of the Times travelled many thousands of miles and interviewed hundreds of persons in seventeen states and the District of Columbia to prepare this comprehensive report. It is well worth reading.

Quoting one item: "The Southern Regional Council, the area's foremost interracial organization, with branches in fourteen states, has been conducting human relations sessions to open the doors for moderate views. It also has called on the southern states' chambers of commerce to urge 'sensible' solutions to integration petitions as a matter of long-range economic benefit to the region."

In a brief summary of the states, the report says: "No integration has taken place in North Carolina, but there are signs of a willingness to start. Four cities have indicated they will comply with the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling."

NEWS FROM LOCAL INTERRACIAL COUNCILS

The Greensboro council, basing their action on an acceptance of the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution, and in the light of the pronouncements of all the major religious bodies, has resolved to "support all educational and administrative processes in our city or state that work toward a gradual desegregation of our public schools, churches, and public parks." They suggest cooperation between Negro and white PTA's, inter-school visitation of teachers, the distribution of books, films and dramas that will build friendly relations, and the use of supplementary readers, especially in the lower grades, which use Negro as well as white children in illustrations.

The High Point council is arranging a rebroadcast in High Point of a panel discussion on segregation sponsored by the Institute of Religion of the United Church of Raleigh. This discussion was moderated by George V. Denny, Jr., of Town Hall, Inc. The panelists were R. Mayne Albright and James H. Pou Bailey of Raleigh, and Dr. W. C. George and the Rev. Charles M. Jones of Chapel Hill. The tape recording was made by Station WPTF in Raleigh, and can be obtained through Mrs. Arnold E. Hoffman, Institute of Religion, 3219 Darien Drive, Raleigh, N.C.

On March 13th, the Salisbury council, with 27 in attendance, discussed the experience of desegregation in border states. The points enumerated on pages 1 and 2 of this bulletin were presented by Mr. Jones, and used as the basis for the discussion. . .The Council is cooperating with the Junior Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring the first interracial Easter Sunrise Service to be held in Salisbury. Plans are being made for a joint membership drive with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

The Charlotte council received much information and encouragement from the visit of Miss Irene Osborne on March 5. Miss Osborne, now serving as consultant for the Southern Regional Council,spent four years working on school desegregation in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. . . Miss Osborne also met with groups and individuals in Salisbury, Raleigh, Winston-Salem and Greensboro.

NEWS FROM LOCAL INTERRACIAL COUNCILS (continued)

The Chapel Hill Interracial Fellowship for the Schools is planning an interdenominational and interracial Vacation Bible School for the coming summer. It will be jointly sponsored by the Chapel Hill Council of Churches.

Under the direction of Mrs. J. E. Adams, the school will supplement the programs of the vacation schools held by individual churches and give children of different denominations and races an opportunity to share experiences they have had in their own schools.

At the March meeting of the Fellowship, a discussion on the legal problems in school pupil assignment was led by Joseph Hennessee of the Institute of Government.

* * * * * *

Local interracial councils in different communities have adopted different names but they all have essentially the same purpose. Since the reorganization of our state body under the name of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, at least two local organizations have considered changing their name to the (city) Council on Human Relations. We recommend this change.

Several local groups are also considering the matter of affiliation with the North Carolina Council. This would mean: (1) subscribing to the purpose of the North Carolina Council; and (2) joint membership in the local and state organizations. The joint membership fee would be $5 and would be divided three ways: $1 would be retained locally; $2 would go to the state organization; and $2 would go to the Southern Regional Council for a subscription to the NEW SOUTH, a monthly publication. Members would also receive the HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN and other materials distributed by the North Carolina Council.

We believe that affiliation would be mutually beneficial to local and state organizations.

* * * * * *

DR. GRAHAM TO SPEAK AT ANNUAL MEETING

Word has just been received from Dr. R. D. Wellons, our state chairman, that Dr. Frank P. Graham has accepted our invitation to address the annual meeting of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations on Tuesday, May 22nd.

The place of the meeting has not yet been decided, but several members of the board are favorable to holding the meeting in Charlotte. The 1955 Annual Meeting was held in Raleigh.

Number 7 * May, 1956

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

Issued by the

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East 3rd Street Charlotte, N. C.

Harry S. Jones W. C. Chance
Executive Secretaries

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations. Readers are encouraged to send items suitable for inclusion in the bulletin.

WHEN WILL SCHOOL DESEGREGATION BEGIN IN NORTH CAROLINA?

This is the big question before school boards over the state. The law is clear. The Supreme Court has said that the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place in public education. Henceforth, no child may legally be barred from any school because of race or color.

School boards have the choice of moving voluntarily in keeping with the spirit and purpose of the law, or of delaying action until they are compelled by the courts to comply. It is the belief of the North Carolina Council that much is to be gained by moving ahead now on a desegregation program.

As has been pointed out in a previous bulletin, desegregation will not bring about any great changes in pupil enrollment in most of our schools. The experiences of other communities give us firm ground for believing that in cities like Asheville, Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro the shift of Negro students to what are now white schools would not be larger than three or four per cent. This would constitute no great problem.

In rural communities, where school facilities are adequate and substantially equal, and where transportation can be conveniently arranged, there is reason to believe that the shifting of Negro students will also be at a minimum.

This fact must be accepted, however: Desegregation will lead inevitably to some integration. We cannot honestly eliminate race as a factor in the assignment of pupils, as the law requires, and expect to maintain two completely separate school systems.

A GENERAL PLAN FOR DESEGREGATION

School boards naturally want to make the change to desegregated schools with the least amount of disturbance to the educational process. A simple plan to accomplish this purpose might be to begin compliance with the understanding that students would continue to attend the same schools unless requests for transfer be made in advance. This is an important part of the plan being adopted for Louisville. The basic points of such a plan might be:

1). Compliance with the Supreme Court decision as of September, 1956. This would mean that, beginning in September, no child would be denied admission to any school solely because of race. This is what the law requires; no more and no less.

2). Unless requests for transfers be made, students will be expected to attend the same schools they attended in 1955-56, or the schools to which they normally would be promoted.

3). Any student who desires to transfer to another school in September will request a transfer in advance (say July 1st), this request to be duly considered and acted upon without regard to race.

4). First grade students and others entering school for the first time will be assigned on the basis of residence, preference of parents, and other relevant factors, excluding race.

Separate districts for white and colored children will necessarily have to be abandoned. Whatever new district lines are drawn, they must ignore the factor of race. In some communities, it may be best to do away with district lines altogether except to protect overcrowded schools. This plan has worked successfully in Baltimore.

Where it seems necessary to set up district lines, the transition may be eased by allowing students to remain in schools they are now attending until graduation, and by allowing transfers across district lines whenever possible.

EVENTUALLY--WHY NOT NOW?

Sooner or later, North Carolina is going to comply with the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court. Why not move forward now, and avoid a long period of wrangling and bitterness? Such a period would be bad for the schools, bad for community relations, and bad for business.

It is the anticipation of desegregation that creates tensions. This has been proven over and over again. After desegregation, tensions begin to subside. What were once thought of as race problems become educational problems. People begin to wonder what all the fuss was about.

North Carolina has a chance to move forward on this issue, in keeping with her reputation for progressive leadership in education. The cost of such a move would be small in comparison to the cost of delay and attempted evasion of the law.

A "NEAR FATAL BLOW" TO OUR SCHOOLS?

We think it needs to be pointed out that the Governor's Advisory Committee was incorrect in saying that the Supreme Court has dealt a near fatal blow to our public schools. The court has, to put it correctly, dealt a fatal blow to legal segregation as practiced in our schools. It does not follow necessarily that our schools will be weakened or destroyed. This will depend upon the quality of leadership and statesmanship brought to bear on the problem.

Certainly no rebuilding of our public schools is required. Instead, we are under the necessity of adjusting our schools to a fundamental principle of American democracy--the principle of equal rights for all citizens.

WHAT ABOUT "FORCED INTEGRATION"?

This is a problem which is worrying a great many people. The court has now forbidden forced segregation. Should it not also forbid forced integration? Does not a white child have a right to attend a school designated for white children only?

We look at it this way. Every child, under our American system, has a right to an education. But the right of a child--or his parents--to choose his classmates is something else. If we should grant to a white child the right to a school which excludes Negroes, would we not have to grant to another child the right to a school which excludes members of some other race or religion, or for that matter, any other group deemed by this particular child to be undesirable as classmates? Where would we stop in this practice of exclusion? The basic question, it seems to us, is this: Do we believe in a thoroughgoing democratic system of education which grants the same rights and privileges to all children? If we do, must we not treat all children simply as children, and ignore such factors as race, religion and national background?

THIS STUDY SHOULD BE HELPFUL

The National Council of Churches is directing a study of school desegregation in West Virginia. The Council has observed that desegregation has moved forward in this state with more than average speed. Why? The Council wants to know.

A team of twenty white and colored leaders, clergymen and laymen, will study the West Virginia program, and gather facts which they hope will be helpful to cities and towns in other states.

ANNUAL MEETING POSTPONED

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, originally scheduled for May 22, has been postponed until the fall.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

The Southern Regional Council has been granted the privilege of awarding ten scholarships to the Encampment for Citizenship which will be held at the Fieldston School in Riverdale, New York, from July 1 to August 11th. This is a recognized and established workshop for young people to develop a concern for democracy and current issues in civil liberties and civil rights.

The scholarship will cover the entire fee for attendance at the sessions, including tuition, room and board. It does not include transportation.

The North Carolina Council has been asked to nominate one white and one Negro candidate. They should be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, high school graduates and preferably having completed the freshman year in college. Criteria for winning candidates will be:

1. Their demonstrated concern for democratic principles.
2. Inclination toward or participation in interracial activities.
3. Extra-curricular activities.
4. Organizations to which they belong and are active in.
5. Honors received or honor societies to which they belong.
6. Stability of character, maturity and adaptability.

Please write Mr. Jones or Mr. Chance about any candidates you may wish to recommend for these scholarships.

HAS ANYBODY NOTICED?

The Supreme Court's refusal to review the South Carolina intra-state bus case, in effect outlawing segregation in all public transportation, brought forth a number of statements calling attention to the fact that segregation on busses has already disappeared in many areas in North Carolina.

BITS OF NEWS YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

The N. C. Synod of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, meeting in Salisbury on April 19, adopted a resolution "in opposition to the principle and practice of segregation of races".

The State Parent-Teacher Association, meeting in Charlotte on April 17, went on record in favor of preserving the public schools. The convention adopted unanimously a report which read in part: "It is our belief that public schools are basic to the democratic structure of our state and fundamental to the continued welfare of the children of North Carolina."

Shelby and Cleveland County ministers have approved the formation of an interracial ministers association.

HCF

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HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

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CHAPEL HILL ANNOUNCES COMPLIANCE WITH SUPREME COURT DECISION

So far as we know, the Chapel Hill School Board is the first in the state to announce a policy in compliance with the 1954 and 1955 decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court in regard to segregated schools. The following is the text of a statement of the School Board as reported in the Chapel Hill News Leader:

"The Board has given careful consideration to the wisest course of action for this community looking toward compliance with the Supreme Court decision regarding racial segregation and the 1955 North Carolina statute placing responsibility in local school boards for the assignment of pupils. Several courses of action are possible, each of which we believe would be in compliance with the Supreme Court decision and its later directive.

"The Board might designate school attendance areas in such a manner as immediately to force integration at all levels. We know of no one in our district who advocates this course, though there may be some.

"Or, secondly, the Board might designate school attendance areas for elementary schools and apply these for first grade pupils next year, first and second grade pupils the following year, and so on. This would be a method of forcing integration but in a gradual manner. We know of quite a few people in our district who believe this should be done.

"Or, finally, the Board might make a mass assignment of pupils to the schools they attended last year and of first-graders to the schools where they have already preregistered. But this action must provide opportunity for parents to apply for reassignment of their children to another school if they are dissatisfied. We believe this last alternative is preferred by the majority of parents,

CHAPEL HILL (continued)

both white and Negro, and this has been our choice.

"This method will allow parents an opportunity to express their preferences and will therefore allow for changes as desired and justified. Specifically, it makes change possible at a rate consistent with the wishes of parents in our school district.

"The Board recognizes that the alternative we have chosen could be used as a technique of preventing any integration. The extend to which it is put into practice in compliance with the spirit of the Supreme Court decision and the later Court directive will depend upon the integrity of the Board. We intend to consider fairly all applications for reassignment or initial assignment and to reach decisions on each case on its merits without regard to race."

THE 1955 ASSIGNMENT LAW "EXPLAINED"

During the early part of May, Attorney General Rodman and other state officials held a number of meetings of school administrators and school board members for the purpose of "explaining the 1955 School Assignment Law". This law, as we all know, places the responsibility for the assignment of pupils to schools and buses on local school boards. It was recommended by the Governor's Advisory Committee that these assignments be made "for the best interest of the child", taking into consideration such factors as residence, school attended during the previous year, available facilities and "all other local conditions bearing on the welfare of the child".

The "explaining" of the law obviously had to do with the operation of the law in such a way as to prevent any integration. This is why the statement of the Chapel Hill School Board is significant. The Board states specifically its intention to comply with the spirit of the Supreme Court decision. "We intend", says the Board, "to consider fairly all applications for reassignment or initial assignment and to reach decision on each case on its merits without regard to race."

DR. GEORGE MITCHELL SAYS:

"The innermost demand of the Negro people is recognition of equal human dignity. Any community which will contrive to recognize that, publicly and privately, will be notably rewarded . . .And the towns where the Negro population becomes a participating force will get ahead; in industry, business and culture. . . A few years from now emissaries will come to some of these better towns, from the ones that stuck with southern tradition, and will ask: 'What in the world did you do?' The answer: 'We just treated everybody human. And it worked.'"

WHO ARE THE MODERATES?

C. A. McKnight, editor of the Charlotte Observer, writing in COLLIER'S Magazine (June 22, 1956) defines the term "moderate" as follows: "By a moderate, I mean the fellow whose mind is still open to facts and opinions on either side of the segregation issue, and whose emotions are under such firm control that he can discuss the issue with his neighbors and friends calmly, temperately and with some detachment. Moreover, he is a man who would not be averse to seeing limited school desegregation tried in a few selected communities, so that future public policy in his state could be based on facts, and not on fear and fancy."

Editor McKnight concludes: "If there is hope for the South, it lies in the moderates who know that the elevation of the American Negro to full equality must be an evolutionary, and not a revolutionary, process."

Shuan Herron, editor of the London British Weekly, after a lecture and study tour of several southern states, writes in the Christian Century (June 20,1956): "The future in the South is with the moderates. In the deep South they are almost silent. Where they have tried to speak they have sometimes been shut up and sometimes driven out. But these episodes are still only part of a large picture. The truth is not in the segments but in the whole."

WHO ARE THE EXTREMISTS?

The extremists might be defined as those, on the one hand, who favor immediate, all-out integration, and those, on the other hand, who favor permanent segregation. Many people believe that these two positions are represented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the white citizen's councils. It needs to be pointed out, however, that these two organizations do not occupy equally "extreme" positions, and do not employ equally extreme tactics. It is unfair to put them in the same category of extremist organizations.

The viewpoint is well stated by Albert E. Barnett of Decatur, Georgia, in a letter published in the Christian Century of May 30, 1956. "It can hardly be claimed", says Mr. Barnett, "that the N.A.A.C.P. and the white citizen's councils represent comparably "extreme" positions. As a matter of fact, the councils (judging from news accounts of their protestations) are determined on the achievement of extralegal objectives by extralegal means and morally questionable procedures. That logically looks toward violence and anarchy. By contrast, the N.A.A.C.P. seeks the implementation of rights guaranteed in the Constitution by strictly legal processes (i.e., orderly resort to the courts.)"

Mr. Barnett goes on to say: "As a Southerner, I am thankful for the N.A.A.C.P. Elsewhere today—as has happened throughout history—repressed minorities are seeking redress of grievances by torch, dagger and bomb, instruments that produce social chaos and involve loss of precious moral values. Witness the situation in Algeria and the Mau Mau frightfulness in another part of Africa. The N.A.A.C.P. counsels patience and moderation, and admirably illustrates both. It hires a good lawyer and takes its cases to court."

ANOTHER VIEWPOINT FROM MISSISSIPPI

Much of the literature being distributed by the Patriots of North Carolina comes out of Mississippi. In this literature, much attention is given to the "amalgamation of the races" which, we are told, is sure to follow desegregation of the public schools.

It is interesting and refreshing, therefore, to hear another voice from Mississippi. Dr. R. L. Hunt, a native Mississippian, and at one time superintendent of schools in Magnolia, wrote in a letter to the Methodist Advocate:

"The question of what should be done about public schools should be separated from the question of racial inter-marriage.

"The relationship between these questions first interested me several years ago when I was serving as chairman of the Mississippi Education Association's Committee on Negro Education. If we gave more educational opportunity to Negroes, would it increase mixture of the races?

"With the help of a couple of sociologists, I investigated from every source I could find, reporting the results in the Nashville Christian Advocate, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at the time, in December 1938.

"I don't know how to explain the facts, but they showed far more mixture of the races in the South than in the North where children went to school together. The increase of persons of mixed descent was nearly 20 per cent more in the South than in the North over a 70 year period, according to figures of the U.S. Census, in proportion to the number of persons involved. I remember, too, a study of over 5,000 Negro college graduates--only two cases of intermarriage between the races in the lot. Compare that with what happens in the way of racial mixture in any town of that population in the South. Figures showed fewer persons born of mixed blood in cities where children were going to school together, like Detroit and Chicago, than in towns in Mississippi such as Vicksburg, Yazoo City, and Greenville."

OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW IS NOT TREASON

Joel Johnson of Four Oaks, Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate, is quoted by Southern School News as saying:

"I do not believe we or our children can take full part in American life nor fulfill the rich promise of the North Carolina heritage if we defy the meaning of democracy by quibbling beyond need about the Supreme Court . . .

I ask only that citizens for whom compliance is sacred be heard in political counsels. Surely, obedience to the law of the land is not treason. . "

IT HAPPENED IN NORTH CAROLINA

An integrated Vacation Church School was sponsored by the United Church (Congregational Christian, Friends) and First Congregation Church of Raleigh for the second year. Membership in the United Church is all white; First Congregational is all Negro.

One hundred and ten children were enrolled, about half from each racial group. A significant number of the children were from families in the community not identified with either church, who wished the inter-racial experience for their children.

The school was a combination study and day camp experience for six full days, June 4 through 9. Mornings were spent at the church in class sessions, followed by a hot lunch. For the afternoons, children were taken to the country day camp of a church member for swimming, crafts, nature study, sports, and a closing worship period.

PRESBYTERIANS OPPOSE SEGREGATION

Southern Presbyterians, by refusing to open up the subject for debate in their General Assembly at Montreat, stood by their anti-segregation statement adopted a year ago. Three presbyteries had asked that the matter be voted on again by individual presbyteries.

The Assembly decided to meet in Birmingham, Alabama, next year after having been assured by the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham that all delegates and visitors (including Negroes) would have the cooperation of all motels, hotels, civic and city officials.

MEDICAL SOCIETY IS DESEGREGATED

Delegates of the North Carolina Medical Society, meeting in Charlotte in June, reaffirmed an action of the medical convention a year ago approving the admittance of qualified Negro doctors as "scientific members".

This means that Negroes will be eligible to hold office, attend all business sessions, and to become members of the American Medical Association. In other words, they will be invited to take part in all except social activities of the North Carolina Medical Society.

Dr. Rudolph Wyche, president of the Old North State Medical Society (Negro) stated that his organization was planning to maintain its society as a social organization for Negro doctors.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE SAYS:

"No human being capable of feeling can be subjected to segregation without being harmed by it. When a man is told he must be segregated, he is stigmatized as something a little less than a human being."

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THE PEARSALL AMENDMENTS

Voters on September 8th favored the Pearsall Amendments by a majority of approximately four to one. In Mecklenburg and Guilford counties the vote was roughly two to one. In Forsyth County it was three for to two against, although a majority in Winston-Salem voted against the amendments. Chapel Hill also recorded a negative vote. Some of the eastern counties favored the amendments ten to one.

The vote was difficult to interpret. People were confused in regard to the issues. The amendments were widely heralded as a plan to "save the public schools". Many were persuaded to vote "yes" for this reason. Others saw in the amendments a dangerous threat to the schools, and therefore voted "no". The main interest of many who voted "yes" was undoubtedly in preserving segregation in the schools although some thought that the amendments would actually hasten integration. Some people refused to vote in protest against the way the election was handled.

In predominantly Negro precincts, the vote was overwhelmingly against the amendments. It ran as high as thirty-five to one in some cases. This left no doubt as to the general attitude of Negroes on the issue.

Dr. Douglas Maggs, professor of constitutional law at Duke University, told the legislators at a public hearing in Raleigh on July 24th that the entire Pearsall Plan would be held unconstitutional. Dr. James C. N. Paul, formerly on the staff of the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, agrees with Dr. Maggs.

Dr. Paul made a study of the Supreme Court decision for the late Governor William B. Umstead. According to Joel Johnson of Fair Oaks, Dr. Paul's full report was never made public because "no one is under an obligation to let the people know of this important work". Paul's study, Johnson says, "flatly states

that no tax monies, directly or indirectly, can find their way legally to any private school through tuition grants or other subsidy nor can equipment or buildings be used by private groups: furthermore, the state may disestablish the whole system of public education but cannot legally disestablish by any local majority, however large, a single school".

The constitutionality of the Pearsall Amendments may come under attack in federal court in the near future. Plaintiffs in the Montgomery County school case filed a motion on September 13, asking that the amendments be declared unconstitutional. The action was a motion to amend the original complaint in the case.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON, D. C.?

We have heard much of late about the "failure of integration" in Washington. What is the truth about the school situation there? We understand that a project is under way to launch a thorough and objective study of the desegregation program. This is badly needed. In the meantime, here are some excerpts from a report of Miss Irene Osborne, school consultant for the American Friends Service Committee:

"Integration in Washington has enjoyed a great degree of success. Problems that have arisen are the behavioral and teaching problems that must be faced by any large metropolitan educational system . . . .

"The Davis Sub-Committee conducted its hearing without objectivity and with predetermined goals. The hearings were conducted in a manner which will lower the morale within the school system and interfere with the children's learning situation."

Among the improvements in the school programs now possible for the first time Miss Osborne listed:

1. Children can attend the school nearest their home, thus correcting poor school assignment for thousands of children.

2. The most overcrowded schools have been relieved by utilizing available space nearby.

3. All teacher services are available where they are most needed.

4. Special education is available to those who need it without racial restrictions.

5. Parents and children in the same neighborhood can work together in the same school program thus providing a stabilizing and unifying force for the community.

6. A child can enter an educational program suited to his individual needs without being considered as an anonymous member of his racial group.

7. There is for the first time an adequate testing program and skilled use of test results for the guidance of individual schools.

Miss Osborne continues: "The Davis Sub-Committee gave sensational treatment to the problems of the poor, improverished and deprived who are present in all communities and appear in our schools whether integrated or segregated. It is a disservice to give such problems a racial label. It is inhuman to view them with scorn rather than sympathy and responsibility."

On the final day of the hearings conducted by the Davis Sub-Committee, Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools, denied that the schools were in a "mess" because of racial integration. He also repeatedly refused to testify that Negroes are on a lower mental level than whites. He pointed out that the influx of Negroes from states having segregated schools had intensified problems in Washington schools.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and INSTITUTE
OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
WILL BE HELD ON

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1956 2:30 to 9:00 PM
At the CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER
2701 Avondale Avenue
Charlotte

SPEAKERS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING(Partial list):

Dr. Douglas B. Maggs, Professor of Constitutional Law in the Duke University School of Law
Mr. Reed Sarratt, Executive Editor of the Winston-Salem Journal and the Twin City Sentinel
Rev. Henry G. Ruark, Pastor of the First Methodist Church in Laurinburg, N. C.
Dr. Carl E. DeVane, Chairman of the Division of Social Science and Professor of Government, Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.
Dr. James McBride Dabbs, Author and Lecturer, former professor at Coker College, Hartsville, S. C.

HOW TO KILL THE N A A C P

No doubt many people in North Carolina, like many people in Virginia,Alabama, Texas and other southern states, would like to put an end to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. John B. Henderson, writing in the Norfolk Journal and Guide, of September 22, suggests two certain ways that this may be done. His article follows:

If what I read in the papers is correct the members of the Virginia legislature are out to kill the NAACP in Virginia. Believe it or not I am all for it. The NAACP ought to be killed. It is a shame and a disgrace it ever had to be started. For once I am in accord with the purpose of a movement in the Virginia legislature.

I can tell the legislators how to kill it stone dead but I hardly think they will listen to me. My proposal for getting rid of the NAACP will be too much for them to swallow. To make it brief, give the Negro all that the NAACP is struggling to obtain for him and you will kill it as dead as can be. There will be no reason for its existence if the Negro is granted first class citizenship. Remove all the laws that hinder and restrict him from living as other Americans live. Abolish all the evil practices, customs and traditions that humiliate and insult him. Accept him on the same footing as others are accepted and the NAACP will die a natural death.

If you don't care to kill it in that manner, here is another way. Repudiate the Declaration of Independence, abolish the Federal constitution and destroy the Christian religion with its ideals of human brotherhood and its teachings on the dignity and worth of human personality then the NAACP will not have a leg to stand on.

The shame and disgrace of it all is on America. That one tenth of her population was subjected to such unjust, un-American and un-Christian treatment until an organization had to be formed to secure for them the inalienable rights guaranteed to all by the constitution, should be the thing to be concerned about.

It will everlastingly be to the credit of the NAACP that it has operated well within the framework of the law. Not once has it done anything that was not provided in the constitution. The ends for which it has striven and the means it has used to achieve those ends have had the approval of the highest officials of this nation. No responsible, right thinking person or agency has ever charged the NAACP with beint un-American.

Now unless the members of the Virginia Assembly are willing to kill the NAACP in the ways described above they are standing in their own light by trying to crush it without removing the causes for its existence.

They may succeed in making it difficult for it to secure members and funds in Virginia but that will only cause the Negro church to take up the cause with greater zeal and determination. The spirit of the NAACP cannot be killed until

every Negro enjoys every right and privilege enjoyed by every other man. The present efforts of the legislature to crush the NAACP will serve to give added momentum to the cause for which it stands.

WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, in an article in the New York Times Magazine of September 23, 1956, tells this story:

A few years ago a university press editor in one of the Upper South states projected a volume that would represent the range of Negro thought on race relations, from conservative to liberal to radical opinion. The title was: What the Negro Wants. In the final results, all of the Negro writers seemed to think and want substantially the same things; the differences appeared only in the literary styles of the authors. This irritating unanimity provoked the editor to one of the most extraordinary introductions in publishing history. He censured the writers for thinking and wanting the wrong things, and advised them what they should be wanting!

Dr. Johnson's article entitled: "A Southern Negro's View of the South" will be reproduced and distributed by the Southern Regional Council. Copies will be available from the North Carolina Council.

DESEGREGATION IN THE NEWS

We have been reading many articles in newspapers and magazines about desegregation programs in the public schools. Fortunately, not all of it is bad news. Enclosed with this bulletin is a reprint of the New York Times article by Benjamin Fine describing a very successful program of desegregation in the Louisville public schools.

Southern School News reports that 650 individual school districts have completed or have begun the desegregation process. This represents a new increase of 208 since the beginning of the 1955 school year. In the great majority of these districts, the desegregation program has been carried on without incident.

DUKE DIVINITY SCHOOL

Members of the faculty of Duke University Divinity School in a resolution noted that "the Methodist Church, with which our own seminary is affiliated, called upon its related institutions to re-examine racial policies and practice in the light of Christian gospel. . .

"In view of the clear meaning and intent of the Christian gospel, to which our churches bear increasing witness by word and deed, we are obliged to acknowledge, with deep trouble of spirit, that the admissions policy of our own institution does not accord with this aspect of the gospel as we understand and teach it. We therefore wish publicly to affirm...our eagerness to admit suitably qualified applicants to regular courses of theological study without restriction of race. . ."

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RICHMOND MINISTERS STATE THEIR CONVICTIONS ON THE RACE PROBLEM

Members of the Richmond Ministers' Association have broken the silence of ministerial groups generally and made crystal clear their convictions on race, and on the failure of the governor and the legislature of Virginia to deal honorably and rightly with the school desegregation problem. Their statement appeared in the Richmond-Times-Dispatch on January 29, 1957.

After setting forth their views on the moral nature of the world and the nature of the Virginia heritage, the ministers deplored the fact that the "fine fabric of tradition is being slowly rent apart by disagreement concerning integration in Virginia." They declared that the recent "spate of legislation" on the subject is "neither democratic or Christian" and part of it "clearly impinges upon civil and religious liberty which is the jealously guarded right of every citizen."

"The point of our concern," the statement reads, "is that the present governor and a majority of the Legislature have, in our opinion, seriously impaired the sacred and historic traditions of Virginia democracy and lowered the prestige of the state in the eyes of thoughtful people all across the nation, if not the world, by what we regard as their exceedingly inept handling of the current racial situation.

"These men have taken a grave problem having significant moral and religious overtones and coerced their own solution without due consideration of either moral or religious teaching. They have taken an educational problem and coerced a solution without serious consultation with independent educators, available at their very fingertips. They have taken an interracial problem and coerced a solution without even the courtesy of including in their study group members of both races. They have taken a problem relating to the youth of Virginia and coerced a solution without seeking the mind of the maturer youth involved. They have passed this legislation in open defiance of the Supreme Court's interpretation regarding what is the right of the American citizen."

The ministers stated their belief that the problems now confronting their state in the area of race relations "will find permanent, happy solutions only within the framework of Judaeo-Christian faith and our traditional democratic heritage." These solutions must be arrived at "by free and open discussion by Virginians everywhere and in an environment of mutual respect between the races."

Five proposals were made by the Richmond ministers "to the end that we may rightly and honorably solve the racial problems of our day." The first called for the rescinding of Public Law No. 60 which was designed to "restrict discussion and orderly agitation by persons interested in current race problems." The second called for respect for and obediance to "all duly established legislative, executive and judicial authority, whether at local, state or federal levels." The third asked that the right to govern local school systems be returned promptly to local and county governments. The fourth stated: "We believe in time that it will be possible to establish a school system satisfactory to thoughtful people of both races, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, if education is properly returned to the educators for administration, and if they are given the support of the state government and of the newspapers and other information agencies."

In their fifth proposal, the ministers said: "We believe that until a final satisfactory solution is achieved, every effort should be made to make available to both white and colored people the finest in educational and cultural advantages; that whenever possible, and as rapidly as possible, social custom violating the dignity of the Negro should be eradicated. The passing away of these irritating customs does not involve inter-marriage or amalgamation of the races; it declares a wholesome respect for all people and evidences of common courtesy."

The ministers concluded their statement as follows: "In adopting this statement, we avow our intention to continue to teach, preach, and otherwise encourage race relations which are morally and religiously sound; to do all we can to create a climate in which right solutions to racial issues may be found; to solicit continually the support of other Virginia citizens in committment to the positions we have herein enunciated. At the proper time and in the right place we commit ourselves to make the weight of our convictions felt and to help restore our state to the stature among states from which, in our opinion, she has recently fallen."

The full text of this statement by the Richmond Ministers' Association may be obtained from the North Carolina Council on Human Relations upon request.

NEWPORT NEWS AND NORFOLK ORDERED TO DESEGREGATE

Following brief hearings on February 11 and 12, Federal Judge Walter Hoffman ordered school officials in Newport News and Norfolk to begin desegregation by August 15th. He brushed aside arguments by state and local attorneys that Negro plaintiffs had not exhausted legal remedies under the state's school laws and that desegregation would harm the public school system.

Judge Hoffman sympathized with local officials "caught in a vise between conflicting federal and state laws." He stated, however, that since no concrete action had been taken toward compliance in the nearly three years since the Supreme Court decision, federal court prodding was needed.

SOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS ISSUE STATEMENT

The following is quoted from a statement "to the South and the Nation" issued by a Southern Leaders Conference on Transportation attended by 60 Negro leaders from 29 communities of ten Southern States. The conference was called by Rev. Martin L. King, Jr., Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and Rev. C. K. Steel. It met in Atlanta on January 10-11, 1957.

"We are convinced that the great majority of white Southerners are prepared to accept and abide by the Supreme Law of the Land. They, like us, want to be lawabiding citizens. Yet a small but determined minority resorts to threats, bodidly assaults cross-burnings, bombing, shooting and open defiance of the law in an attempt to force us to retreat. But we cannot in clear conscience turn back. We have no moral choice but to continue the struggle, not for ourselves alone but for all America. We have the God given duty to help save ourselves and our white brothers from tragic self-destruction in the quagmire of racial hate. We must continue to stand firm for our right to be first class citizens. Even in the face of death, we have no other choice. For if in carrying out this obligation we are killed, others, more resolute even than we, will rise to continue the drive to free the United States of the scourge of racial conflict.

"In dedication to this task, we call upon all Negroes in the South and in the nation to assert their human dignity. We ask them to seek justice and reject all injustice, especially in themselves. We pray that they will refuse further cooperation with the evil element which invites them to collude against themselves in return for bits of patronage. We know that such an assertion may cause them persecution; yet no matter how great the obstacles and suffering, we urge all Negroes to reject segregation.

"But far beyond this, we call upon them to accept Christian Love in full knowledge of its power to defy evil. We call upon them to understand that non-violence is not a symbol of weakness or cowardice, but as Jesus demonstrated, nonviolent resistance transforms weakness into strength and breeds coverage in face of danger. We urge them, no matter how great the provocation, to dedicate themselves to this motto: 'Not one hair of one head of one white person shall be harmed.'

"We advocate non-violence in words, thought and deed; we believe this spirit and this spirit alone can overcome decades of mutual fear and suspicion that have infested and poisoned our Southern culture."

The Negro Leaders sent a wire to President Eisenhower, asking him to come South immediately and make a major speech urging all Southerners to accept and to abide by the Supreme Court's decisions as the law of the land. They also sent a wire to Vice-President Nixon urging him to make a tour of the South similar to the one he made on behalf of Hungarian refugees. (Neither communication was answered directly. The telegram to the President was acknowledged, but it was pointed out that the President had stated his position on civil rights in his message to congress.)

The Conference statement ended on the optimistic note that "a society based on justice and equality for all will gradually emerge in the South. Then we shall all be emotionally relieved and freed to turn our energies to making America truly "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

BUS SEGREGATION ON THE WAY OUT

Not only in Montgomery, Alabama, and Tallahassee, Florida, but in 25 other Southern cities compulsory bus segregation is either on the way out or has already gone. In most cases compulsory segregation ended without publicity or fanfare. The bus companies simply stopped enforcing segregation. By habit, most Negroes continued to sit in the rear seats and most white people continued to sit in the front seats, so the public was largely unaware of just when the change took place. But change it was, and not less significant because it came about quietly. No longer are Negroes in these cities subject to the indignities of being required to move to "their place" or to make room for white people. The policy of first come, first served applies to everybody alike. Both Negroes and whites sit where they please.

The change is illustrated by an incident which happened in Charlotte not long ago. A white man, on boarding a bus, asked a Negro to move to a back seat. The Negro quietly refused. The white man then complained to the driver who looked at him with astonishment and said "What's the matter with you man—haven't you been reading the papers?"

GOOD NEWS FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

The Second Annual Institute of Human Relations was recently conducted in Kinston under the sponsorship of the Lenoir County Inter-Racial Committee. The theme of the meetings, held on three consecutive days, was "Facets of Brotherhood." Speakers were: Dr. A. Purnell Bailey, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church in Richmond, Virginia; Dr. S. D. Proctor, president of Virginia Union University, also at Richmond; and Dr. Harry Golden, Editor of the Carolina Israelite, Charlotte, N. C.

The institute sessions were held in the Lenoir County Courthouse and were well attended by unsegregated audiances about equally divided between white and Negro. Leading citizens took turns in presiding and taking various parts in the program. Music was provided by a high school choral club and other choral groups.

Kinston is laying the groundwork for an amicable solution to problems of desegregation which all communities are going to have to face sooner or later.

* * * *

SCIENTISTS SPEAK AGAIN ON RACIAL EQUALITY

People ought to know better but often they do not. Many still subscribe to the Nazi theory of the innate superiority of certain races. The facts are overwhelmingly on the other side, but the facts are too often stored away in research papers and books and not in the minds of people. They need to be brought out and reviewed again and again.

Hitler used the technique of the BIG LIE. A false statement, repeated over and over again, gradually gains acceptance. But the same goes for a BIG TRUTH. Repeated over and over again, it too gradually gains acceptance. We need to teach, again and again, in our schools and churches, to both youth and adults, the BIG TRUTH that humanity is one; that there are no superior or inferior races. There are, of course, individuals of varying talents and abilities in all races.

The recent statement of eighteen social scientists in a case in point. These scientists attacked as "scientifically unjustified" certain theories that the intellectual potential of Negroes is inferior to that of white people. They cited positions taken in the past by leading scientific organizations which "opposed the conclusion that race was a determiner in innate psychological characteristics."

Nothing new, but this needed to be said again to refute conclusions drawn in certain quarters that differences in achievement levels between white and Negro children are due to differences in intelligence.

ROCK HILL MINISTERS DEPLORE RACE SUPREMACY DOCTRINE

It would be well too if more ministerial groups would speak out on the subject of the Bible and race, as the Rock Hill (S. C.) Ministers Association did recently. They said, forthrightly: "We feel that those who believe that the supremacy of one race of people over another is taught in, or is substantiated by the Bible are in error."

The Association, composed of 30 white ministers also denounced the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations. "Whatever the name, origin, or history of any organization or group", they said, "we consider it a serious and deplorable matter for it to suggest promoting some of its activity by the method of inciting fear, using threats, and lawless and secret violence in our Christian and American way of life." An official of the Klan had been quoted in a newspaper article as saying that the Klan wants to maintain white supremacy without violence, but will use it if necessary.

The ministers urged each person associated with the KKK or similar groups to carefully re-think his position. "We firmly believe," they concluded, "that whatever attitude and opinion we now have regarding the relationships of the races--and we agree there is room for different convictions here--we do not believe that racial supremacy can be supported by the Bible."

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SEPTEMBER SCHOOL ASSIGNMENTS CONTINUE SEGREGATION

In spite of the U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 outlawing segregation in public schools, and the implementing decision of 1955 calling for a prompt start toward full compliance with the 1954 ruling, school children in every part of the state are being assigned to completely segregated schools for the term beginning in September. The method of assignment is simple. Children are being assigned to the same schools they attended during the past term, or to schools to which they would "normally" be assigned.

The state School Assignment Law of 1955 does not mention race. It calls for assignments to be made so as to provide for "the orderly and efficient administration of the public schools, and provide for the effective instruction, health, safety and general welfare of the pupils." It has been said many times that assignments are being made in accordance with this law. However this may be, nothing is more obvious than the fact that pupils are being assigned to schools on a racial basis.

School assignment laws, similar in purpose if not in form, have been declared unconstitutional in Louisiana and in Virginia. The most that can be said for the North Carolina law is that a federal court refused to declare it unconstitutional "on its face." It has yet to be tested in its application.

The law provides that parents who are dissatisfied with the assignments of their children may, within ten days, apply for reassignment to different schools. The parents of forty-one Negro children have made such applications in Charlotte. Applications in smaller numbers have been made in Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Chapel Hill and Raleigh.

In most cases these parents have asked that their children be assigned to nearer or more conviently located schools, which previously have enrolled white children only. In a few cases, however, parents have asked that their children be assigned to nonsegregated schools, contending that such schools will provide a better education for democratic living.

CHARLOTTE SCHOOL BOARD URGED TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW

In a letter to the Charlotte school board dated June 7th, the executive committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations urged that school desegregation begin in September. It was suggested that during the summer the school board confer with both white and Negro leaders in an effort to work out a reasonable and satisfactory plan of desegregation.

The Council pointed out that assignment of pupils to the same schools they attended last year was, in fact, assignment to segregated schools, and that this was clearly in violation of the law. The Council asked: "How can schools teach respect for law, which is so basic to organized society, when school authorities themselves choose to ignore or evade a law which is specifically binding upon them?"

It was argued that Charlotte would have little to lose and much to gain by taking the lead in complying with the school desegregation law. Compliance would bring relatively few changes in the schools. Negroes would cooperate in making the change a gradual one. Gains would be in prestige, in interracial good will, and in business prosperity.

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PREJUDICE OVERCOME BY EXPERIENCE

The mother of a fourth grade pupil at Mercer elementary school stormed into the principal's office on the opening day of school last fall.

"What is this I hear about a Negro going to teach my boy?" she demanded.

Mrs. Bessie H. Stewart, the principal, explained that by order of the Board of Education, integration was now the school policy.

"I can't take it," the woman shouted. "I'm from Mississippi. My husband was born in Tennessee. If my child has a Negro teacher I'll take him out and send him to a private school."

"Please," the principal asked, "try the new teacher. Give her a chance."

A week later, the Mississippi-born woman came to Mrs. Stewart and said quietly: "Mrs. Stewart, I was wrong. Jimmie loves his teacher. I guess I'll let him remain at Mercer for the rest of the year."

--From an article by Benjamin Fine in the New York Times.

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RALEIGH CONFERENCE ON THE CHRISTIAN FAITH AND HUMAN RELATIONS

Approximately 150 persons attended this all-day conference on May 23rd, sponsored by the two ministerial associations of Raleigh, the Raleigh Council of the United Church Women, and the Raleigh Chapter of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. Dr. Waldo Beach of Duke Divinity School gave the main address at the morning session. A panel of four, including the mayor of Raleigh, talked on "Progress in Human Relations" in the city administration, in employment, in the churches, and in non-church organizations. The Rev. W. W. Finlater, pastor of Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, gave the summary.

Points emphasized by Dr. Beach were: (1) We are living through a revolution whether we like it or not; (2) We cannot escape the necessary adjustment to inevitable social changes; (3) Those who do try such escapes have found themselves frustrated; (4) These frustrations need Christian guidance and solutions; (5) The real Christian faith is not a day dream, but a guide and a standard settler for social problems.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM DR. FRANK PORTER GRAHAM

In a message to the graduating class of Myers Park High School in Charlotte, Dr. Graham, United Nations mediator and former president of the University of North Carolina, stated that much of the freedom, security and peace of America depends on "what the people of America do, in justice and wisdom, about the colored people."

"We must make it clear," Dr. Graham stated, "that the great human Bill of Rights is not only the past and historic but also the present and living source of American faith in herself, the world's faith in America and America's moral influence and power in the world.

"Obedience to the law of the land and the preservation of the schools of the people are now a part of both our historic Bill of Rights and our professions to the people of the world."

THE CASE FOR THE "TRIAL BY JURY" AMENDMENT

In sounding the Southern cry for a "trial by jury" amendment to federal civil rights legislation, U. S. Senator Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina would have federal courts grant defendents a right they do not have under Tar Heel law.

There is no provision in North Carolina Statutes covering contempt of court cases which provides for a trial by a jury. To the contrary, the State Supreme Court has ruled that defendents in such cases are not entitled to a jury trial.

North Carolina law sets out in no uncertain terms how contempt cases shall be tried. It says that direct contempt, an offense "committed in the immediate view and presence of the court" may be punished summarily (on the spot) by the court. In indirect contempt cases (such as violating an order of the court) the law says this: "Proceedings as for contempt shall be by an order directing the offender to appear within a reasonable time and show cause why he should not be attached for contempt."

It's the latter case which is at the heart of the federal civil rights bill which Ervin helped bottle up in the Senate committee but which passed the House yesterday without the trial by jury amendment. The amendment was attached to the Senate version.

The legislation gives the U. S. Attorney General the power to take civil rights cases into federal courts and protect the interests of people whose rights were violated or threatened, by injunctions.

If individuals violated the injunctions, they could be tried for contempt of courts, and it was in these cases that the Southerners sent up their cry for a jury trial.

Ervin and other Southerners apparently are on shaky legal ground in fighting for the jury amendment because the courts have construed contempt of court cases not to be criminal proceedings in which the U. S. Constitution guarantees a jury trial.

--Charles Clay, in the Raleigh News and Observer, June 19, 1957

GEORGIA MINISTER CALLS FOR "CREATIVE CONTACTS"

In an article in a recent issue of LOOK magazine, the Rev. Robert B. McNeill, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Georgia, offers a "solution for the South." The solution is to be found, writes Dr. McNeill, in "creative contacts" between white and colored people. He has white readers in mind when he says:

"The term integration has been weighted with meaning that did not originally belong to it. Now it implies the unnatural displacement of persons, abnormal gatherings of uncongenial people, awkward relationships, despoiling one group's culture by the encroachment of the other, sexual irregularities and intermarriage. If integration means this, then no one recommends it.

"The term that best describes our mode of operation is creative contact. It means that even while the state and federal laws are in contention, there should be points of contact between the white and Negro people that are creative. This means representation of both groups on city councils, grand juries, school boards, medical societies, ministerial associations and other public agencies. We have striven to reach a solution without even consulting the one around whom the controversy centers. We no longer understand him, his wishes and his needs. We have presumed to speak in his behalf on the basis of our knowledge of him as he was a generation ago, or as he is represented by a household servant.

"Our contact with the Negro people can become creative if we will sit with their leaders at the council table, listen to them with respect and share with them the responsibilities as well and the privileges of living together. Then, they will take the initiative in preventing those contacts that are not creative but, rather, are destructive. At least, they will join us in meeting crises before they arise.

NORTH CAROLINA ATTORNEY STATES HIS POSITION

"My own position has been and still is that we cannot escape compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; that obedience to its terms is inevitable and that a moderate and gradual approach to the elimination of compulsory segregation in the public schools of this state must be taken, and is clearly permitted by the Supreme Court of the United States in its opinion in this field."

--Irving Carlyle, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The above statement was made in an address by Mr. Carlyle on "The Law and Human Relations" to a meeting in Charlotte on May 23rd sponsored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations. Free copies of this significant address are available upon request.

MORAL LEADERSHIP NEEDED IN THE SCHOOL CRISIS

"There is need for someone or some group to say 'desegregation is right,' as well as 'it is the law!' Apparently no one in Clinton said desegregation was morally right, as well as the legal thing to do, and there were people there in need of reassurance on that level. The opposition, on the other hand, was dealing with desegregation as a moral and social issue, telling people they had no obligation to obey a law which violated their sense of right and prevailing customs."

--From a study of the Clinton (Tenn.) crisis published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

QUOTES from the CONFERENCE on the CHRISTIAN FAITH AND HUMAN RELATIONS
(Held in Nashville, Tennessee, April 23-25, 1957

"The conference sprang from the deep concern of some Southern Church leaders that the Christian Church should speak a constructive, healing and reconciling word in a time when the South is being severely tested by the tensions growing out of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions regarding racial segregation.

"We come together as Christians for prayer, study and discussion in order to discover how religious faith impells us to act amid the present confusions."

--Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt Divinity School
Chairman of the planning committee of the Conference.

"The issue of race relations has become the strategic battleground of Christ's encounter with the world. Either we shall give a Christian answer (on race relations issues) or receive a cynical response from the world."

--Rev. Blake Smith, Austin, Texas.

"The tragedy of the South is the lack of conviction to action. We know. We see. We have knowledge, but we lack the spiritual insight and moral courage to act on the light we have."

--Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta

"Wouldn't it have been wonderful if the church had led the Supreme Court? Or wouldn't it have been wonderful if the church had followed the Supreme Court?

"The churches didn't lead, and they didn't follow. One of the most tragic situations in the South today is the Church's ministry (in race relations)."

--Dr. Benjamin Mays

"In the long run you (Negroes) have everything on your side. You have world opinion on your side. You have the law of the land on your side. You have Christian conscience on your side.

"You are entering a new period in which you will stand on your own two feet, and I know that you are glad of it.

"You will continue to work for your rights, and you have every right to do so. Nonetheless, it is a fact that the thing that will give you acceptance in American society is not status but quality of performance--being good doctors, good lawers, good teachers, good citizens."

--Col. Francis P. Miller, Charlottesville, Virginia

"There are areas where it appears to me that morons and nitwits have become the pace-setters of public opinion. These men represent nothing but primitive ignorance. They are a disgrace to white civilization.

"The hour has come for Christian men to challenge this type of leadership. The day calls for intelligence, reason, tolerance, and fair play."

--Col. Francis P. Miller

"Most of us are getting tired of seeing ministers and laymen react as Southerners first and Christians second. . We know our own guilt. . Southerners have a troubled conscience and anxious insecurity. . . But there is now repentence as well as a sense of guilt." --Dr. Merrimom Cuninggim, Perkins School of Theology

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ON READINESS FOR DESEGREGATION

ORDER

Dr. Melvin Tumin and students from Princeton University, in cooperation with the University of North Carolina, made an intensive study of attitudes toward school desegregation in Guilford County last year. Reporting on this study to a meeting of the Southern Sociological Society in Asheville in April, Dr. Tumin drew the following conclusions (as reported in the ASHEVILLE CITIZEN):

"The extreme positions of readiness and resistence (to desegregation) are manned by some 20 per cent of the population on either end. The large majority stands intermediate between these two sets of opposed attitudes. . .

"It is ready to go rather much where the forceful leadership--if it is present--will take it."

Dr. Tumin pointed out that the area studied might not be representative of either the deep South or the border states, but from the sample, apparently would follow the "leadership of those who would move resolutely to conformity to the Supreme Court ruling."

He found that the more years of school completed, the more ready a person was for desegregation; the higher the occupation on the ladder of occupations, as that is defined by the census, the more ready; the higher the average annual income, the more ready; the more exposed to mass media, the more ready.

Other general findings from the study were: The larger the number of children, up to and including three, the more ready; the most resistant groups are those with four or more children or with no children; urban residents are slightly more ready; the group which attends church most frequently and the group which never goes are more ready, while intermediate attendance groups are more resistant; age is irrelevant except for slightly higher resistance over age 65; political party has no influence but the group which voted most frequently appeared more ready.

SOUTHERN MINISTERS ASSUMING MORAL LEADERSHIP

It began in Richmond (Va.) a year ago. Sixty members of the Richmond Ministerial Association publicly scolded the governor and the legislature for passing the so-called massive resistance laws against school desegregation. They described such legislation as "neither democratic nor Christian" and protested that part of it "clearly impinges upon civil and religious liberty." They advocated that "whereever possible, and as rapidly as possible, social customs violating the dignity of the Negro should be eradicated."

Next, in Atlanta, eighty ministers signed a manifesto making these statements among others: "All americans, whether black or white, have a right to the full privileges of first-class citizenship. . . The public school system must not be destroyed. To sacrifice that system in order to avoid obedience to the decree of the Supreme Court would be to inflict tremendous loss upon multitudes of children."

In Columbus, Georgia, thirty-one ministers and two rabbis signed a similar declaration.

In Houston, Texas, a hundred and seventy-three clergymen--Jewish, Protestant and Roman Catholic--affixed their signatures to a statement which asks "God-fearing citizens" to respect and obey the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools. They warned that to defy the court decision "is to encourage other dangerous elements in our society to follow the same destructive procedures."

In Chattanooga, Tennessee, the Baptist Ministers Union issued a statement deploring "violence, hate and bigotry in any form, against anybody." They proclaimed that "Our racial problem here in the South can be worked out only with Christian principles and by people of good will."

In South Carolina, five ministers persuaded twelve citizens to express their "moderate" views on race relations. They said: "The time is long overdue for a strong voice of moderation to be heard in South Carolina." The views expressed include those of an attorney in Columbia who is willing to see buses, but not schools, desegregated to those of a doctor's wife in Gaffney who favors "gradual desegregation in the schools by starting with the first grades."

In Mobile, Alabama, thirty-one white ministers came to the support of 36 Negro ministers who had petitioned the city council for the repeal of ordinances requiring segregation on city buses. Said the white ministers: "We commend the proposal they have made to you as an intelligent means for achieving goals whose inevitable realization must now be apparent to all thinking people." Desegregation of the buses, they said, would be conducive to "the unity of community life."

AMERICA MUST FIND A WAY

"The Supreme Court decision is here to stay. America must find a just, sound, and legal way to resolve this crisis. I know it can be done. Those who say the North and South can never get together on this issue underestimate the Americans I know and the fiber of the government that has been our glory for almost 200 years."

--Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida.

LAW AND RELIGION AGAINST SEGREGATION

"Through the compulsion of law and the power of religion, the abolition of racial discrimination in this country is inevitable. This will come about because the law and religion operate irrestibly upon the conscience of man. The South lost the war over slavery; it is destined to lose again in the struggle to preserve segregation. The reasons are clear. The inalienable rights to which all men are eaqually entitled cannot be forever denied; and defiance of law cannot win out in the long run. History is never on the side of oppression, but is always, in the end, on the side of freedom for racial and religious groups. There is no place in the American system of equal rights for all and special privileges to none, for racial injustice. These are stern statements, but so are the decrees of the courts and the dictates of religion."

--Irving Carlyle, Attorney, Winston-Salem.

* *

THE GREATNESS OF AMERICA

"I have spoken of the greatness of our country. What is it that really makes America Great - greater than any other nation that has ever existed? It is not the strength of Army or Navy or Air Force. It is not the wealth of field or forest or mine or factory. It is not the speldor of her cities or the culture of her colleges and universities. It is that in her heart of hearts she believes in the soverignty of the individual soul and the open door of opportunity for every man without regard to race or creed or color or any other circumstance."

--The late Judge John J. Parker, Charlotte.

* *

BEING FAIR WAS GOOD BUSINESS

"After the war started, the labor market became tight. . .we decided to hire Negroes as clerks. Many people in our management felt that the introduction of Negroes in the telephone operating room where 200 girls sit elbow to elbow might provoke a walk-out of white girls. . . Experience has shown their attitude to be wrong, but that is the way they felt.

"As soon as the war was over we brought in more Negro employes--two at a time. They were all carefully selected, because at that point we wanted to make sure they would not fail. We brought in two together so that they would "have company", but we have found out since then that this is not necessary.

"Another thing we did was to interview every white girl in the office. We told them about bringing in Negro girls who were carefully selected. We thought it was important to let the girls know about this. We had no trouble at all with the younger girls but . . . some of the extremely old employees who had been with us 20 to 30 years gave us some trouble. We did not ask their permission--just respected their dignity by giving them information and permitting them to ask questions. Some of the older girls threatened to quit, and we told them that if they really wanted to, they could. However, not a single one of them quit. . .

"The more we looked into it the more we realized that being fair was also good business since we would no longer turn away anyone who was qualified.

--Harold H. Schroeder, Vice-President, Michigan Telephone Company

THE EXTREMEISTS--WHO ARE THEY?

"When people talk of 'two extremes,' they mean the white supremacists on one side, and on the other the Negro who doesn't want to wait any longer for his Constitutional rights. These are not opposites. A Negro who wants his children to have equality right now may not be a judicious man in the Deep South today--but he is not an 'extremist' comparable to a non-law abiding, 'agin-the-Constitution,' anti-democratic member of the White Citizens Council. The Negro who wants his rights right now is, after all, only behaving like a 'typical American,' a full man--and maybe for the first time in his life.

"Certainly the forces that we have heard from in the Southern Negro Community are not black supremacists, not extremist, nor violent; they have used the weapons of law and persuasion--and, in Montgomery, Alabama, even the weapon of passive resistance, based on the principles of Ghandism and Christian Forebearance."

--Emanuel Muravchik, National Field Director, Jewish Labor Committee.

* * * *

IN MISSISSIPPI: 934 VOTED FOR FREEDOM OF SPEECH

It happened this way--to make a long story short. The editor of the State College paper, the REFLECTOR, wrote an editorial on March 11th criticizing the Governor and the White Citizens Council of Jackson for putting pressure on the president, faculty and students of Millsaps College, and causing the cancellation of a speech favoring desegregation. There were to be three speeches giving different points of view.

The editor, L. E. Miller, made it clear that his paper was not advocating integration. The purpose of his editorial, he said, was "to point out the ignorance in not hearing the opponent's point of view." He ended up by saying: "Citizens Council members, we want to ask you: just because a person or a college listens to a man speak, does that mean that that person or college endorses what the speaker says; do you have the right to be a censoring agency for Mississippi and the great colleges of Mississippi?"

On April 1st the student council of State College voted 29 to 2 to oust the editor of the REFLECTOR for writing this editorial. Said the president of the Student Association, in explanation: "Mr. Miller was recalled because he failed to acknowledge a responsibility which he has as editor of the official publication of the Mississippi State College Student Body to present a true picture of our student body and to promote the best interests of the school."

But this action of the student council had to be sustained by a two-thirds majority vote of the student body. The vote was taken on April 17th. The results? A total of 1150 students voted to uphold the action of the student council, and 934 voted for freedom of speech! The council's action was not upheld, and Mr. Miller was reinstated as editor of the REFLECTOR.

MR. WHITE MAN: EVER THINK OF THIS?

"The intelligent victim of intolerance suffers worse punishment than the old-fashioned whipping post could ever provide. Think that statement through. Millions of intelligent Negroes in this country know it to be true, whether white people know it or not. This was the kind of punishment that caused Negro singer Paul Robeson to become a Communist sympathizer. He just couldn't take it. He was impatient with the slow process of democracy. Whatever love of country he had was obscured. He became identified with a regimented life in exchange for the one that had engendered his greatness as an artist. He can say anything he pleases in this country about his government or anybody or anything, and still be asked to play Othello on the New York stage. In Russia, he could not say a word against totalitarian controls without getting a free ticket to Siberia. But Robeson didn't think of this. He was hurting too much.

"How long will the majority of the white citizens of this country go on ignoring the agony of the intelligent Negro? How long will our colored citizens be tempted to look elsewhere for equal rights--not only civil, political and educational rights, but simple human rights?"

--Branch Richey, pioneer of integration in baseball.

SCHOOL ASSIGNMENTS IN CHARLOTTE

Under rules adopted on May 22nd by the Charlotte School Board, white students will be assigned to white schools and Negro students to Negro schools for the 1958-59 term beginning in September. The only exceptions are the three Negro students who have been attending formerly all-white schools during the current year.

It is apparent, therefore, that any further desegregation of Charlotte City Schools will come through applications for transfers approved by the School Board. The deadline for filing these applications is ten days after the assignments have been legally made and publicized by the school board.

Reports from over the state indicate that pupil assignments for the 1958-59 term are everywhere being made in accordance with the "normal" pattern; i.e., to racially segregated schools.

COMPLIANCE OR DEFIANCE?

Attorneys for Negroes in the Montgomery County and the Caswell County cases argue that the state's pupil assignment law may be properly used after school desegregation but not before. They contend that desegregation should first be ordered in these counties, and that, thereafter, a pupil with a complaint could seek relief under the Pupil Assignment Act; that Negroes are not afforded the relief of desegregation through administrative remedies.

Defending the administrative procedure set up for the transfer of pupils, the Attorney General, in a brief, stated: "There is not in existence any resolution or order of the state Board of Education that says that segregation must be maintained. . . Two reports of the Advisory Committee on Education of North Carolina do not contend that the people must defy the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Refering to the resolutions of the General Assembly which condemned the action of the Supreme Court in "invading the rights of the states," the attorney general's brief further stated: "Many people in the state of North Carolina think these things, and they have a right to criticize any branch of their government, but this is a far cry from saying that they will defy those decisions in law. This the people of the state have not done."

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HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

Issued by the

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East 3rd Street Charlotte, N. C.

Harry S. Jones W. C. Chance
Executive Secretaries

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations. Readers are encouraged to send items suitable for inclusion in this bulletin.

CAN LEADERS AFFORD TO SPEAK OUT?

On racial justice? On compliance with the law? On desegregation? Many moderate and liberal leaders in North Carolina believe that they cannot, for they would run a grave risk of losing status, losing friends, losing their positions of leadership. Is this true? Dr. Melvin M. Tumin of Princeton University says that it is not. His conclusion is based upon a rather extensive study of leadership and attitudes in a piedmont community in North Carolina. The following is quoted from his report:

"We divided our sample (23 top community leaders) into those who (a) have frequently spoken out in public (b) those who have not; (c) those who say they cannot; and those who refuse to say, or from whom the answer is unclear. Of the 14 liberals, eight have spoken out, one has not, three say they cannot, and two give unclear responses. By contrast, of the nine conservatives, three have spoken out in the past, three have not, two say they cannot, and one refused to say.

"These differences are not a function of differences in the leaders' occupations, for the three non-speakers among the conservatives include a business man, a clergyman and an educator. The two who 'cannot' are an editor and one other. Among the liberals, an editor, a business organization executive and one other say they cannot speak out. The non-speaker among the liberals is a clergyman.

"Of crucial significance is the fact that there were ministers, educators and newspaper editors who spoke out publicly in favor of desegregation, even though many of their constituent publics, their supervisors and their boards of trustees were opposed. Two of the ministers have spoken out on behalf of desegregation to their own segregated, all-white parishes. The educators who favor desegregation do so openly on campuses which are totally segregated. . .

"The business men in the panel are more diverse in their opinions. They range from frank support of desegregation to equally frank opposition. The stereotyped caution of the business man is expressed only by one man, the owner of the largest plant in the area, who asserts that he does not propose to 'lead' on this issue. The policy of his company is one of following the trends in the area. At the same time, in at least some job-categories in his plant, Negroes and Whites work side by side on equal status levels.

CAN LEADERS AFFORD TO SPEAK OUT? (continued)

"Finally, the union has not taken any stand on the issue because its parent state body has not, and because its local position is too weak, organizationally, and in terms of its membership. Yet the union organizer favors integration, and, along with other union leaders, has managed to maintain a desegregated union hall, and to have several Negro shop stewards representing both White and Negro workers in their plants.

"IT SEEMS EMINENTLY POSSIBLE, THEN, FOR SOUTHERN LEADERS WHO FAVOR DESEGREGATION TO SPEAK OUT ON BEHALF OF DESEGREGATION AND STILL CONTINUE IN THEIR POSITIONS OF LEADERSHIP, IF THEIR POSITIONS ARE PREVIOUSLY SECURE."

DOES SPEAKING OUT DO ANY GOOD?

"Yes" says Dr. Tumin. "For in MacIver's terms the situation is characterized by a tense equilibrium--one in which men of prominence can exert far greater influence than ordinarily. They can be extremely important in putting down any attempts at concerted and organized violence. They can commit initial acts of bravery which help to give courage to more timid but like-minded persons. They can legitimize new models of social deportment. They can help keep public attention focused upon the issues, of the stakes on both sides, and, above all, of the importance of awareness and action, especially when silence and inactivity are weapons of the opposition."

WHAT ABOUT STATEMENTS BY MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATIONS?

Are these--and statements by other organized groups--futile gestures as some contend? Not at all, says Dr. Tumin. Such public stands by respected and legitimate leadership serve to: (a) inform the public of where its leaders stand; (b) attach moral sanctions to one side; (c) deprive the opposition of an appeal to morality; (d) force the opposition to advocate anti-law and anti-morality action; (e) set a model of decorous behavior toward which the majority leans, at least ambivalently; and (f) offer a viable and positive alternative to which the majority can respond when the situation is appropriate.

FURTHER FINDINGS OF THIS IMPORTANT STUDY:

(1) Slightly more than 40 per cent of all responses given to questions about attitudes toward Negroes were unquestionably anti-segregationist. Even in the image of the Negro which the White maintains, more than 30 per cent of all responses defined the Negro as equal to the White.

(2) The greatest readiness for desegregation is expressed with regard to having the Negro as a co-worker. It is not clear that this implies equal status for the Negro in the situation of co-work. But it is clear that this verbal statement of readiness corresponds with the actual facts, for it is precisely in work situations that the White has the most frequent and enduring contact with the Negro.

(3) Less than 50 per cent of the respondents are willing to take any serious risks with other values they cherish in order to maintain a system of segregation by any strong measures. Specifically, with regard to desegregation of the schools, 55 per cent balk strongly at the idea of doing anything as drastic as closing the schools; 75 per cent reject the use of force; and almost 45 per cent even reject the idea of withholding state funds.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BOMBINGS?

"What we are getting is the fruit of the tree, even as the Scriptures tell us. . .

"We have had many men, some in high places, who have, in fact and effect, defied the Court and denounced it in reckless, unscrupulous charges. Some have been reckless and false enough to charge communism. We actually have had, here and there, some minor judges who publicly and for political reasons announced they would defy the court.

"What do these men think this inspires ignorant and vicious men to do? It encourages them to violence of the sort we are having -- bombings. It always does do that. It always will."

--from an editorial in the Atlanta Constitution

"We can hope that the hoodlums who planted the dynamite in Miami and Jacksonville will be brought to swift and stern justice. But what of those Southern leaders who, while piously talking of preserving the peace, went on to stir their passions and incite them to violence? When are the Southern people going to recognize that violent talk inevitably will produce violent action?"

--from an editorial in Little Rock's Arkansas Gazette

WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS

1). No special privilege. Merely the rights of first class American citizenship in all respects.
2). To be respected as a person - not a race. Christianity and democracy both teach this.
3). To live in a truly free society -- to be released from the terrifically harsh effects of segregation -- to live in an atmosphere where there is opportunity for mutual confession, understanding, forgiveness, and love for fellowman.
4). Services rendered in his behalf, as should be true of all citizens, to be based upon deeper values than purely humanitarian philanthrphy and paternalism.
5). His differences to be neither ignored nor accentuated.
6). Unity in diversity. America is a diversified country. The Negro wants to be accepted in terms of the American culture and wishes to play his part along with others in making America a strong cosmopolitan nation.
7). Unity on equal terms -- not of superiors dominating over or condescending to inferiors.
8). The right to live and find free expression of his native endowment as an individual. This involves the whole realm of equality in political and economic rights, which include job opportunities, schooling, public conveniences, etc.
9). "to be a brother and not a brother-in-law." He wants to have a sense of belonging to a total citizenry.
10). Peace and harmony in an ordered society. . .

--from a statement of 112 Negro ministers in Dallas, Texas

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON

The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia has recently issued an order establishing a District Council on Human Relations. The purpose of the Council is to assist the District Commissioners in carrying out fully and impartially the Commissioners' policy of non-discrimination in District government employment, employment by contractors with the government, and in the use of District-owned facilities. In addition, the Council is to assist the Commissioners "with the approval of persons and corporations concerned" in promoting good human relations among the residents in the District of Columbia, and equal employment opportunities for persons employed in private industry within the District.

THE FIRST NEGRO FLIGHT HOSTESS

Another milestone in merit employment was achieved recently when Miss Margaret Grant was hired by Trans World Airlines as the first Negro flight stewardess to serve aboard an international carrier based in the United States. Miss Grant, 21 years of age, resides in New York City and has just graduated from Hunter College where she majored in psychology.

FLORIDA GRADUATE SCHOOLS OPEN

The University of Florida graduate schools were opened to qualified Negroes by a Federal District Court order. The university pledged itself to comply with the order in good faith, enabling Negroes to attend the university's graduate courses in law, medicine, arts and sciences, engineering and agriculture.

* *

THE TRAGEDY OF SEGREGATION

This is the ultimate tragedy of segregation. It not only harms one physically, but it injures one spiritually. It scars the soul and distroys the personality. It inflicts the segregator with a false sense of superiority, while inflicting the segregated with a false sense of inferiority. . .

It may well be that the greatest tragedy of this period of social transition is not the glaring noisiness of the so-called bad people, but the appalling silence of the so-called good people. It may be that our generation will have to repent not only for the diabolical actions and vitriolic words of the children of darkness, but also for the crippling fears and tragic apathy of the children of light."

--Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

* *

PAT BOONE SPEAKS HIS MIND

Nashville born Pat Boone, popular singer, while participating in a Mike Wallace interview gave Tennessee teen-agers and others something to think about when he responded in this way to a question on how he felt about segregation:

"It sickens me. I'm a Southerner from Tennessee, but I can never remember a time that I felt that somebody was beneath me because he was a Negro."

--from the MIKE WALLACE ASKS column in the New York Post

SCHOOL ASSIGNMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

A total of 85 applications for the assignment of Negro pupils to presently all-white or predominantly white schools have been received by school boards in the state. The Charlotte school board has 23; Craven County 24; Greensboro 19; Mecklenburg County 10; and Winston-Salem 9.

Two of the Negro pupils who attended formerly all-white schools in Charlotte last term have been assigned to the same schools for the next term. The third, Delores Huntley, has been reassigned to an all-Negro school. The school she attended last term has been abandoned and all pupils reassigned. It was pointed out that Delores now lives nearer a Negro school. (A number of white children in the same area were not assigned to the nearest school.)

In Greensboro, Josephine Ophelia Boyd became the first Negro in the state to graduate from a "white" school. The five Negro pupils who attended Gillespie Park Junior High and Elementary Schools have been reassigned to the same schools.

In Winston-Salem, Gwendolyn Yvoone Bailey completed the 11th grade in Reynolds High School and will continue in the same school in the fall.

Did last year mark the beginning of a gradual progress of school desegregation in North Carolina? If so, there should be further desegregation this year. At this writing, only one school board has acted on Negro applications. The Mecklenburg County school board turned down all ten applicants. These cases will be appealed.

HOLT CASE NEARS DECISION

Judge Edwin M. Stanley, in the Holt case in Raleigh, has asked that simultaneous briefs be filed by August 1st with reply briefs to be filed by August 7th. Oral arguments are to be heard on August 8th.

Judge Stanley asked that two questions be answered by attorneys on both sides: (1) whether the pupil has exhausted administrative remedies; and (2) whether race was a factor in rejecting the reassignment application. Then he stated: "I am of the opinion now that race was a factor in denying the application." He added that if race was a factor, "that is all that is required" to make the application of the 1955 Pupil Assignment Law unconstitutional.

TEST CASE IN DURHAM

Another test of the Pupil Assignment Law, and the Pearsall Plan as well, is involved in a suit of two Negro mothers against the Durham City Board of Education and the North Carolina State Board of Education. This suit asks that a three-judge federal court be convened for a "speedy hearing" on a request for a temporary injunction to restrain operation of the public schools on a segregated basis.

The suit further asks the court for permanent injunctions to prevent operation of the schools under the Pearsall Plan, state constitutional provisions, orders and policies, "which either require or permit or result in segregation of the races in public schools in Durham, North Carolina, and throughout the state of North Carolina."

METHODISTS PRESSING FOR DESEGREGATED COLLEGES

A resolution presented to the North Carolina Methodist Conference at its June meeting in Wilson urged the boards of trustees of Duke University, High Point College, Greensboro College and Louisburg College to admit qualified students regardless of race. By a standing vote of 113 to 60 the resolution was referred to the Board of Social and Economic Relations for study.

The Western North Carolina Methodist Conference, meeting also in June at Lake Junaluska, passed a resolution favoring a petition of the faculty and students of Duke Divinity School that "properly qualified persons" be admitted to the divinity school "without regard to race." The resolution carried by a vote of 91 to 46.

NEGRO METHODISTS HONOR BEN L. SMITH

The Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church in North Carolina honored the retiring Superintendent of Schools in Greensboro for the role he played in beginning desegregation in the schools of that city last year. Smith received a silver pitcher and a citation from the conference at its centennial meeting at Bennett College.

Smith told the 500 delegates from throughout the state that he simply had stood for that which he believed to be right, lawful and best for all people. "I have seen something of what prejudiced, discrimination and hatred can do," he added. "I have understood as never before what it is to be the brunt of these things."

ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Speaking at commencement exercises at Pembroke State College, Attorney General Malcolm B. Seawell said: "I do not like the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in the segregation case, but I know that, when the court speaks, its words become law and remain the law until that court changes its mind or until the people change the law.

"I know that in a democratic form of government we must obey the law. I know that we cannot select the laws which we will obey and breach those laws which we do not like."

SOUTH-WIDE INSTITUTE TO BE HELD IN CHARLOTTE

Under the auspices of Johnson C. Smith University and several cooperating organizations, including the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, a South-wide institute on human relations will be held in Charlotte next April (Apr. 5-7, 1959).

Nationally prominent leaders in the fields of law, government, religion and education will participate in the institute. These include: Dr. Frank P. Graham and Dr. Ralph Bunche, special mediators for the United Nations; Dr. E. T. Dalberg, president of the National Council of Churches; Dr. Liston Pope, dean of Yale Divinity School; and Dr. Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Schools in Louisville, Kentucky.

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IN THE LONG RUN - THE MORAL ISSUE

Gerald W. Johnson, distinguished author and native of North Carolina, declares that the final, inevitable outcome of the present segregation-integration controversy was foreshadowed in two remarks made recently, not by political leaders, but by a housewife who is a grandmother, with most of her life behind her, and by a young man just beginning the practice of law with his career ahead of him. Here is how Dr. Johnson tells it:

To both, the visitor had presented the argument that the South should devote itself to the task of raising the black 30 percent of its population, now below the national average in production as in nearly every other respect, nearer to the level of the rest of the country, which would raise the South from the bottom of all statistical tables to the median line and perhaps in the upper half; but this is not to be accomplished by segregation.

"Besides," said the housewife, "it is not right."

On another day, at another place, the young lawyer listened to the argument. "True," said he, "but when all is said and done the basic thing is the moral flaw in segregation."

Comments Dr. Johnson: "Neither of these people wields any wide public influence in the State. But I hazard the prediction that time will prove that they voiced the final decision of North Carolina more clearly than any of the honorable gentlemen whose utterances command front-page top-of-column in the news-papers."

--from an article in The New Republic.

ATLANTA MINISTERS ISSUE NEW MANIFESTO

"It is time for us to face up to the fact that, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, made in the discharge of its constitutional authority, enforced segregation in the public schools is now without support in, and contrary to, national law."

Thus spoke a group of white Protestant and Jewish clergymen of greater Atlanta on November 21. It was the second "Manisfesto" issued by the clergy on the current racial crisis. The first, issued on November 3, 1957, called for obedience to law, preservation of public schools, free speech and the maintenance of communication between white and Negro leaders.

The second, signed by 311 clergymen representing 16 denominations in the greater Atlanta area, said that citizens of our country "do not have the right to defy laws simply because they personally hold them to be unwise or harmful. A policy of obeying only those laws or those rulings of the court with which we agree leads inevitably to anarchy."

* *

INJUSTICE--NOT PREJUDICE--THE MAIN PROBLEM

The problem of integration is stated wrongly if it is considered to be primarily one of removing prejudice. It is more largely one of removing injustice --that is, of removing the barriers to freedom and equality on the part of segregated groups. Prejudice underlines and reinforces these barriers, and is in turn sustained and recreated in each new generation by them.

It is quite clear that most of these barriers can be torn down, and there is evidence that prejudice will decline (though it may be intensified at moments in the process) as the barriers fall.

--Liston Pope, in THE KINGDOM BEYOND CASTE.

* *

STUDENT MAGAZINE URGES DESEGREGATION

In an editorial entitled "We must integrate," signed by the student staff, the student magazine of Wake Forest College stated on October 31, the college must achieve racial integration "if it is to call itself an intellectual and Christian center for education."

Calling on "intellectuals" of the college to "be first to stick their necks out," the editorial asserted that a college "must be a place for not only free expression of ideas, but also a place where all people desirous of pursuing an education are free to do so."

The editorial further stated that although thinking people realize that the college will be forced to consider integration in the future, "a large majority of these thinking people suggest a wait and see policy, a comfortable rut policy."

U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL Wm. P. ROGERS SAYS:

I think the following propositions are clear:

First. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

Second. Constitutional provisions take on meaning and content as they are interpreted and applied in specific cases.

Third. The Supreme Court, under our Federal system of government, is charged with the ultimate responsibility of interpreting and applying the provisions of the Constitution and adjudicating specific rights which are asserted thereunder.

Fourth. If there is a disagreement with the Constitution as interpreted by the courts, the people have a right to change it by the orderly process of constitutional amendment.

Fifth. There is no right, however, to flout the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. As the President said, "Every American must understand that if an individual, a community or a state is going successfully and continuously to defy the Court then there will be anarchy."

These propositions are not novel. But since they are vital, they cannot be restated too often.

Individual character depends upon basic virtues. So, too, the strength of a nation rests upon its devotion to fundamental principles. Perhaps the most important of these fundamental principles is respect for the lawfully determined rights of others and a firm dedication to the rule of law.

N. C. ATTORNEY GENERAL MALCOLM SEAWELL SAYS:

"However distasteful may be the job which is assigned by law to me, I intend to take my stand on the side of the law -- and neither through public utterance nor in any other manner will I seek to advise a people to take any other stand than that which I know under law is the only stand we may take. If this is politically inexpedient, dangerous or fatal, I'll just have to be content with what the future holds for me."

75 YEARS AGO, GEORGE W. CABLE SAID:

When the whole intellectual energy of the Southern States flew to the defense of that one institution (slavery) which made us the South, we broke with human progress. We broke with the world's thought. We have not entirely in all things joined hands with it again. When we have done so we shall know it by this: there will be no South. We shall be Virginians, Texans, Louisianians, Mississippians, and we shall at the same time and over and above all be Americans.

WHITES "JUST CAN'T UNDERSTAND!"

The wide gap between the races living side-by-side in the South today is well illustrated by the situation in Norfolk, according to Don Oberdorfer, Washington reporter for the Charlotte Observer.

Quoting a white parent who says "I just can't understand it; I don't think our Negroes want mixed schools," Oberdorfer says that the prevailing sentiment among white citizens is that Negroes really do not want schools desegregated.

Oberdorfer then cites the following facts to the contrary: More than 3,000 Negroes packed the city's auditorium on a rainy night for a recent rally; a reliable observer places NAACP membership in Norfolk conservatively at more than 4,000; Negro applicants for admission to white schools numbered 151.

This is substantial evidence, concludes Oberdorfer, that more than a handfull of Norfolk's Negroes are behind desegregation, but many of the 215,000 white citizens still find it impossible to comprehend. The Negro population of Norfolk is approximately 75,000.

* *

FRIENDLY COUNSEL TO NEGROES

This is not an age for relaxing or congratulations for past victories. As a struggling minority you will be repeatedly condemned in toto for the mistakes of a few. The Negroes of the United States are obligated as never before both to themselves and their friends, to demonstrate their responsibility and their ability. Your task and your opportunity is to increase the ability of your youth and your adults through education and give them the desire to use their potential to the maximum.

Every child who leaves your school without a burning desire to register and vote in adulthood will be an example of your failure. By example and through instruction you are obligated to stimulate the adults of your community to participate in the democratic process of our country. But the struggle ahead will be neither quick nor easy, and neglect of your duty will be fatal to your cause. You can achieve equality under law and opportunity to match your ability. A better world lies before you for you and your children, but it will not be handed you on a silver platter. You must win it for yourselves.

--Rembert W. Patrick, professor of history, University of Florida.

* *

GOLDSBORO NEGRO AWARDED HERO MEDAL

Henry L. Skinner, a 54-year-old Negro who risked his life last February to prevent flames from spreading from an oxygen tank to a children's ward at Wayne Memorial Hospital in Goldsboro, was awarded a bronze medal on October 31, by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for his act of heroism. Skinner was nominated for the award by Henry Belk, editor of the Goldsboro News-Argus.

HUMAN RELATIONS INSTITUTE IN APRIL

Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte is sponsoring a Human Relations Institute next April 6 & 7 which will feature outstanding national leaders. Among those presently scheduled to appear are: Dr. Oscar Lee of the National Council of Churches, Dean Liston Pope of Yale Divinity School, Dr. M. C. Hill of Columbia University, Dr. John H. Bennett of Union Theological Seminary, the Honorable Frank P. Graham of the United Nations, Dr. Buell Gallagher, President of City College, New York, and Dr. Harold Fleming of the Southern Regional Council.

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is pleased to be one of the co-sponsors of this institute.

ANNUAL MEETING of NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL

Members and friends of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations are reminded of the ANNUAL MEETING which will be held at the Pullen Memorial Baptist Church in Raleigh on December 10th. The meeting will begin with a dinner at 6:p.m.

The main speaker at the dinner meeting will be Dr. Julius Thomas, Director of Industrial Relations for the National Urban League. Dr. Thomas will speak on aspects of the problem of merit employment.

Following the dinner meeting, there will be a panel discussion on problems and progress of merit employment in North Carolina. Two members of the panel, in addition to Dr. Thomas, will be: James A. Nelson, Industrial Relations Manager, Douglas Aircraft Co., Charlotte Division, and Mayes Behrman, Consultant on Merit Employment for the North Carolina Council.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH:

Schools are closing or have closed in quite a few southern cities due, not to the children's needs to go to school, but because of the "stubborn attitude" of the older generation and certain men in public offices, who are more or less "diehards" and refuse to give in to "changing times" and the principles of life as set forth in the Bible, the Bill of Rights, and as ordered by the Supreme Court.

--Herbert Baxter, City Councilman, Charlotte

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121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

RAYMOND M. WHEELER
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

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Jc New South ? in quote —

A FACT TO BE REMEMBERED

See pg 3

"We must remember that the majority of mankind belong to the colored races, and that the American racial problem is discussed the world over. Much of the good will which early missionaries gained has been lost. Much of the good will which our nation once enjoyed has been lost.

"If America continues to lose friends as others become convinced that we do not mean what we say about justice and equality, the reason will be obvious. The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. These judgments are the plain cost we pay in God's universe for not practicing what we preach, and for not being ready to grant to others the opportunity and equality we cherish for ourselves."

—from a statement of Protestant Episcopal Bishops

SEGREGATION DECLARED UN-CHRISTIAN

"Can enforced segregation be reconciled with the Christian view of our fellow man? In our judgment it cannot, and this for two fundamental reasons.

"Legal segregation, or any form of compulsory segregation, in itself and by its very nature imposes a stigma of inferiority upon the segregated people. Even if the now obsolete Court doctrine of 'separate but equal' had been carried out to the fullest extent, so that all public and semi-public facilities were in fact equal, there is nonetheless the judgment that an entire race, by the sole fact of race and regardless of individual qualities, is not fit to associate on equal terms with members of another race. We cannot reconcile such a judgment with the Christian view of man's nature and rights. . .

"It is a matter of historical fact that segregation in our country has led to oppressive conditions and the denial of basic human rights to the Negro."

--from a statement by Catholic Bishops of the United States

THE LAW MUST BE OBEYED

"It is clearer now than ever before that we must obey the law. Those who insist that the decision of the Supreme Court on segregation in the public schools has no binding force do great injury to our people. The Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution has the effect of law in our country.

"It is possible for the Court to err, just as it is possible for Congress to enact bad laws. The citizens of our country have the right to work through legal processes to secure the correction of judicial errors or the repeal of undesirable legislation. They do not have the right to defy laws simply because they personally hold them to be unwise or harmful. A policy of obeying only those laws or those rulings of the Court with which we agree leads inevitably to anarchy. It is time for us to face up to the fact that, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, made in the discharge of its constitutional authority, enforced segregation in the public schools is now without support in, and contrary to, national law.

"At times in her history the Church has opposed civil law in the name of the claims of the higher laws of God. However, we believe that the Constitution of the United States in its provisions for human rights is in accord with Divine Law, and we must, therefore, learn to live with and under the law."

--from a statement signed by 312 Greater Atlanta ministers

RIGHT TO OBEY GOD

"As responsible Christians, we claim the right to obey God in the affairs of men. We believe that the moral substance of the Supreme Court decision with regard to integration in the public schools is in accord with Christian concensus and conscience and therefore deserves Christian support. Moreover, we recognize the inescapable fact that in all states of these United States desegregation in the various public facilities, including public schools, is the law of the land and ultimately this law must prevail if our nation is to avoid anarchy, loss of self respect, loss of any major claim to moral leadership in world affairs."

--United Church Women, 8th National Assembly, Oct. 30, 1958

SUPPORT OF THE SUPREME COURT

"We reaffirm our support of the Supreme Court in the decision relative to segregation in the public school system, and earnestly urge all our people to accept the rulings of the courts in good faith. We seek with the guidance of the Holy Spirit to create that kind of social climate which will work toward the elimination of friction between any and all racial groups and ultimately achieve the realization of Christian brotherhood in all community relationships--North and South and everywhere in the world.

--from a statement of Methodist Bishops of the U. S.

THE FACTS ARE HERE

A book crossed this desk just recently--though it appeared on book-stalls some four years ago--that shed light and heat enough to burn holes in the murk (of obscuring emotion) for miles around. It is Lee Nichols' Breakthrough on the Color Front, a record of the U. S. military services' desegregation of troops during the late 1940's and early 50's.

Mr. Nichols, a United Press correspondent stationed in Washington, writes a preface to his study which reveals a profound awareness of how impressive and important are the facts of the story he is releasing--for the first time in any detail--to the public. Impressive it certainly is; and important in a way that the author probably did not anticipate: for Breakthrough was released shortly before the U. S. Supreme Court judged segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

Today, four years after the high court's historic decision, Lee Nichols' careful documentation of military desegregation has special relevance. Reduced to its barest terms, Breakthrough delivers this simple message: It worked in the armed forces. But in the contest of recent violence, defiance of law, and the renunciation of logic, what weight that simple message carried!

--from a review in the Petal Paper by William Goldhurst.

BROTHERHOOD IN PITTSBURG

Almost forty white men and women, members of the Beechview Community Council, put in 170 hours last month (November 1958) repairing the home of new Negro neighbors in this Pittsburg community.

The two-story $15,000 brick house was vandalized just before the Charles Miller family was to move in. Hoodlums smeared paint on floors and walls, scarred wooden cupboards, gouged holes in the plaster and scored the still-soft concrete basement floor.

Learning of the vicious destruction, the Beechview Community Council sent an SOS to its 19 member organizations, including the PTA, Lions Club, American Legion, Board of Trade and Ministerial Association. They all responded quickly to the Council's plea "to let the new homeowner know that we do not judge a man by the color of his skin." In one day, the Miller house and the community's reputation was put back in order.

HATS OFF--THE FLAG....

There's supposed to be a new pledge of allegiance to the flag up in Virginia. It goes something like this:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the sovereign State of Virginia and to the segregation for which it stands: one commonwealth interposed, under Byrd, with litigation, not education, for all."

MODERATE APPROACH IN KENTUCKY

The basic principle on which the state Department of Education has operated with regard to integration has been one of moderation in approach and procedure. The department has taken the attitude that the decision of the Supreme Court is to be obeyed, not evaded, and has found itself in complete conformity with the understanding that integration will be accomplished more quickly in some communities than in others, depending on attitudes and local conditions.

While it was recognized from the beginning that the main responsibility was one for local communities, the state Department of Education accepted its own share of initiative in giving direction, and whatever aid possible, to the local school districts in carrying out this obligation.

--Dr. Robert R. Martin, Kentucky Superintendent of Public Instruction

ROLE OF THE SOUTHERN MODERATE

--to prevent the image of due process of law and that of the inevitability bound up in the Supreme Court's decision from being blurred. The waves have rolled over him (the moderate). They will again. The clamor of the angry and defiant men now and then have drowned him out. It will again.

If he is no longer in the center of the picture in the Deep South he is still in it, if at the edge. Sometimes he gets cropped off by the picture editors.

And, in the end, of course, the moderates, the reasonable, practical men, the moral men and those whose convictions are based on religion, will be there to pick up the wreckage left by those who defy the law and the courts and forget their oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The moderates will make it unnecessary to start from scratch.

--Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution

BUS SEGREGATION ON WAY OUT

Thirty-three cities in nine Southern states have desegregated their bus systems, according to a recent report from the Southern Regional Council. The report was written prior to the recent federal court ruling against bus segregation in Atlanta, and does not include this case.

The Council's report noted that most of the 33 bus systems had voluntarily ended segregated seating. Exceptions, where it was done by court order, were at Montgomery, Ala., Columbia, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

North Carolina cities where buses are not longer segregated are: Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Raleigh. Other cities are: Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Hot Springs, Ark.; Miami Beach, Daytona Beach and Tampa, Fla.; Spartanburg and Charleston, S. C.; Knoxville, Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Tex.; Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Today, Negro and white youngsters attend the same public schools, Negroes and whites go to the same movie houses, theaters, and Constitution Hall--on the stage as well as in the audience. Recreation facilities, including playgrounds, swimming pools, and privately owned bowling alleys, are unsegregated. Negroes and whites eat in the same restaurants. The public transportation system employs Negroes as motormen and bus drivers. Some of the public utilities have begun employing Negroes in such positions of high visibility as secretaries and account clerks in the front offices.

The District Government has instituted a non-discrimination employment policy. Police Department hiring and upgrading of Negroes has shown marked improvement. Some beginnings have been made in desegregating the Fire Department. Negro physicians are admitted into the D. C. Medical Society. Negro nurses are members of the D. C. Nurses Association. The D. C. Bar Association is still in the throes of deciding about admitting Negro lawyers, but there is little question about the outcome.

Voluntary social agencies are in a process of transition, and many of them are now completely integrated. There are a number of integrated churches in Washington, and more on the way. The staff and all activities of the Council of Churches, including many, well-attended institutes and seminars, are completely integrated. We have reason to believe that in the next few weeks a number of large department stores will begin hiring Negroes as sales people. Hospitals accept Negro patients, and Negro doctors are free to practice their profession in the hospitals. At the drawing boards of a number of architectural firms Negro and white architects work side by side. Negroes, on the whole, have no problem in obtaining lodging in first class downtown hotels.

--adapted from a recent address by Isaac Franck
Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington

MERIT EMPLOYMENT IN DEPARTMENT STORES

Negroes now represent a significant percentage of the employees of major New York department stores, according to a recent report of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. The survey, covering the past thirteen years, indicated that Negro sales persons in such stores are now commonplace, whereas they were the exceptions a decade ago.

The new policies had been extended with the growth of branch stores of New York merchants in the city's suburbs. One of the nation's largest stores, employing over 10,000 persons, said that it employed nearly 1000 Negroes in every department including buyers and other executives. A Fifth Avenue store, which had employed only one Negro saleswoman in 1947, reported 100 Negroes working in sales positions as well as a Negro supervisor in the training section, a section manager and an executive trainee. The study revealed no evidence of customer resistance to the changed employment policies of the store.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

"I do not concede an opinion of the Supreme Court is the law of the land."
--Governor Almond of Virginia

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HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

RAYMOND M. WHEELER
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
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INTEGRATION COMES TO ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

"It can be hard for a community so imbued with and formed by the old and the past, to confront the new and the present. But Alexandria did so this morning (Feb. 10), because when the final test comes, the sharp wind of the here and now generally prevails over the drifting mists of the past; three Alexandria public schools admitted Negro children to their classes.

"The adults kept their dignity; so did the white children as far as is known; and so did the handful of Negro children who walked, without trembling, through the early morning gauntlet of officials, policemen and the staring knots of the curious. . . .

"Perhaps it will be news to some if I say that this is not the first instance of racial integration in an Alexandria School. There is an elementary school there, a private, cooperative school, integrated now for several years, possibly the first integrated school of any kind in Virginia since Reconstruction days.

"I know about this school because my wife and I were among the twelve families who founded it, the year after the war ended and the overcrowded public schools were in a bad way. We decided at the start that if Negro kids wanted to come and their parents would pay and would work on the place like the rest of us --why, they could come. They have been coming for the last nine years, about twenty of them, one year, as I recollect.

"When they started coming there was no fuss; only four or five families dropped out; the school is bigger and better and more prosperous now than ever. We integrated that little school, not as a challenge to anybody, not as a precedent; just because it seemed a good thing to do, on behalf of our own children, who must learn to live, after all, in a country that doesn't belong to any particular group.

"We had no trouble; those three public schools had no trouble today. Letting all little children go to the school nearest their home doesn't have to bring the world to an end."

--from a CBS radio commentary by Eric Sevareid

WHERE DID LINCOLN STAND?

It is a somewhat sad commentary on the times that Abraham Lincoln is being frequently called to mind in controversy over what he did or did not say about the American Negro.

From embattled supporters of segregation we are reminded of his remarks in the Charleston, Illinois, speech of September 18, 1858, the gist of which is contained in these words:

> I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about, in any way, the social and political equality of the white and black races.

These words need their context, however. Lincoln was in the thick of his campaign against Stephen A. Douglas: "Douglas tries to make capital of charges of Negro equality against me." (Carlinville, Illinois, August 31, 1858). Lincoln was fighting back: "I protest, now and forever, against that counterfeit logic which presumes that because I do not want a Negro woman for a slave I do necessarily want her for a wife."

The attack pushed Lincoln away from some previously expressed convictions. For instance, at Cincinnati, May 6, 1842:

> True democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin, or place of nativity, or any other similar circumstance or condition.

The war and the heavy responsibilities of the presidency pulled Lincoln back from the debater's position he once had taken in defense against Douglas. In his last public address (April 11, 1865), when the problems of "reconstruction" had come upon him, he said of giving the vote to the freed Negroes:

> I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent, and on those who served our cause as soldiers.

What Lincoln's inner attitudes were, in these last days, towards the Negro as a man we can only deduce from the nature of his statements and acts: That he felt no total superiority as a white man, simply a consciousness of differences in physical appearance and social heritage-- a sense that is shared by white men and Negroes both who like and respect each other, and would accord each full rights as American citizens.

--from the Christian Science Monitor

GOD GIVE US MEN!

"The unfinished work" that Lincoln left us, of creating a society in which all men can hold up their heads as equals and self-respecting citizens, can never be accomplished unless there are enough white men and women who resist in the core of their being the moral evil of treating any of God's children as essentially inferior.

No democratic society can survive without at least a large and active leaven of citizens in whom dedication and selflessness are not confined to private life, but are the fundamental principles of their activity in the public sphere.

--from a speech by Adlai Stephenson

SUIT ATTACKS SEGREGATION IN MECKLENBURG SCHOOLS

The parents of eight Mecklenburg Negro children filed suit on February 10th seeking a federal court order to abolish segregation in Mecklenburg County Schools. The suit specifically demands that the eight children be admitted to Derita Elementary-Junior High School and North Mecklenburg High School. The eight had sought admission to the previously all-white county schools in the fall of 1957 and again in 1958.

Defendents in the suit are the Mecklenburg County School Board, the North Carolina State School Board, and the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education, and their individual members.

The suit asks that the local board, and all other North Carolina school boards, be "forever restrained" from operating segregated or partially segregated schools. It also seeks to restrain the state agencies from "counseling and working in concert with the Mecklenburg Board and other boards for the purpose of preventing desegregation or keeping desegregation to a minimum."

NEGRO BOY ENTERS WHITE SCHOOL IN GOLDSBORO

An 8-year old Negro boy enrolled in a formerly all-white elementary school in Goldsboro on March 3rd. There was no demonstration and no police were evident as Bruce Archer, who lives at the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, entered Medow Lane School.

The school was built with federal funds for the education of children of Air Force personnel serving at the base. The Wayne County Board of Education has now designated the school solely for the use of these children.

CENSURED BY HIS FELLOW MINISTERS

At a meeting of the Statesville Area Ministerial Association in February, the Rev. James P. Dees, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, was censured for his dual role as head of the North Carolina Defenders of States Rights, Inc., as well as president of the ministerial association. The vote was 16 to 2.

The censure motion read: "We assert that the statements of the principles of the Defenders of States Rights and those of the president of this organization relevant thereto do not reflect the thinking of the members of the Statesville Area Ministerial Association relative to human relationships and the oneness in Christ that should characterize us as ministers of the Gospel."

STUDENTS vs ADULTS & TRADITION

In an official student body poll at Mississippi State College on Feb. 18th, eighty-five percent of the students who voted favored the participation of the State basket ball team in the racially-integrated NCAA tournament. The vote was 973 to 162.

But the University President Ben Hilburn pointed out that students don't decide policy. "It's set by the State College Board and the legislature," he said. However, state officials appeared reluctant to make the decision, and it was finally made by President Hilburn himself--against participation.

The day after the decision was handed down, the president was hanged in effigy by dissatisfied students. Campus police quietly cut down the dummy from a tree in the center of the campus in the early morning hours.

STUDENTS VISIT INTEGRATED SCHOOL

In order to see what an integrated school is like, two students from Lane High School in Charlottesville, Virginia, spent a week at Atlantic City High School in New Jersey where one-third of the students are colored. The students were Jon Bailey, president of the student council, and Susanne Fredrickson, a senior member of the council. Lane High School will be desegregated next fall.

The two students attended classes with colored pupils, ate in the school cafeteria, rode school buses and cheered the high school basket ball team which has colored players. They agreed that the friendliness of everyone, including the Negroes, was an outstanding feature of their visit.

"It was very much like anywhere else," said Susanne. In the cafeteria, groups of friends sat and talked. There were no strictly Negro, no strictly white tables. Groups with the same interests and the same friends gathered together and chatted and ate, like anywhere else. It was the same after school."

STUDENT BOYCOTT PROTESTS INADEQUATE FACILITIES

Negro pupils of Greene County Schools boycotted classes on February 10th in protest against the building of a new consolidated white high school when their own high school was in more urgent need of facilities, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Snow Hill. The Negro schools were closed for the remainder of the week.

A delegation of Negro parents met with the school board on Thursday. The board said it would seek--as it had planned before the boycott--an early bond vote for improvement money. It was understood that this money would finance improvements and renovation at the Negro high school, and the building of a gymnasium-auditorium. The students returned to classes the following Monday.

Later in the month, a similar boycott at the Hollister Elementary School in Halifax County won from the school board a promise that a new school would be built soon to replace inadequate facilities.

INSTITUTE ON HUMAN RELATIONS and INTERGROUP UNDERSTANDING

Scheduled for April 6 and 7, this institute at Johnson C. Smith University is designed to provide "careful and critical investigation for the purpose of clearing away misconceptions, separating fact from fiction, and bringing out in broad perspective what is required and what most needs to be studied for better Human Relations."

Speakers for the institute include: John C. Bennett, Dean of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary in New York City; Will D. Campbell, Associate Director, Department of Race and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches; Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council; Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College, New York City; Frank P. Graham, Special Ambassador, The United Nations; Oscar Lee, Executive Director, Department of Race and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches; Liston Pope, Dean, Yale Divinity School; and Marion A. Wright, former president of the Southern Regional Council.

The Institute will open with a worship service in the University Church at 9:30 A.M. on Monday, April 6th. Sessions will continue through the morning, afternoon and evening. Meals will be served in the University Refectory.

On April 7th, the worship service will begin at 8:50 and will be followed immediately by the morning lectures. A Founders' Day Luncheon will be held in the University Refectory at 1:15. The final session will begin at 2:50 P.M.

It is hoped that many members and friends of the Council will be able to attend all or parts of this institute.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

"I am glad to see Virginia take its place with Kentucky and other states in integration. That is the contribution toward democracy which we must make. The step Virginia has taken will be helpful in having other states adopt some similar course of action."

--Governor A. B. Chandler of Kentucky

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GUIDE FOR THOUGHT AND ACTION IN RACE RELATIONS

We present below a statement prepared by a group of Christian ministers in Gainesville and Hall County, Georgia. It is not new, having been issued more than a year ago, but it is a most significant statement, and one that deserves to be widely read and studied.

Called "A Guide for Thought and Action in Race Relations," this statement was written, said the ministers, "because we have been encouraged by the efforts of other Christians to face this issue in our area and to state what we believe are the guiding Christian principles for those who seek to be Christian in race relations."

The Guide was written "to be used by individuals for their personal study, for families to discuss in their homes, for Sunday School classes and groups to study in our churches and community." The text follows:

PRINCIPLES OF AUTHORITY

As Christians we must not nullify what God has said and done by the traditions we seek to preserve. (Mark 7:13). As Christians we must bring our attitudes and practices on the race question under the searchlight of the basic doctrines of the Christian faith as revealed in the Holy Scriptures. As Christians we must reflect the mind of Christ, not the attitudes and practices of the community in which we live. We must always be willing to subject our attitudes and practices to the burning scrutiny of God's living word which speaks through the sacred record of His mighty acts in history. We believe the following five Biblical doctrines are relevant to our present race problem.

1. The Fatherhood of God

God is the creator of all men. The God who made you made us all. He, therefore, is no respector of persons. (Acts 10:34). The Bible and science teach that God made of one blood all nations of men. (Acts. 17:26). As the Old Test-

ament prophet put it: "Have we not all one Father? Has not one God created us? Why then are we faithless to one another?" (Malachi 2:10).

II. The Brotherhood of Man

First, all men are brothers by creation. God created all men. All men are brothers because they have the same Father, the same Creator. All of us come from a single parentage. To take the Biblical faith in one God seriously means to believe in the universal brotherhood of man--one God, one Father, one family. After man's creation, he sinned and fell. So, in the second place, we are all brothers in need, that is we are all brothers in a community of need. (Romans 3:22-23). In Christ man was restored. So, in the third place, we are all potentially brothers by redemption, that is, we are brothers in the community of the redeemed. (Romans 10-13). We are brothers by creation, by need, by redemption.

III. Sanctify of the Individual Person

Our Biblical faith declares not only that God created all men but also that He created us in His likeness. (Genesis 1:27). Made in His image, every person is of inestimable value. Men's rights, liberties, opportunities and privileges are guaranteed to them by their Creator and Redeemer as individual persons, rather than as members of a race or nation. Our Biblical faith places the sanctity of individuals above the sacredness of all institutions. The validity of an institution is determined by what it does to people. "Our knowledge of men," said Paul, "can no longer be based on their outward lives." (2 Corinthians 5:11, Phillips).

IV. God's Reign in History

In the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, God invaded history and inaugurated His Reign among men. (Mark 1:14-15). In His Kingdom there are no races, only two humanities: those of Adam, of the flesh, and those born of Christ, of the Spirit. The Reign of God implies a realm over which He rules. A Christian is a person in whose heart God rules, and one who accepts Jesus as Lord means to accept His Lordship in every area of our personal lives and of every segment of our society. . .

V. The Royal Law of Love

As citizens of God's Reign in history, we are under the captaincy of the royal law of love. (1 John 3:11). More than to any ecclesiastical organization or social institution, Christians belong to each other. We must strive to have an inextinguishable love for each other and for all men. The Christian's love causes him to identify himself with all men. For a tradition to block this self-identifying love is to violate God's compassion. The infallible, acid test for citizens of God's Reign in history is their love for each other. The Christian's love causes him to identify himself with those whom he loves: causes him to put himself into another man's skin, so that he may see through his eyes, hear through his ears, speak through his mouth, live where he lives, work where he works, and go to school where he goes.

PRINCIPLES OF ACTION

1. Freedom of Thought and Expression

Truth is eternal and indestructible; therefore we believe in the right of dissent. We believe in the right of free speech even when the ideas expressed are false. To preserve our cherished tradition of free speech we must be zealous to protest the rights of those who differ with us. No citizen should be penalized for exercising this freedom, so long as he does not violate the rights of others. We believe that the dangers of allowing full freedom of thought and expression are always less than the dangers of denying that freedom.

Though fellow Americans disagree on the race issue, all of us must be eternally vigilant to protest each other's right to freedom of thought and expression. As Christians we must be zealous to create a climate in which everyone may voice his opinions without fear of penalty. With Milton, we believe in "the liberty to know, to utter, to freely argue according to our conscience, above all liberties." We disagree with those public officials among us who seek to preserve a changing tradition by violating the sacred principle of free thought and speech.

II. Open Avenues of Communication

As Christians we must do all we can to keep open the avenues of communication between leaders of all races. Without communication between us, we cannot know and understand each other. How can we have an intelligent love for those whom we do not know? For example, how can we know and have Christian sympathy for our Negro neighbors unless we seek to know them? Jesus kept open the avenues of communication with those whom society considered untouchables.

Communication between the leaders of both races have become strained, if not extinct, because of the tension, violence, and political demagoguery of these times. As Christians we must seek to remove all artificial barriers which obstruct free and open communication between races. Pathos and tragedy await our race if we bar our doors, close all avenues of communication, and withdraw from the human race. . . .

III. Preserve the Public School System

In our efforts either to preserve or to destroy segregation, we must not sacrifice our public school system to achieve our desired end. Our public schools are vital for the preservation, development and extension of democracy in our nation and throughout the world. Along with the Southern Baptist Convention, "we express our belief in the public school system of our nation as one of the greatest factors in American history for the maintenance of democracy and our common culture, and we express our hope that in the working out of necessary adjustments, its place in our educational program shall not be impaired." In these days of revolution and change, we must not allow anyone to wreck our public school.

IV. Maintain Faith in Powers of Persuasion

We are conscious of many serious features involved in various attempts to solve our racial problem, but to forsake the method of persuasion for plans of

coercion is to abandon the principle of the cross. In these days of tension when some forces seek to destroy segregation through legal coercion, and other forces strive to preserve it through legal compulsion, Christians must maintain their faith in the powers of persuasion within the Gospel of Christ to conquer kingdoms, subdue peoples, change customs, and kill the cancerous growth of social evils.

In our society, both persuasion and coercion are necessary. We believe, however, that the ultimate solution of our racial problem lies within the realm of persuasion rather than coercion. As Christians we must use all instruments and avenues of persuasion to make God's will operative in our society. At times coercion will be necessary. A mob which uses force to resist change must always be met with coercion from the constituted authorities. However, we should realize that coercion is futile either to stop change or to start it. We see no difference in the use of force to stop desegregation and the use of force to start it.

V. Practice Royal Law of Love

As Christians we are more concerned for men than we are for the institutions men have created. We are more concerned about the life of men than we are about our way of life. Men are sacred not the institution they create. On one occasion Jesus, moved with compassion, put forth His hand and touched a leper. (Mark 1:41) Jesus violated a man-made tradition because it obstructed God's love. As Christians we must not allow a man-made institution to keep our compassion from expressing itself in acts of self-identifying love. Like Jesus, we must stretch forth our hand across this social chasm and heal the wounds of our Negro brothers. The hand we stretch forth must be one of love, one of a brother, of one in their affliction with them. "By this shall all men know that you are my disciples." said Jesus, "if you have love one for another." (John 13:35).

As Christians we must adopt an unyielding attitude of unbreakable good will toward everyone, those of other races, and those with whom we differ. We must practice grace on all individuals and races, that is, we must give them what they need, not what they deserve. We must love all men as individuals, not as members of a nation or race. We must govern all our relationships with men on the principal that people have rights as individuals rather than as members of a race.

VI. Sincerely Seek God's Guidance

A sincere desire to have God's guidance, along with time, patience and intelligence, are the ingredients required for overcoming our race problem. To the fellow Christians of this community we say: "Come, let us reason together about this situation, though our race problem is acute and complex, He will show us the way, if we are willing to follow his guidance."

Let us ask Him for the wisdom to know what needs to be changed and for the courage to change what He would have us abandon. The ultimate solution of our race problem is to keep looking at Christ, to keep seeking His mind, to keep trusting Him, to keep His friendship in good repair. In Him who strengthens us we are able for anything. (Philippians 4:13). In His friendship we shall find enough courage, humility and wisdom to be able to have His mind among ourselves.

--End of Ministers' Statement--

A CHALLENGE TO EXCELLENCE

"The South must come to an understanding of its own destiny. It cannot solve great regional problems in terms of a past that will never return. It cannot solve them in terms of extremism.

"It cannot solve them by closing the public schools as if education were a matter of no account and the descent of the South still deeper into the pit of educational deficiency could be borne with complacency.

"It cannot solve them by excluding from its councils the entire Negro citizenship, as if it did not exist and share responsibilities. It cannot exclude its own educational leadership.

"It cannot solve them by submerging all forces of moderation which have been chiefly responsible for the improvements in the relationships of the races for the last 50 years. It cannot exclude equity and justice.

"The school segregation problems of the South are too important to be left to the politicians alone. The South will make a genuine approach to the ultimate resolution of all these perplexities only when it enlists in effective order the influence of the wisest and most intelligent people of the South--and of the nation--for duties that will test their practicality, their patience, and their courage to the limit. That is the hard but inescapable course.

"It is the challenge to excellence."

--Lenoir Chambers, editor of the NORFOLK VIRGINIAN-PILOT
in a recent speech at the University of North Carolina

BUT WHO IN THE WORLD IS A "MODERATE?"

Obviously, the "moderate" has arrived. But who is he? What is he? And how did he come to be called a "moderate?" Is he moderately for civil order and obedience to law? Is he as moderate on the question of cannibalism as he is on integration? If he lived during the Spanish Inquisition would his position be that people ought not to burn too many heretics, or none at all?

The nomenclature is absurd and it ought to reflect a great deal better the spirit and attitudes of southerners who are risking everything to save the South from chaos and destruction. These are the men and women whose purpose it is to attain unity, harmony and civilized relations between races and between regions within the framework of law. They oppose coercive federal action. They oppose violence in any form and for any reason. They know the South, its people and its traditions, and they know that time, understanding and great patience will be required to effect social change. They know, too, that reason alone guides meaningful progress.

Truly, on these ideals, the "moderate" is an "extremist."

--from an editorial in the CHARLOTTE NEWS

Number 24 July 1959

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

RAYMOND M. WHEELER
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations, Readers are encouraged to send items suitable for inclusion in this bulletin.

CHARLOTTE COUNCIL ASKS FOR FULL COMPLIANCE

The Executive Committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations, in an open letter to the Charlotte School Board dated July 31, pointed out the evasive character of token desegregation and pled for full compliance with federal and state laws governing the assignment of pupils to public schools. The full text of the letter follows:

Two years ago the Charlotte School Board proceeded with wisdom and courage to move forward toward compliance with the Supreme Court decision concerning the desegregation of public schools. This move was applauded in many quarters, and was accepted calmly by the vast majority of the people of Charlotte.

Today, it seems increasingly clear that initial token desegregation, rather than paving the way for future compliance, is becoming a means of evasion of the law. It is difficult to arrive at any other conclusion when we realize that both state and federal laws require that pupils be assigned to schools without regard to race or color. With only two or three exceptions, Negro and white students are consistently assigned to Negro and white schools respectively, and this could not possibly happen if assignments were made according to the letter and spirit of the law. Such a policy, conceivably, may be more harmful to the values of our society than no compliance at all, for it sets up an apparently respectable front behind which the law is ignored.

We write because of our deep concern about the implications of this situation as it affects the attitudes and values held by the people of our community. For is it not a primary purpose of our educational system to teach democracy and fair play, respect for the law, and regard for the rights of one's fellow citizens?

The Supreme Court has ruled that enforced segregation of pupils is wrong because it places a minority group of children under a label of inferiority which may affect their thinking and their feelings for the rest of their lives. The court has ordered only that we remove this stigma, and assign all children on the same basis, without regard to race.

In Charlotte, compliance with the law would mean the assignment of a very small percentage of our Negro pupils to currently white schools. And it is quite probable that, given a free choice, many of these Negro children would choose to return to their former schools. But the important thing would be that no longer would we say to any child that, because of the color of his skin, he cannot attend the school to which he would normally be assigned.

Token desegregation, as we have it in Charlotte today, with one Negro child assigned to each of two formerly all-white schools, grossly violates the principle of equal protection of the law. Consider the fact that these children, in order to enjoy the rights to which they are legally entitled, must submit to public interrogation, must walk alone without the benefit of friends and neighbors, down a long, hostile road to a "white" school which remains white in every sense of the word. Consider also that their parents found it necessary to spend an exhausting amount of time and money, and to run the gantlet of administrative procedure, in order to enjoy the rights of free citizenship.

To do these things to fellow citizens of our community is to deny the basic concepts of justice and democracy which we teach our children in our churches and schools. If these concepts are to have meaning, they must be respected and practiced before the eyes of those we would have learn them.

For these reasons we earnestly request that the School Board move forward with the same wisdom and courage it displayed two years ago, toward full compliance with the state and federal laws. We recommend that the Board call in concerned leaders of our community, Negro and white, and work with them in good faith toward a plan of desegregation which will not only meet the requirements of the law, but preserve the best traditions of our community.

--End of letter--

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

Leah Russell of Miami, Florida, a 12-year old who has been blind from birth, sent President Eisenhower this suggestion for solving the school segregation problem: "Blindfold all the children, colored and white, and send them to school. They would have a lot of fun together and there wouldn't be any fights."

Dr. Howard Rusk, medical editor of the NEW YORK TIMES tells of another child, also blind, who has this to say: "They say it's their color. And what is color? I guess I am lucky that I cannot see differences in color because it seems to me that the kind of hate these people put in their minds must chase out all chance to grow in understanding. . . If wishes would come true, I'd wish I could see. But if I had only one wish, I wouldn't waste it on wishing I could see. I'd wish instead that everybody could understand one another and how a person feels inside."

LITTLE ROCK BATTING ZERO ON NEW INDUSTRY

Not a single plant has moved into Little Rock since racial violence rocked Central High School; Loss estimated at $1 million! (headlines)

Little Rock, Ark.--Five new industrial plants, worth a million dollars and employing a total of 300 persons--that's what Little Rock has probably lost because of the school crisis.

Business men lined up solidly behind the recent campaign to oust three extreme segregationists from the Little Rock School Board. They did it because they were outraged as citizens by the "purge" of 44 of the city's best teachers. But another reason for their actions lay in this one ugly fact:

Since September, 1957, when desegregation violence at Central High School made Little Rock the center of world attention, not a single new factory has located in that city.

--from a report by Garry Fullerton
in the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN
May 31, 1959.

SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRY IN VIRGINIA

I am convinced that industrial development in Virginia will not take place as rapidly as it might, unless we have an attitude that will build a strong, effective public school system. There is no doubt that the education climate and the business climate are interdependent. To this I can attest by my own experience for I was personally responsible for the selection of Virginia as the location of one of General Electric's new plants. . . . .

The school situation was terribly important to us, as it is to so many industries, because educated manpower is the lifeblood of our business. Without it we cannot attract highly trained engineering and managerial talent, for such people can obtain positions anywhere in the United States. They simply will not join us unless their children can obtain as good or better education here as elsewhere. Not only that, but the individuals who are already with us might very well leave if good education opportunities do not continue to be available for them and their children.

--from a talk by Louis T. Rader, General Manager, Special Control Department, General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Va.

EXTENSIVE NEGRO STUDY IS OUTLINED

"The changing position of the Negro in the United States" will be studied for three years by the University of North Carolina's Institute for research in Social Science.

The work will be aided by a $190,500 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, it was announced by University Chancellor William B. Aycock.

Prof. Daniel O. Price, director of the institute, said the Negro's changing situation will be studied in such fields as education, employment patterns, economic conditions, health factors and political behavior.

TOWARD FAIR EMPLOYMENT IN OHIO

A Fair Employment Practice law was recently enacted in Ohio. In a special statement marking the event, Governor Michael V. Di Salle declared the law to be "a step forward for decency in the State of Ohio."

"This legislation," the Governor further stated, "is not an attempt to legislate morality but it is, in effect, an implementation of our Bill of Rights and an attempt to protect the individual against the abuses of prejudice and the rather human weakness of discriminating against persons who are different because of a foreordained accident of birth which differentiates in shades of color, in race, and in many instances--religious beliefs."

The Governor emphasized that the law, judiciously administered, will not "be a tool for persecution" but will in effect "protect and further the mutual objectives of those who believe in the oldest of our traditions--equality before law and equality in opportunity."

CAN MORALITY BE LEGISLATED?

By legislative action, executive order and judicial decision, the race prejudices of Americans have been denied public sanction. Fair employment practices commissions, of national scope during the war and consequently operative in a number of states and municipalities, integration of the Armed Forces, integration of many segregated schools, elimination of "white primaries" and removal of racial restrictions in many professional associations--all these have provided a living laboratory for the study of the impact of law on the mores.

At virtually every stage in the development, strong voices were raised that morality could not be legislated, that an end to discrimination must await an unprejudiced public. Yet, the results indicate a high degree of compliance, some covert evasion, and only a few instances of violent resistance.

But, while laws may restrain behavior, is there any evidence to indicate that attitudes are affected? Here the evidence seems clear: the law itself plays an important part in the educational process. Again the key to analysis is the social situation.

Legislation and administrative orders which have prohibited discrimination in such areas as employment, the Armed Forces, public housing, and professional associations have brought people of various races together--often with initial reluctance--in normal day-to-day contact on an "equal status" basis where the emphasis is on doing a job together. Contact of this kind gives people a chance to know one another as individual human beings with similar interests, problems and capabilities. In this type of interaction, racial stereotypes are likely to be weakened and dispelled.

--from an article in the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE
by John P. Roche and Milton M. Gordon
May 22, 1955.

IS IT RELIGION OR MANNERS?

"To what degree is Southern religion a religion of manners and customs on the one hand, and ethical and moral religion on the other?" This is a question posed by James McBride Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Council, in speaking to the staff of the Blue Ridge YMCA Assembly July 26th.

The reason for the pious attitude of many Southerners toward segregation, according to Dr. Dabbs, lies in the circumstances of its establishment. He pointed out the link between segregation and the stirring emotions of the old South, the Civil War and Reconstruction.

The white Southerner, continued Dr. Dabbs, has always attempted to justify "basically unjust race relations by pointing out the kindliness with which we impose them--that is, our manner of handling them. In brief, he has always shifted his argument from morals to manners."

The fundamental question posed by Dr. Dabbs is: to what degree have Southerners emphasized manners to cover up this basic moral rift, and to what degree have they emphasized manners out of a simple goodness of heart?

--from an Associated Press report in the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

NO INNOCENT BYSTANDERS

Today there are no innocent bystanders. What each person does or does not do, what each one says or refrains from saying, the fears on which we act or the fears we overcome, and the friendships we extend or the hands that we withhold have a measurable effect on the achievement of a just society in the United States.

PROGRESS MEANS PERSISTENCE

Persistence is the key toward freedom and equality. The legal props of discrimination and segregation are falling one by one, but resistance to change is still powerful. Setbacks, hostility, and skepticism are to be expected. Some will not hold you in high esteem when you act on your beliefs. Fortunately you have a cause for which it is worth being persistent, worth the temporary discomfort caused by a noisy opposition. The cause of liberty is a creative and winning cause; nothing but your discouragement and defeat can delay its victory.

—from Race and Conscience in America, A Review Prepared for the American Friends Service Committee, 1959.

Number 26 November 1959

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121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

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EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES SURVEYED IN DURHAM

A survey to determine non-discriminatory employment trends in Durham, North Carolina, was made during the five-week period from June 12 to July 17,'59. This was a summer service project of the American Friends Service Committee with local sponsorship by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and the Durham Friends Meeting. Some financial support was given by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Here is a brief summary of the findings:

Number of business firms interviewed	371
Number of firms reporting some traditionally "white" jobs open to both Negroes and whites	172
Number of firms reporting Negro workers actually hired for traditionally "white" jobs	67
Total number of employees in firms interviewed	18,397
Number of Negro employees listed by these firms	3,758
Number of Negroes employed in jobs not usually open to Negroes in Durham	584
Number of managerial, clerical, skilled and semi-skilled job categories listed by firms	237
Number of job categories listed as open to both Negro and white applicants	143
Number of these categories in which Negro workers have been hired	74

A detailed report containing job descriptions, rate of turnover, job requirements, on-the-job training opportunities, and availibility of jobs to Negro applicants has been prepared for guidance counselors and other interested persons. Copies may be obtained from the American Friends Service Committee, 1818 S. Main Street, High Point, North Carolina.

A PROBLEM IN BASIC RIGHTS

The City of Charlotte, or the State of North Carolina, has no reluctance to hire a Negro as a laborer, or a janitor, or a maid, or a garbage collector. But neither has been willing to hire a Negro as an engineer, an accountant or a stenographer.

There may be a dire shortage of engineers, and there may be applicants whose abilities would otherwise command instant employment. They will not be hired. There may be stenographers whose qualifications and training are A-1. They will not be hired. It is true of the whole spectrum of jobs that demand higher talent and pay the higher salaries.

As a result, the bulk of the Negro engineers and the Negro accountants must leave the South if they are to find work. The engineer may have been educated largely at public expense at A & T College. He may represent the very kind of person that the Southern economy most needs. Still he must go; there is little alternative in the scheme of things.

The obligation here rests peculiarly upon the public agencies. They are the agencies of all the people; they are supposed to represent the public interest in the broadest sense. If these policies are to be altered, as sooner or later they will, then the public area is the logical starting point.

--From an editorial in THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, July 12, 1959

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN AMERICA

"Tell us in a single word what is the most important thing in American civilization."

This was the task posed for educator Max Lerner by a Polish journalist in Warsaw last year. A dozen responses ran through Dr. Lerner's head. Liberty... Equality...Democracy...Tolerance... But none of them seemed exactly right. Finally, thinking furiously, Learner heard himself say, "Access."

"We have heard of American Success," said the Polish writer, "but never of American Access. What is that?"

"Our Declaration of Independence," replied Learner, "says that men are born free and equal. Actually we know they are born very unequal, for they have unequal potentials. But we believe all youngsters should have equal access to opportunities to develop what potentials they have. In this sense, access is the key to our society."

--From LET'S BE HUMAN - National Labor Service, New York

PUPIL ENROLLMENT ACT CALLED VICIOUS INSTRUMENT

The instrument which bids fair to last longer than any other in the federal courts is what we now call the "pupil placement act," the pupil placement plan. Be not deceived. God is not mocked. That instrument was not erected on any other basis finally than that of human inequality for the Negro. It was gestated in discrimination; it was born in the known intent to avoid the complete fulfillment of the federal court decision of nineteen fifty-four.

You say this is a fair instrument. Yes, it's fair on its face. But significantly, it gets token results. We are speaking of token integration today. Token obedience to law is a new thing under the sun. Suppose, for example, I paid my federal and state income tax on a token basis. What would you think of me? And what would the law do to me? Or, suppose you get out on these super-highways and speed up in all places except for two or three points, and observe the law tokenly. What would we think of you? Yet, my friends, here we are. Be not deceived. This vile, this vicious instrument, like the old literacy test, was designed, and you know it, to prohibit full development of the law here in our midst.

--From a sermon by Rev. H. Shelton Smith, Duke Divinity School.

LEADERSHIP IS THE GREAT NEED

More than sound and fury, the modern South needs bold and enlightened leadership. More than rant, it needs reason. It needs men to voice its true aspirations and direct its true destiny, men who will not permit America's profession of faith in equal opportunity and freedom for the human spirit to be watered down, whether in the name of expediency or the plea of exterior menace. Nor can such leaders be satisfied with the knowledge that progress has been made. Of course, progress has been made. But the distance the South has come must stand always as a reminder of the distance yet to be traveled.

Despite the cynics and the hot-eyed prophets of disaster, we maintain that southerners will respond to such leadership if it is offered.

--From an editorial in THE CHARLOTTE NEWS, Oct. 27, 1959.

ON LOCAL PLANS FOR DESEGREGATION

In the transition to a nondiscriminatory school system, a carefully developed State or local plan is better than a plan imposed by a court for the immediate admission of certain litigants, or a plan imposed by an outside agency. The Supreme Court and the Federal lower courts have made it clear that they will consider sympathetically any reasonable plan proposed in good faith. This seems to be an area in which the principle of States rights can most effectively express itself through local option in meeting this problem. If State governments do not permit local school officials to develop such plans for good-faith compliance, the effectiveness of the school system in the State as a whole will be impaired. By permitting such local option a variety of methods of transition can be developed that take into account the varying circumstances in different areas of the State.

--From the report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1959.

WHAT EDUCATORS SAY ABOUT SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

1. A peaceful transition depends largely on the quality of leadership in a community--the churches, the press and public officials.

2. Wise planning for desegregation is an absolute necessity.

3. Generally, desegregation in the public schools comes with much less pain when it is just one more step in a developing pattern of (community) desegregation.

4. There is no appreciable change in the rates of juvenile delinquency as a result of school desegregation.

5. School desegregation in cities is much easier than in rural areas.

6. Educational standards have not been lowered by desegregation.

--A summary made by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

A NEGRO BOY LOOKS ON THOUGHTFULLY

In Prince Edward County, Virginia, the experiment with a system of private schools (for white pupils only) got underway with high resolves, flag waving and speeches by the school, city and county officials. In Farmville, the county seat, the children gathered in a theatre building to listen to adults declare war on the nuclear age and to launch its singular resolve to keep the shades of the past pulled neatly down. The speeches and resolves invoked the blessings of God on the experiment. . . . .

As the children were being escorted from the theatre where the opening ceremonies were held, a photographer made a picture showing one of the teachers with several children, while on the sidewalk a small Negro boy looks on thoughtfully. This picture makes an interesting study in democracy. . . . .

How will the teachers interpret to their students the new thrust for freedom the world over? How will they teach geography without running into the races of people who are not white? How will they interpret world literature and music? How will they explain the Sepia stars of the theatrical and sports world?

--Richard B. Martin in the Journal and Guide.

NCCHR'S ANNUAL MEETING

Members and friends are invited to attend the annual meeting of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations which will be held at Christ Church in Charlotte on Friday, December 4th, beginning at 6:00 P.M. Mr. James McBride Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Council, will be the main speaker. (Contact the office of the Council for dinner reservations)

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STUDENTS OPPOSED TO DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES

An opinion survey conducted last spring among 1200 students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill asked the question: "How would you feel if the Negro students at Carolina were permitted to eat at the restaurants and attend the theaters in Chapel Hill?"

Of those answering, 69.1% were in favor of equal privileges, 67% were willing to sign a petition stating this, while only 13.7% were opposed in any way to such equality.

Comments the DAILY TAR HEEL, the University paper: "Not only is this response a gratifying sign of increased maturity on the part of the students of this University, but also presents a united public sentiment to the citizens of this town and state. The University of North Carolina has long been opposed to second class citizenship for its students and the connotations and unpleasantries which such action might bring. This school is rightfully proud of its position as a pioneer among southern state universities in the creation of a healthier and more beneficial climate among the various racial groups. . .There is no such thing as a white student or a Negro student. There are only students and as such they should be accorded equal treatment."

ONLY SIX PERCENT WOULD DRIVE AWAY

"If you drove up to a motel and noticed a Negro family signing up for a room, what would you do?" This was the question asked of several hundred white Iowa farmers by Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead magazine. Eighty per cent said they would go in anyway; 13 per cent were not sure; six per cent said they would go to another motel; and one per cent said they would go in, but tell the manager that they feel he's likely to lose business.

—from LET'S BE HUMAN - National Labor Service.

KNOCK ON THE DOOR--IT MAY OPEN!

A Memo from the Merit Employment Staff of the American Friends Service Committee, addressed to Negroes, says: "Never assume that any job door is closed to you - knock on it." The memo continues as follows:

How many times have you read an advertisement in the newspaper and said, "I would like to have that job, but I know it's not open to Negroes?" Too many persons have resigned themselves to the traditional employment customs without investigating to see whether an employer has broken away from restricting hiring patterns. Records of employers in all parts of the country show "breakthroughs" in employment practices. Today's job specifications are based on an applicant's qualifications and abilities.

However, just being qualified is not enough. A new kind of adjustment is now called for. The time has come for Negroes to abandon traditional views about what they ought to do and where they ought to work. It is time to "knock on doors." The mere fact that a Negro presents himself to an employer for a non-traditional job says many things:

(a) An employer can no longer state, "No Negro has ever applied for anything but a menial job."

(b) An employer cannot continue to hold the prevalent misconception that "the Negro is satisfied with his lot," or that he is not qualified.

(c) And more important is the fact that this places the responsibility on the shoulders of the employer. He is now faced with a moral issue -- a decision must be made. Either he does the thing which is morally right by giving every job seeker a fair chance at employment, or he continues his discriminatory employment practices. He has to live with his conscience.

PREJUDICE versus DISCRIMINATION

Measures for equal opportunity should aim at moderating prejudices as well as reducing discrimination, but the latter should be the focus of direct attention. It is misleading to conceive of discrimination merely as a result and prejudice solely as a cause. The two are actually related in the form of a vicious circle, and each is both cause and effect. Prejudice leads to discrimination, but discrimination generates and sustains prejudice, leading to further discrimination.

Discrimination, as overt behavior, can be brought under direct restraints. Prejudices, being subjective feelings, cannot be touched directly but are affected by the environmental influences upon individuals. A lessening of discrimination, by changing the conditions under which race attitudes are formed, may lead to a lessening of prejudice.

--from the Report of the Commission on Race and Housing.

FACTS ABOUT SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

1). The Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955 provides that pupils shall be assigned to schools on factors other than race. The federal court that refused to declare this law unconstitutional on its face went on to say that "it is to be presumed" that school officials "will obey the law and avoid the discrimination on account of race which the constitution forbids."

2). In spite of this law, and of the Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955, the original school assignments in North Carolina have all been, without exception, to racially segregated schools. Those Negro pupils who are presently enrolled in "white" schools are there by re-assignment, and are exceptions to the general practice of segregation.

3). No school board in the State has as yet announced a plan or program of desegregation. (The Chapel Hill School Board was erroneously reported to have adopted such a plan a few months ago).

4). In the Little Rock case the U. S. Supreme Court, referring to its 1955 implementing decision, said: "It was made plain that delay in order to deny the constitutional rights of Negro children could not be countenanced, and that only a prompt start, diligently and earnestly pursued, to eliminate racial segregation in the public schools could constitute good faith compliance. State authorities were thus duty bound to devote every effort toward initiating desegregation and bringing about the elimination of racial discrimination in the public school system."

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

It was in view of these facts that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, at its Annual Meeting in December, went on record as "vigorously opposing any further evasion of the Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955," and called upon school officials "to make a prompt and reasonable start toward compliance with the law."

LET EDUCATORS DECIDE

An urgent objective is to get the issue of school desegregation out of the courts and into the hands of responsible educators.

Southern communities need to redefine their school problem. Instead of "How can we keep Negroes out?" or "How few can we admit?", they need to consider: "How best can we educate all our youth?" By revising the question, one moves from an emotional to a professional problem, to be solved primarily by educators; and that is as it should be.

--from a statement by the Southern Regional Council.

THE BASIC INJUSTICE OF RACIAL SEGREGATION

The color line strikes out at the Negro in a thousand different ways and in the most unexpected places. It shuts countless doors in his face and keeps him forever conscious of his difference and of the white world's assumption of his inferiority.

The essential immorality of the color line lies in its arbitrary nature. It sets people apart, limits their freedom of movement, excludes them from many activities and opportunities, and brands them with the stigma of inferiority solely on the basis of race and color.

No one has a right to complain of restrictions that are placed upon him because he is ignorant, dirty, uncouth, ill-mannered, and lazy, or because he is vulgar in speech or licentious in behavior. The injustice lies in the fact that the color line operates without regard to individual standards or achievements.

--Ina Corinne Brown in the Story of the American Negro.

NOT FIFTY YEARS, NOT A HUNDRED!

The amazing rapidity with which desegregation (in the armed forces) took place may be illustrated by noting that when the European command was alerted to prepare for it in the summer of 1951, the senior staff suggested that it would require fifty to a hundred years to accomplish. Yet by the summer of 1952 the last vestiges of segregation within that command had been practically wiped out!

--Eli Ginzberg in The Negro Potential.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

"I can't understand why school boards do not take some action on their own initiative instead of waiting for Negroes to bring law suits against them. The opinion of the Supreme Court is well known, and surely the board members have read about these things happening at Little Rock and Nashville. Why do they wait until the last minute and then come up here and claim they need more time in which to adopt a policy?"

--U. S. Judge William E. Miller, Middle District, Tennessee.

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AN IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME

"There is one thing stronger than all the armies in the world and that is an idea whose time has come."

Great Britain learned this sadly in India. The British government imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi time after time in his campaign to achieve political and social freedom for India's "Untouchables," called by him harijans, "children of God." The government slapped Nehru in jail nine times before he led the Indian National Congress to victory.

Ultimately, Britain's Viscount Mountbatten, formerly viceroy of the Indian Empire, hailed Gandhi as "the architect of India's freedom through non-violence." Nehru became prime minister of India.

"An idea whose time has come" is sweeping the South today. It is the lunch counter protests. From Greensboro to Chattanooga, to Florida, a new young Negro leadership is asserting itself.

It will do the South no good to bury its head in the sand and hope the trouble will go away. It will do no good to blame the newspapers for telling what happens. It will do no good to assert that "local custom" sufficient for 50 years ago or even 25 years ago must prevail forever. It may not suffice even to fill up the jails.

The idea's moral force---that colored men no longer will tolerate being served at nine counters and rejected at the tenth---cannot be denied. . . .

Somewhere a Southern community must find an answer.

--from an editorial in the Greensboro Daily News

SHOULD NEGRO LEADERS HALT STUDENT PROTESTS?

Portions of the daily press, certain public officials and other highly placed persons within the state have called upon the responsible Negro leadership (including college presidents) to use its influence to halt activities of Negro students and their white counterparts who have joined the movement. It is our opinion, that instead of expressing disapproval, we have an obligation to support any peaceful movement which seeks to remove from the customs of our beloved Southland, those unfair practices based upon race and color which have for so long a time been recognized as a stigma on our way of life and a stumbling block to moral and economic progress of the region. . .

Unfortunately, or fortunately, Negro students throughout our land have been taught in both public and private schools that they hold a citizenship status which is equal in all respects to that of every other American. It is commendable that in the face of obvious attempts to indoctrinate them to the contrary, they now emerge as a vital and strong group of stalwart citizens whose image of themselves is such that they are determined to accept no longer the inferior status which the South still seeks to thrust upon them.

The Negro citizens of our community hope for successful negotiations between student leaders and representatives of the various stores affected. We are also hopeful that these negotiations will lead to formation of fair employment practices and an enlightened policy providing for a cordial invitation to all patrons to use the dining facilities without being segregated according to race.

It is reasonable to expect that the giant corporations of our country will find themselves in position to furnish leadership in matters of this kind. In like manner, it is reasonable to expect that our state officials will recognize their responsibility for having North Carolina live up to its reputation of being the enlightened, liberal and progressive state which our industry-hunters have been representing it to be.

--from a statement of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs.

RESOLUTION SUPPORTS NEGRO STUDENTS

"The Human Relations Committee of the North Carolina Council of Churches recognizes the democratic and moral rights of Negroes to equality of service at the lunch counters of stores serving the public. We urge our fellow-citizens, and especially our Christian brethren, to unite with us in openly and firmly defending this basic human right. We commend our Negro citizens for their self-restraint under provocation and we deplore any recourse to violence.

"We recognize the problems faced by store management in adjusting its policy to provide non-discriminatory service, and we pledge our wholehearted support and good offices of our committee to this end."

TRIBAL LIFE AND THE 10-CENT STORE

The current sit-down strikes of predominantly Negro students at lunch counters set up for whites may or may not be trespass: that point is yet to be decided.

But two things are apparent. First, the students are challenging a remnant of aristocratic privilege in an environment almost wholly democratic. If a ten-cent store isn't democratic, what is? And the lunch-counter aristocrats, the whites, do absolutely nothing to deserve the privilege they have so far demanded and obtained. Expecting to buy pretige and privilege for ten cents, they merely reveal their cheapness.

Second, the Christian, the necessary opponent of such self-appointed aristocrats, the democrat par excellence, the servant (so Jesus said), can offer no defense whatever for keeping these lunch-counters white. Can he say that the presence of Negroes is an attack upon his self-respect, and that as a Christian he must defend self-respect? What, then, of his respect for them, as he sits there in isolated racial splendor--again for ten cents!--and insults them by supporting a situation in which they are invited to trade at every counter but this: here, for no fault of their own, they must not pass?

Can he say that they are attempting to invade his personal privacy, a privacy which a Christian has both the right and the duty to maintain? Even a Christian shouldn't expect to buy such a jewel in a ten-cent store and for a dime.

The truth is, we whites, even in Woolworth's, are reacting to a shadow of an ancient tribal custom, that those who eat together are thereby initiated into the tribe, while the Negro students are acting like the modern customers we all are, who, weary of buying the many things that moderns think they need, occassionally like to buy a sandwich and a drink, which all men really need.

It's a good thing, we don't think: we might choke to death with laughter.

—James McBride Dabbs.

DEFINING THE ISSUE

"The point at issue, it seems to me, is not how to stop their (students) efforts but rather to find better alternative ways to end segregation in the public eating places of the city (Nashville) as we have at the airport. I would hope sincerely that the constructive citizens of our community would seek ways by which this can be accomplished. After all these are fine young citizens who in their post college years will make significant contributions to the nation.

"Moreover, they have been exposed all their lives to the teachings of the great American scriptures of democracy, freedom and equality, and no literate person should be surprised that they reflect these teachings in their conduct. In the meantime, it is my hope that they will receive the sympathetic understanding of the community and the responsible protection of the police."

—Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk University

HOW LONG SHOULD THEY WAIT?

Suppose Negroes do wish to assert what they consider to be their rights in some new area--this one, of lunch counters in stores where they trade? What course is open to them? How can they make a calm and reasonable request that they be accorded the same consideration and respect which they are given at other counters in the store?

They could wait. But for what? Until there is no resistance? But how are they to know when that day arrives?

They could petition, store by store, with a growing list of signatures. They could boycott stores that appear not to want their trade. They could enter the courts, but winning there would still confront them with a face-to-face situation to overcome.

To be sure, they could acquience in the existing pattern into which they were born, but if they did they would simply guarantee that their children would confront the same assult on their dignity that they have known. What they are taught in the gospel about the value and dignity of human personality will not permit acquiescence.

Yes, they could wait--but they have been waiting for 50, 75, 100 years. How long should they wait?

--from the Presbyterian Outlook

CONCERNING SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN CHAPEL HILL

The Citizens' Committee for Chapel Hill Schools, at its January 19th meeting, approved unanimously the following statement concerning desegregation in the Chapel Hill Schools:

"The Committee notes that a number of organizations have come forward with plans to implement the United States and North Carolina laws designed to eliminate racial discrimination in the schools. The Chapel Hill Board of Education has indicated its intent to encourage an actual start to end racial discrimination during the next school year. However, in the interest of orderly and peaceful achievement of its intent, it is imperative that its plans be spelled out in detail insofar as possible.

"This Committee feels that it is grossly unfair to place the burden for requesting admission to a non-segregated school on the student and his parents. Indeed, this course of action might well lead to bitterness and acrimony as well as violating the spirit and law which we are trying to implement.

"This Committee respectfully requests the Chapel Hill Board of Education to spell out its plan clearly and precisely and to adopt a plan which does not place the burden for desegregation on individual citizens. At the present time there are several plans before the Board which would accomplish these aims."

IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE?

It has happened in Salisbury! Negroes have been eating at downtown lunch counters in that city for the past two years. Not in large numbers--one or two at a time--but it has happened and is still happening, without publicity and without incident.

This change in policy on the part of downtown merchants has prevented a "sit-down strike" in Salisbury. A Committee of Livingstone College students made the following statement which was published in the Salisbury Post:

"We have taken due cognizance of the efforts of students in several cities to gain the right to eat in various establishments where they spend their money for many articles. We have also discussed at great length the situation in Salisbury where some of us have been served at counters in certain establishments during the past two years without publicity and without incident.

"It is this factor that has been more responsible for the continuation of our approach to the problem, for the present time, than any other. In recognition of this we have not overlooked other areas in which some desegregation has taken place in the city, for which we commend all concerned.

"We would like to state firmly, however, that we are opposed to segregation in all of its ugly forms, and accept it as a duty of American citizenry to do what we can for its abolition. We also believe that true Americans recognize the evils of inequality and expect its existence to be simply a matter of time. We call upon all of the citizens of this community, especially the adults, to assume their full responsibility in seeing to it that no person is denied those rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States because of national origin, race, creed or color.". . .

SIT DOWN CHILLUN! SIT DOWN!

Sit down Chillun--sit down!
In every Jim Crow state and town.
Bear your cross and wear your crown,
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

Walk right in and take your seat!
You pay the same for what you eat;
All the world applauds your feat,
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

Though your face is black or brown,
Smile and smile, don't frown a frown!
Right is right the whole world round,
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

A new day's a-coming, keep on singing!
Keep them bells of freedom ringing,
Keep them flags of Freedom swinging,
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

Old Jim Crow has got to go!
The 'moving finger' tells us so!
Here, and there, and to and fro,
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

Keep on smiling with a quiet face,
Keep on working to hold your place,
Keep on striving to lift your race—
Sit down Chillun, sit down!

--J. Farley Ragland, in the Norfolk Journal and Guide

Number 29 May 1960

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

RAYMOND M. WHEELER
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

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EYE WITNESS TO HISTORY

It is amazing how coincidence makes it possible for us to gain insight where we least expect it. This happened to me yesterday. I went to Augusta, Georgia, to attend a meeting, and I took the bus. At Columbia, a group of about a dozen soldiers got on the bus from Fort Jackson. They were a bright-eyed group of young men in their twenties. One of them was a Negro. They all got on, found seats, and were talking, as cussing a little bit as the bus made its way south.

On the way there was a stop at Saluda, South Carolina, a small town in a rural section. It was a hot day. The bus stopped, and the driver got up and announced that there would be a ten minute break, and you could get a sandwich if you wanted one.

So everybody got up and went out and filed into the little bus station. Everybody went in the same door; the soldiers went in as a group, and when they went in everybody was surprised. Completely surprised! The owner looked at the Negro soldier, flushed the most vivid red I have ever seen, and in language that I can't repeat to you, ordered the Negro out of the lunchroom.

There was dead silence.

Then something happened which I absolutely would not believe if I hadn't seen it. Everyone of those persons turned on their heels and walked out the door.

Well, there was dead silence outside. Eventually, the bus driver said, "Let's go." So we all got into the bus. It was very tense. One of the white soldiers broke the ice, and said in good Brooklyn accent: "What a lousy part of the country!" The Negro soldier, with a big smile on his face, in a deep Southern accent said, "No, it's a fine part of the country. It's just some of the people."

--From a sermon by the Rev. Sidney L. Freeman
Unitarian Church, Charlotte, N. C.

"MINDS ARE SHACKLED" IN DIXIE

The president of the Southern Economic Association writes that the South's attitude toward the race issue is the key factor preventing regional progress.

These views, by William H. Nichols, are contained in a book, "Southern Tradition and Regional Progress," published by the University of North Carolina Press.

"The Southern mind has been so shackled by race it has been unable to organize for common benefits," Dr. Nicholls writes. "And while the Negro was freed physically a century ago, his psychological emancipation is yet to come 100 years later.

Dr. Nichols, who heads the department of economics and business administration at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, says the South could make great advances for both races if it could take a fresh look at the race problem.

--from a dispatch by United Press International

SEGREGATION HURTING CHRISTIANITY, GRAHAM SAYS

Billy Graham says that Africans so far have not been widely aware that racial segregation exists in American churches -- but they're finding out, and it's dealing a hard blow to the Christian cause.

This is among the major conclusions that the globe-trotting evangelist drew on his 10-week tour. Outlining his impressions in an interview, he said the foes of Christianity are busy picturing it as a "white man's religion."

"This is Christianity's biggest stumbling block in Africa," he said. "The segregated churches and church institutions in America are becoming known to African leaders. They can't believe it. They can't take it in. They're astonished to hear that Christian institutions bar a man on the basis of color."

In his sermons, Graham said he always emphasized that Jesus was not a white European or American, but was born in a darker-skinned area adjoining Africa; that he was brought to Africa as a child; that an African carried his cross. "This always brought a roar of approval," Graham said.

--from an Associated Press Dispatch

GOVERNOR COLLINS OF FLORIDA TAKES STAND

"When there is division there is suspicion, there is fear, there is distrust and ultimately there is hate, and hate consumes and destroys."

In an address to the people of Florida on April 3rd, Governor Collins pleaded for all elements to work together in solving the lunch counter problem. He announced a state-wide bi-racial committee and urged every community to follow suit on the local level.

A few days later, Collins' office reported that of more than 4,000 responses to the appeal, fewer than 400 were in opposition to the governor's stand.

The governor said he made his decision to fight for what he feels is morally right on the race question without counting the consequences. "Frankly," he said, "I had rather be counted among the politically dead over such a stand than among the missing."

--From an Associa ted Press Dispatch.

INJUSTICE ROBS US ALL, PAUL GREEN SAYS

Lexington, Va. The 500 white southern high school students attending a meeting here last week didn't expect to hear a speech urging racial understanding, but they did hear one and they applauded it thunderously.

Bringing the message was a man commonly identified with "southern tradition" dramas like "The Confederacy," "The Lost Colony," and "The Commong Glory;" playwright Paul Green, who wrote them.

Speaking to representatives of 153 high schools in nine southern states attending sessions of the Southern Interscholastic Press Association, Mr. Green declared that the students should dedicate themselves to the "American ideal" and help re-establish American prestige in the eyes of the world.

Looking out on a sea of young, eager white faces, Mr. Green declared: "When I look out over this audience and see a great cross-section of our country not represented, I know you are being robbed and we are being robbed."

--From the Norfolk Journal and Guide, May 7, 1960

NEGRO ELECTED CO-CAPTAIN AT N C STATE

Irwin Holmes, a letterman and a third-year man on the North Carolina State College tennis team, was elected co-captain for the season.

Holmes, a Durham senior, thus became the first Negro to hold such a position in the Atlantic Coast Conference. Last spring he became the first Negro to win a varsity letter in any sport in the ACC.

SOME CONCLUSIONS FROM A STUDY OF LUNCH COUNTER DESEGREGATION

In San Antonio, Galveston and Corpus Christi, Texas

1). It can been seen that each of the three cities followed a different pattern in desegregating lunch counters, and it would seem likely that each community of the South, depending on its size, racial composition, and tradition, may proceed differently. In other words, no single approach can be used. However, of the three cases studied, Galveston, with 33% Negro, is the most like other Southern communities.

2). When the chips were down, influential white citizens in each city took a firm stand for desegregation. In Galveston, this was done through direct participation in the mediation by lawyers, ministers, and businessmen. In San Antonio, only the religious leaders involved themselves directly, but they had the tacit support of other influential persons. In Corpus Christi, the managers themselves agreed to desegregate without a mediating group.

3). Religious leaders were important to the success of desegregation in Galveston and San Antonio. In both instances the managers asked for and received public support from these leaders, and their support gave strong reassurance to the managers.

4). Those managers who took the lead in deciding for desegregation put the decision on a moral basis, in line with American values. In each of the three cities, one of the managers, at a crucial point in the negociations, stated the solution in terms of democratic ideals and expressed willingness to desegregate. Of course, the economic factor was also involved in the decisions, for the managers reasoned that the alternative to desegregation would be worse for their business than desegregation.

5). In each case, publicity was kept at a minimum. Everything said during the meetings was held in confidence, no member of the press was present, and reports to the press were cleared with the group.

6). It was freely admitted by the white leaders that without some direct pressure by Negroes, desegregation would have been highly unlikely. The Negroes were even surer of this. The type of pressure varied from requests over the telephone, to mass rallies demanding action, to actual sit-in demonstrations. No steps toward desegregation were taken until Negroes in each of the cities asked for it.

7). In each of the cities, Negroes revealed a willingness, even an eagerness, to comply with the terms requested by the managers. Negroes acted with a strong sense of responsibility in making sure that desegregation was successful.

8). The success of desegregation, in terms of the smoothness and calmness with which it was generally accepted, surprised most of those involved. As one manager expressed it, "Most of our fears were creations of our own minds."

--From a study by the Southern Regional Council.

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CHARLOTTE LOSES DEDICATED CHRISTIAN MINISTER

The Western North Carolina Methodist Conference, meeting in Junaluska in June, unanimously adopted a report which stated that "it feels increasing concern over our church's hesitation to more fully implement the teachings of the Bible that God is Father of all peoples and races, that all men are brothers and that all men are of infinite value and should be treated with dignity."

In Charlotte, a young Methodist minister was not so hesitant about implementing these teachings. He did not preach sermons specifically on the race issue, but in illustrations and in conversations with church members he made it clear that he did not believe in treating people differently because of race. But it was not so much what he said, as what he did, that disturbed some members of his congregation. He entertained some esteemed friends, who happened to be Negroes, in his home.

This story was carried to higher authorities in the church. But instead of using this opportunity to explain to the disturbed members of the congregation what the position of the Methodist Church is on race relations, and how this young minister was attempting to live as well as teach Christian principles, the church administrators summarily removed the minister from his pastorate, and assigned him to a rural area.

Commented a Negro minister: "It is indeed regrettable to hear that a person who has been commissioned to be a representative of the Church of Christ and who is committed to His way of life should be made somewhat of a martyr by other representatives of the same church who are committed to the same religious principles, simply because he tried to practice in his daily life the religion which he professed. This reveals a deep-seated malady in our Church and in society which gravely affects the very heart of community living and tends to destroy the effectiveness of the Christian Church."

CHARLOTTE LUNCH COUNTERS DESEGREGATED

About a hundred Negroes patronized lunch counters in downtown Charlotte on Saturday, July 9th, the first day they were opened without discrimination. Some were students who had previously demonstrated against the segregated counters, but most were adult Negroes who patronized the stores and went to the counters when it was time for lunch. The change in policy was accepted without incident.

Dr. J. R. Cunningham, chairman of the Mayor's Friends Relations Committee, stated that: "As citizens of a great democracy, we are expected to recognize all persons regardless of race or color as human beings and treat them with dignity and regard. What we do or fail to do in this nation of ours in these days has its effect upon other nations and peoples struggling for freedom and right. Furthermore, our ability to live together in harmony and mutual fairness and good will affects to a very considerable degree the image other nations and peoples form of us. If, by some small expression of interracial good will, we can make the way easier for other communities of our country and for other countries such as the Congo, then surely God expects it of us."

Lunch counters desegregated are in Ivey's and Belk's department stores, Grants', McLellans', Woolworths' and Kress' variety stores, and Liggett's drug store.

DEMONSTRATIONS TO CONTINUE IN GREENSBORO

A group of Negro high school students in Greensboro have issued the following statement in regard to "sit-in" demonstrations in that city:

"We firmly believe that all men are brothers, and should be equal in the eyes of man, as we are in the eyes of God.

"In our Sunday schools we are constantly reminded that all of us are children of one great God, who loves us regardless of race, color or creed.

"In school we are taught that the basic precept of democracy is that all men are vested with equal rights. When we see these rights denied to a segment of society in our beloved North Carolina because of their race, we feel that this is the time for us to ask: 'Is this really freedom?'

"We the student Committee for Justice believe that it is not freedom. We are proud of the action taken by the A. and T. students and therefore since they must drop their torch because of the end of the school year, we the high school students feel that it is our responsibility to pick up this torch and continue to burn it with a strong burning flame.

"We will not stop or give up until we are given equality. Equality is our goal; we are the players and God is the referee. We know that with the help of God we will win this game."

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES CALLS FOR UNDERSTANDING

A message to church leaders in Virginia deploring hatred and violence in race relations has been issued by the executive committee of the Virginia Council of Churches.

"Noting the crises now confronting the citizens of Virginia in the demand for racial equality in public services," the committee "felt the necessity to issue this statement," the preamble declares.

"God wills that Christian love, made known on the Cross, should mold all human relationships," the statement begins. "The denial of human dignity in any form, therefore, is a denial of the will of God."

Saying that the church should take the lead in striving for a society in which God's will may be done, it continues: "We are humbled by the fact that the minority group, who have been denied their true position as children of God, have to take the initiative in seeking it."

The statement concludes with a plea for all Christians, both white and Negro, to "act in all human relationships with patience, mutual understanding and love."

LESSON FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Nothing could more starkly urge this country, especially the South, to work quickly and peacefully toward a resolution of our racial difficulties than the tragedy now unfolding in South Africa.

Nothing points up so clearly that the South is really a testing place for the principle of brotherhood. If we fail, then it is not just a local failure in a provincial part of the world. It is a failure at the point where hope has a chance to be translated into reality.

The madness of racial politics is coming home to South Africa on the blood-filled streets. Freedom and dignity, not to be denied, will be fought for. If not granted, they will be died for. This is the lesson of South Africa.

It is a lesson which need not be belabored for the people of the South. It needs to be pointed out that the question is really not one of haggling over fine points of the law. It is not a question of pointing fingers at situations which may exist elsewhere.

It is a moral question, and individual question, for each Southerner. Men will seldom die for a legal point. But for a moral point, they will march into the mouths of guns. And moral problems will only be solved by decisions of the heart. The granting of freedom and dignity to neighbors, no matter their skin color or their religious upbringing, is the job of the individual. It is the immense job of the individual Southerner in a situation which now becomes even more a focus of international concern. Death stalks South Africa. Hope walks here. Which will prevail is up to us.

--An editorial in the Raleigh News and Observer

IT'S THE LAW IN SOME STATES

"Whoever, being the proprietor or his employee, keeper or manager of an inn, restaurant, eating house, barber shop, public conveyance by air, land or water, theater, store or other place for the sale of merchandise, or any other place of public accommodation or amusement, denies to a citizen, except for reasons applicable to all citizens and regardless of color or race, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, or, being a person who aids or incites the denial thereof, shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $500 or imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days, or both."

--Section 12940 of the General Code of the State of Ohio

IT'S DIGNITY--NOT FOOD--THAT'S WANTED

"What the Negro seeks by his current move is not the right to eat--he has that--but the right to eat in dignity. This is clear warning that so long as that respect which belongs to him as a man, as a consumer and as a citizen is denied anywhere and at any time, he is not and will not be satisfied.

--from an editorial in the Christian Century

IT CAN'T BE DONE?

One often hears this expression today--it can't be done. Sometime, for good reasons, but mainly because it has never been done before. In the meantime, some people go right ahead, ignoring the "fact" that it can't be done.

One is reminded of a tale in Judge Jacob Braude's "New Treasury of Stories": In November 1837, a distinguished British physicist, Dionysius Lardner, demonstrated mathematically and irrefutably, with equations nobody dared question, that it was impossible to build a steamship capable of a non-stop oceanic crossing to New York. Printed copies of his lecture proving this "fact" arrived in Manhattan on April 24, 1838, aboard the Sirius, the first ship to cross the Atlantic entirely under steam!

NO RACIAL PROBLEM HERE!

Some time ago Joseph Smith was hired as the first Negro teacher in the Jackson, Michigan, school system. On his first day at school, he told a friend later, he paced up and down the corridors until the last bell rang. Then he walked with fear and trembling into his classroom where his new students were talking and laughing noisily. As he entered, silence fell and Joe's heart sank. Then one boy in the back "whispered" in that loud, ringing tone only a teenager can command: "At last--a man teacher!"

--Harry Fleischman in Let's Be Human

THE YANCEY COUNTY SCHOOL CONTROVERSY, IN BRIEF

Yancey County has never had a high school for Negroes. Prior to the Supreme Court decision of 1954, Negro high school students were transported by bus to Asheville, 40 miles away. This arrangement continued after 1954.

Negro children of elementary school age were taught in a one-room school in Burnsville. But in the fall of 1958, a number of Negro parents asked that their elementary school children be sent to Asheville. They did this because the one-room school was very inadequate, and the teacher was not qualified (she was given the job because her mother was ill and she needed a job--not because she could teach). The parents' requests were granted, and shortly afterward the one-room school was closed. A new elementary school was promised for the next school year.

In the spring of 1959, there was no sign of a new building, and the Negro children, 22 elementary and 7 high school, were all reassigned to Asheville schools. They then applied for admission to the public (white) schools in Burnsville. Their applications were denied. They objected and asked for a hearing. The hearing was granted and their applications again denied.

When schools opened in the fall of 1959, the Negro children refused to ride the school bus to Asheville. Their case was taken to the federal court. In Asheville, an interracial group organized the Burnsville Education Project, raised $5,000 and employed a teacher who conducted an elementary school in the basement of the Negro Methodist Church in Burnsville. The high school students were sent to a private school in Asheville, the Project paying their tuition, board and room.

In the spring of 1960, the Yancey County Board of Education borrowed $30,000 from the State Board of Education and proceeded to erect a three-room school for Negroes in Burnsville. A white taxpayer in the County filed a law suit to halt the construction of this building on the grounds that it was an unnecessary and unwarranted expense in view of the Supreme Court's ruling against segregated schools. But Judge George B. Patton ruled that the new building was necessary to the school system, and that the Board of Education had acted in good faith in the matter!

Hearings on the suit to admit the Negro children to the "white" schools in Burnsville were held in federal court in Asheville on July 11 and 12. Judge Wilson Warlick is expected to render a decision sometime in August.

Regardless of how the decision goes, the Negro parents and children say they will have nothing to do with the new "Negro" school in Burnsville.

The North Carolina Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, meeting in Rocky Mount on July 16th, adopted a report which read in part: "The trend toward consolidation of schools and reduction in the number of school buildings has recently been reversed in the case of Yancey County where, with state aid, a new building to accommodate only 27 Negro pupils is being erected."

In Floyd County, Virginia, in January of this year, in a situation similar to that in Yancey County as far as high school students are concerned, thirteen Negro students were taken into the "white" high school without incident. The Roanoke World-News predicted desegregation would eventually occur in other counties in Southwest Virginia, and with the same calm and good sense shown by Floyd people.

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BI-RACIAL COMMITTEES HELPED SOLVE SIT-IN PROBLEMS

When sit-ins began at lunch counters in February, 1960, the South was faced quickly with its second great crisis since 1954. The Supreme Court's order to desegregate schools had been met by "massive resistance" and the South is only now, and painfully, raising itself from the resulting confusion.

The lunch counter crisis, on the other hand, was met in many Southern communities by attempts to find an agreeable solution--fair and satisfactory to all. The result in these cities has been a successful reform of social practices.

For too long the South has had little success in its race relations policies; necessary changes have been imposed from outside the region. The South's morale needed a success. Now it has had one.

Not, however, a success in maintaining the status quo, but a success in exercising the initiative, in planning its own change. From the cities which have led in solving the lunch counter problem, a new spirit of cooperation and bi-racial respect has been released.

The principal means used by these cities and towns to meet the sit-in problem has been the creation of bi-racial committees. By this action, municipalities have confined the sit-in problem on a local level, insulated from the storms of state politics.

They have also given reality to the oft-expressed desire for better communication between the races. Official mediating committees have been appointed in at least 29 Southern cities. Those Southern localities which do not have effective bi-racial committees might profitably examine the way other places have organized theirs.

--from an ANP dispatch from Atlanta

YANCEY COUNTY SCHOOLS ORDERED TO DESEGREGATE

Judge Wilson Warlick of the Western District federal court, on Sept. 13th, ordered the Yancey County Board of Education to assign eight Negro high school students to either one or both of the public high schools in the county. Seven of the students have since entered the schools without incident. Four are in one high school and three in another. One student has yet to transfer.

In his opinion, Judge Warlick said: "The defendant board of education has a double set of zones, one for members of the white race and one for those of the Negro race." He pointed out that the board does not use pupil performance and achievement tests in making initial assignments or transfers of white children, nor has the board used the North Carolina Assignment Act procedure for these purposes.

Regarding the new two-room Oak Crest School which was built with funds borrowed from the State Board of Education, Judge Warlick said: "One would be naive not to feel that Oak Crest was constructed for the sole use of the Negro children of Yancey County who possess the elementary school qualifications, and on its face it would appear that the board is attempting to maintain a policy of segregation."

As to the assignment of the elementary Negro children, Judge Warlick said: "I am of the opinion that the matter of the minor plaintiffs qualified for admittance to the elementary schools of Yancey County should be reconsidered by the board." The board was given thirty days to assign these children to either the Oak Crest Elementary or the Burnsville Elementary schools. "The board will give consideration to the location of the schools, the distances involved, so as to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of such schools, and provide for effective instruction, health, safety and general welfare of the pupils assigned to such schools."

Judge Warlick retained jurisdiction of the case "for further examination and reappraisal at some future date during the school year--all to the end that these minor plaintiffs be given that educational privilege which the law affords."

The school board subsequently assigned all the Negro elementary children and no white children, to the Oak Crest School, regardless of distances involved. Thus, it would appear that the board is still attempting to maintain a policy of segregation in the elementary schools. Judge Warlick has not yet commented on the action of the school board.

FOOTBALL TEAM IGNORES COLOR

The largest high school in Austin, Texas, is Travis High, named after a hero of the Alamo. The school song is Dixie, the school cheer is the rebel yell and the football team is known as the Rebels. Travis high is now an integrated school and its star football player is a Negro. It is quite a sight, reports Elsie Carper of the Washington Post and Times Herald, to see this hero carried off the field after a victorious game, on the shoulders of his white fellow students, while the band plays Dixie.

--Harry Fleischman in Let's Be Human

Three of the Negro students recently enrolled in the Yancey County high schools have been accepted and are regular members of the football teams.

INDIANS - ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE RACIAL PROBLEM

Efforts by Harnett County Indian students in eastern North Carolina to obtain admission to white schools have focused attention on another aspect of the racial problem in North Carolina. The problem involves Indians who are segregated and who frequently are in the minority rather than the Negroes.

Nine eastern North Carolina counties have separate, segregated schools for Indian students. These same counties also have segregated schools for white students and Negro students. And Robeson County has a fourth system for a special group of students not in other classifications. . .

The counties are Robeson, Sampson, Hoke, Person, Scotland, Warren (which also serves Indians from Halifax County), Columbus, Cumberland and Harnett. The school population of these nine counties is about 93,000. By race, there are 10,774 Indians, 32,895 Negroes and 46,465 whites. All the Indian schools are public schools operated with state aid with state-directed course offerings and state-paid teachers. The schools are operated, as are the white and Negro schools, by county-level boards of education, the same method of operation used in all North Carolina counties.

The origin of segregation in schools for Indians is not too clear in the memory of those connected with them now. However, state education officials in Raleigh say the separate Indian schools evolved much as separate Negro schools evolved in the years after the Civil War. . .

In the nine counties with separate Indian schools, there are 19 separate schools for Indians, 100 separate schools for white and 70 separate schools for Negroes. None of these counties have any desegregation in their white and Negro schools.

School officials in these counties, and in other nearby counties that do not maintain separate schools, long have had a problem of classifying by race some of the students who sought admission. In some areas--Robeson is the striking example--the Indians have lived separately, sought to maintain their own schools and other community institutions, and generally have been treated as a distinct group. In other counties, where the Indian population was sparse to begin with, the Indians have not lived separately, have not sought to maintain separate community institutions, and, in some instances, have married persons who were not Indians. In some cases, Indians have married whites, in others Indians have married Negroes.

There is, in fact, some disagreement about what kind of Indians these are. Some contend they are Lumbee Indians. Others, including some Indians, say they are Cherokees. Many efforts have been made to trace their origins to the Croatan Indians, who lived on the eastern North Carolina shore when Sir Walter Raleigh established the first English settlement in this country.

The current problem arose when four high school students in Harnett County sought admission to Dunn High School. Dunn is the county seat. Indians had sought admission last year, but were rejected. This year, the admission requests were renewed but were rejected by the Harnett County School Board as not being in order. Harnett County has 78 Indian students in one elementary school. Its Indian high school students are sent by bus on a daily round trip of about 70 miles to East Carolina Indian School near Clinton in Sampson County. This school has an enrollment of 320 and is Sampson County's only Indian school.

--from an article by L. M. Wright, Jr., in Southern School News

STATUS OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

No school board in North Carolina, except the school board in Chapel Hill, has as yet announced any voluntary plan of desegregation in the public schools.

The Department of Public Instruction in Raleigh apparently has given no guidance to local school boards toward integration in the schools.

It is obvious that North Carolina still thinks of the education of its 1,116,700 pupils as a responsibility to be discharged bi-racially (and tri-racially in some counties) under a continuing pattern of segregation.

If, as the Supreme Court has held, segregation and discrimination are synonymous, discrimination on account of race in public schools is general in North Carolina.

--from a report of the N. C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights

AFRICA IS WATCHING

Many of the African leaders have had their education with American missionaries and many of them have had college education and travel in the United States. But it cannot be certain that they will identify themselves with the United States.

The difficulty was recently explained by Mr. Tom Mboya of Kenya. The United States must quickly eradicate segregation and racial discrimination in all parts of the country. Otherwise, any African leader who identifies himself openly with the United States faces the possibility of being undercut by a political opponent charging him with being "soft" on American racial discrimination. . .

What happens in race relationships in local communities in the United States will affect our international relationships not only with African nations but also with the Asian and Latin American nations. Advocates of "gradualism" for changes in race relations should ponder the implications of this factor for the future position and influence of the United States in world affairs.

--Darrell D. Randall, Department of International Affairs
National Council of Churches in the U.S.A.

QUOTE FOR THE MONTH

--"The hard part of a race problem is to keep inferior peoples inferior."

--Tom Masson's Annual, 1925

TO WIN RACIAL JUSTICE:

1. Use active non-violent resistance to evil.

2. Never seek to defeat or humiliate your opponent, but to win his friendship and understanding.

3. The non-violent resister seeks to defeat the forces of evil, not the persons who happen to be doing evil.

4. Avoid external physical violence but also internal violence of spirit (hating the opponent).

5. Accept suffering without retaliation.

6. Have confidence that the universe is on the side of justice.

7. Recognize that the center of non-violence is the love of God operating in the human spirit.

--Rev. Martin Luther King

ANNUAL MEETING

Members and friends of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Council which will be held at the State College Cafeteria in Raleigh on Thursday, December 8, beginning at 6:30 p.m. Tickets will be $2 per plate. For reservations, please write or telephone the office of the Council in Charlotte.

The main speaker at the annual meeting will be Marion A. Wright, past president and currently a vice-president of the Southern Regional Council.

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HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

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NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

REV. HENRY G. RUARK
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

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THE OUTLOOK FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN 1961

This may be the year in which school desegregation begins in earnest in North Carolina and in some other Southern states, for there are indications that the era of token integration is coming to an end. Token integration, whatever its merits, is not compliance, and the courts are becoming increasingly impatient with school boards who are taking no positive steps to eliminate segregation.

In an article in Southern School News for December, Eugene Wyatt, an editor of the Nashville Tennessean, observes that the role of pupil assignment statutes in limiting desegregation may be sharply curtailed if present trends are continued. Two cases are cited. In Chattanooga, a federal court refused to allow a school board to plead that the Negro applicants had not complied with the Tennessee assignment statute. The board itself, the court said, had not complied with the act since it was still maintaining separate basic school districts for whites and Negroes. (Emphasis added, here and below)

In Florida, in the Hillsboro County case, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals directed a trial court to hear a contention by Negroes that the use of the pupil assignment act in the County had not brought an end to the policy of segregation. Should this contention be proved at the trial, the court held, the Negroes would be entitled to general relief from segregation practices.

In an article in the Saturday Review for December 17 entitled: "1960: Turning Point for Desegregation?," G. W. Foster, Jr., professor of law at the University of Wisconsin, after a careful study of legal aspects of the problem, wrote: A decided change in tone has appeared in the opinions of several Courts of Appeal. Observing that segregation has persisted despite the existence of Alabama-type placement laws, they are now making it clear that local school officials have affirmative obligations toward the elimination of existing segregation. Formal plans and other steps must be taken "publicly to disestablish segregation in the public schools."

OUTLOOK FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION (Continued)

Dr. Foster wrote further: The Alabama-type plans suffered a substantial setback, at least in theory, by the rule announced in a number of decisions in 1960: the assignment criteria must be applied uniformly to all pupils, not merely to "the relatively few Negroes who sought transfer to what had heretofore been white schools." The mature development of this rule will remove from the Alabama-type plans their major obstacles to desegregation. Since all children must be initially assigned to school by the same rules, it will no longer do to place Negroes first in segregated schools and require them to take the initiative for seeking transfer by complex standards which they, but not the white children, must meet.

NO ONE SAID A THING

Last Sunday, at St. Philip's Cathedral, they held the sacrament of confirmation for people coming from all the little Episcopal churches of the diocese.

The candidates for confirmation gathered with their pastors in the reception room of the Hall of Bishops to receive their final instructions about walking down the aisle two by two, and sitting in the places at the front reserved for them, and moving up, when the time came to kneel before the altar, where the gentle Bishop would lay his hands upon their bowed heads and say the ancient words that received them into the church.

There were little girls in their white dresses, and little boys very solemn in their dark suits, their new haircuts stiff and stubby. They were the children of the church, born into it, and baptized when they were young and given names. There were older folk, too, men and women who had been baptized in other churches perhaps, or had known no church at all until they grew older, and made their choice. They all gathered there, in the reception room, while the Daughters of the King straightened the little boys' neckties, and placed white veils on the heads of the little girls and the women.

Then the acolytes moved in, carrying the cross, and the organ played, and the candidates for confirmation came down the aisle and took their seats, while their parents and their god-parents and their friends watched with love and pride.

Then their pastors,representing the many congregations in the diocese, presented them to the bishop, and two by two they went up and knelt before him, and he put his hands on their heads and said:

"Defend, O Lord, this thy child with thy heavenly grace; that he may continue thine forever; and daily increase in thy Holy Spirit more and more until he come into Thy everlasting kingdom."

And nobody said anything about the fact that four of the people who went up to kneel and receive this blessing, and to be received into the church were Negroes, and that their friends were sitting out in the congregation watching, along with the parents and the friends of the white children.

Nobody thought anything about it. It was the church performing its ancient function, in solemn ceremony, receiving into its fellowship any child of God who in faith and humbleness and love desiredto come.

--Harold Martin, in the Atlanta Journal, Dec. 4, 1960

WHO ARE THE HANDICAPPED?

The governors of all Southern states each year issue "Employ the Handicapped" proclamations. On October 5, 1959, in his proclamation, Governor Hodges said: "As North Carolina moves ahead in its drive for economic prosperity, it will become increasingly important that the full productive potential of every citizen be utilized. The role of the handicapped worker in our development program should not be minimized, lest we lose the benefits to be derived from a sizable, capable, and unusually dependable segment of our labor force."

Who is the handicapped worker? I am afraid that what our governors have in mind is one who has lost a leg, or an arm, or an eye, through some accident or misfortune. But this overlooks the most universal and cruel of all handicaps--the handicap of birth. . .

In the State's national guard there are 11,000 members who receive annually over $5,000,000. There is not a single Negro member. A Negro who may become a general in the army of the United States cannot become a private in the North Carolina national guard. Talk about employing the handicapped!

The North Carolina Employment Security Commission has an annual budget of $5,500,000, every penny of which comes from the federal government. The announced federal policy is employment of all persons upon the basis of merit, uninfluenced by race, color or religion. An yet--in the state headquarters at the Raleigh office there are only ten Negro employees, ranging from maid to janitor-messenger. Not a single typist, stenographer, clerk, bookkeeper, accountant, or person in administrative capacity.

THE NON-WHITE PEOPLES ARE WATCHING

One day last month, thirteen new African nations became members of the United Nations. The nations of Africa and Asia now constitute almost fifty per cent of the membership. They are non-white members. Their destinies have heretofore been very largely in white hands. The converse could become true. I hope it will be more consistent with truth to say that the color of hands will not enter into the destiny of any nation, or of any individual for that matter, but that the combined wisdom of all men, distilled at the United Nations, will shape the destinies of us all. . .

Now, the Civil Rights movement in this country is designed to guarantee the Constitutional rights of all people--including colored people. You may be sure that the peoples of Asia and Africa know what is happening to their brethren in this country. The Russian propaganda machine sees to that. So they are aware of the resistance movement in the South, aware of speeches made in Washington and in the State capitols, aware of the shabby and fraudulent tricks used to deny rights to people of color in the South, aware of burnings, boycotts and bombings.

Let us suppose that the colored citizens of Ghana were simultaneously informed of certain facts. They were told that the United States Government had made a grant of some millions to Ghana for the purpose of building a dam. They were also told that a Southern state had refused to admit qualified Negroes into its law school; or that Negroes must ride in the back end of buses in a certain city; or that a city sold its golf course to prevent Negroes from playing on it. Which kind of facts, do you suppose, would have the larger impact upon the minds of Ghana citizens?

--from a speech by Marion A. Wright, Linville Falls, N. C.

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL POINT THE WAY

WHEREAS, the population of the City of Oak Ridge is heterogeneous with respect to race, color, religion, ancestry, and national origin, and that the peace, good order, security, and welfare of the City requires good relations between all segments of the community; and

WHEREAS, the practice of discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin is a matter of municipal concern in that it undermines the foundation of a free democratic city; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, in its meeting on April 7, 1960, encouraged all citizens to make each day an occasion for renewed dedication to friendly associations and democratic principles in their work, business and school activities, and throughout their daily lives; and

WHEREAS, in order to establish a common objective to which all citizens and places of public accommodation may aspire;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, that it is desirable for all persons to obtain admission to and service in places of public accommodation without discrimination based on race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

INDIANA MINISTERS LIST OPEN RESTAURANTS

The approach of Race Relations Sunday, February 12, makes the recent action of the Ministerial Association of Munice, Indiana, timely. The responses to a questionnaire sent to community eating places, asking their policy in serving people of different races, have now been tabulated by its Community Action Committee. With a copy of their letter sent to those establishments was appended a list of 37 local eating places which offer the same services to all.

"We are sure there are others whom we do not know about," the committee added, and asked that if they wanted to be listed, to notify the committee.

"Both ministers and foreign students (at Ball State Teachers College) have been embarrassed at some restaurants," the committee's letter explained.

The committee noted that of the establishments which responded, some said they welcomed all because of their belief in the American principle of equality. Others said they would like more Negro customers, and still others did not want to break the state law by refusing service on the basis of color.

--from The Religious Newsweekly, National Council of Churches

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MORE SOUTHERNERS CONCEDING TO INTEGRATION

Events of the last three-and-a-half years have caused a growing number of southerners to concede, however reluctantly, that racial integration will some day become the "way of life" in states below the Mason-Dixon line.

As the lunch counter "sit-in" movement starts its second year, three out of four southerners in the latest Gallup Poll say they believe now that the day will come when white and colored persons will generally share the same public accommodations in the southern states.

On three separate occasions since 1957, Gallup Poll interviewers have asked southerners--of both races--the identical question: "Do you think the day will come in the South when whites and Negroes will be going to the same schools, eating in the same restaurants, and sharing the same public accommodations?"

The trend of southern thinking is: In the summer of 1957--before the trouble at Little Rock's Central High School caused President Eisenhower to dispatch federal troops to that city--more than half of southerners interviewed either said flatly they did not think general integration would ever come or were uncertain about this happening.

At the beginning of the 1958 school year--with schools in Virginia and Arkansas remaining closed rather than de-segregated--the number of southerners expressing uncertainty about integration's eventual outcome had dropped, and more than half admitted it would probably arrive at some future point.

The latest repeat of this question--asked as two "Deep South" states, Louisiana and Georgia, faced desegregation problems--reveals the following about southerners' present thinking: Will the day ever come? Yes, will - 76%; No, will not - 19%; Uncertain - 5%.

--American Institute of Public Opinion, by George Gallup

NON-TRADITIONAL JOBS OPENING TO NEGROES

The American Friends Service Committee, in a news bulletin about merit employment, points out that there have been significant break-throughs recently in the traditional employment pattern in North Carolina. The speed with which additional placements of Negroes are made, the bulletin adds, will depend on the extent that QUALIFIED PERSONS themselves seek employment in ALL places. Here are some actual placements of Negroes in business and industry:

The Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem has employed technicians and assistants. The Archdale Hosiery & Machine in High Point has since 1954 employed women as loopers and in 1959 trained and employed several men as knitting machine operators. Acme Engineering of Greensboro has employed skilled machinists for several years.

An electronics manufacturing firm with over 11,000 employees has hired engineers, draftsmen, technicians, clerk typists, librarian and many persons on bench production. A clothing store, a hardware store and a national tire company in Greensboro have had for several years Negro sales persons who sell to everyone. A tobacco company has hired a business administration graduate in their accounting department, a rate clerk in the personnel department, and a junior technician in their research division.

GET TRAINING, THEN SEEK JOBS

The American Friends Service Committee emphasizes training, then going after the job. Many employers have never had qualified Negro applicants for traditional "white" jobs. Naturally, no Negroes have been hired.

Here are some suggestions for job leads listed by the Friends: (1) Answer all want ads in newspapers for which you qualify. Don't wait for the word "colored" to appear. (2) Go to your school or college if it maintains a placement office. (3) Inquire at the local Employment Security Commission about job opportunities. (4) Take all Federal and State examinations for which you qualify. (5) Talk with city managers and councilmen about job possibilities. (6) Visit public utility companies to inquire about job openings.

CONVENTION BUSINESS CHECKED BY SEGREGATION

Dear to the hearts of chambers of commerce--especially in their innkeepers' sections--is the convention business brought to their cities by all kinds of business and professional groups. Consider the mixed feelings, then, of a Southern chamber of commerce that has to see a big convention go elsewhere because the city's hotels will not accept Negroes among the delegates.

The magazine New South of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, observes that "this is another problem the South needs to face and face quickly if it hopes to attract" groups of bi-racial make-up.

--Wilmington Delaware News

SENTIMENT AGAINST "MASSIVE RESISTANCE" IN GEORGIA

There has been strong sentiment in Georgia for "open schools" even with some desegregation since events in Virginia in 1958 when the state closed some public schools in its "massive resistance" program. But sentiment against closed public schools is now reaching a crescendo following events at the university.

Initial support for "open schools" was, of course, in support of the university; but it has been extended to secondary education also. Early in the controversy, more than a third of the students at the university signed a petition asking that schools be kept open at any cost. This was presented to the General Assembly shortly after it opened its first day's session in 1961.

Probably the most important and easily the most controversial resolution was signed by 405 of the approximately 600 faculty members of the University of Georgia. The teachers said that they would "not retreat from the responsibility of standing steadfast by the rules of law and morality," and asked that the two suspended Negro students be returned to their classes and "that all measures necessary to the protection of students and faculty and to the preservation of orderly education be taken by appropriate state authorities."

The resolution promptly drew the ire of some state legislators; and subsequently, a resolution passed the Georgia Senate, 29-19, commending those faculty members who had not signed the resolution.

However, support from other college faculties came for the University of Georgia faculty members signing the resolution, including the Georgia Tech chapters of the Georgia Education Association and the American Association of University Professors, 67 of 75 faculty members of Agnes Scott College, and about 85 per cent, or 321 members, of the faculty of Emory University.

--from an article in the NEW SOUTH.

HOW MANY SCHOOL BOARDS ARE LIKE THIS?

The Little Rock school board by its written and unwritten policies deliberately seeks to circumvent the demands of justice that racial discrimination be removed from the school system. While piously assuring the courts that they do not discriminate against Negro pupils, the school board members maneuver in every conceivable way to keep these pupils from exercising their God-given right to nondiscriminatory education. . .

From a religious point of view the members of the school board have become legalistic Pharisees who by the clever twisting of words clothe unrighteous acts with pious profession. Their professions of "good faith" may legally satisfy the courts for a time, but from a moral point of view they have not acted in good faith either with the patrons against whom they plot or with the God who is ever-watching and testing the sincerity of each man's actions. . . .

--Rev. Colbert S. Cartwright, Little Rock, Ark.

SEGREGATED HOUSING OPPOSED BY STUDENTS

"Be it resolved that this body, believing in racial equality, goes on record as being against racial segregation in every way. Therefore, be it further resolved that in the future this body shall do all it can to end racial segregation.

"More specifically in the future, whenever humanly possible, that the housing for this body while it is in session shall be arranged on a non-racially segregated basis."

--Resolution by the student legislature, Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1960

FURTHER STEPS TOWARD DESEGREGATION

The Trustees of Duke University have voted to admit qualified Negro students to its graduate schools beginning in the fall. Davidson College has agreed to admit several students from Africa next year. A faculty committee at Wake Forest College has asked the college trustees to rescind or modify the policy of denying admission to Negroes.

The North Carolina Council of Churches, meeting in Raleigh on February 1st, called upon churches of the state, and the General Assembly now in session, to take steps to break down racial barriers. The resolution called for action in the fields of voting, public education, employment and housing.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, JUNE 25--AUGUST 5

A rare opportunity for qualified young people is afforded by the summer sessions of the Encampment for Citizenship in New York, Puerto Rico and California. The purpose of the encampment is: (1) To promote a deeper understanding of the varied peoples who make up America and a deeper appreciation of the problems they face; and (2) To inspire the individual student as a result of his personal and educational experiences, to enter more actively and purposefully into the mainstream of his own community's life.

The Encampment is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political educational organization. The Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University has called it a "rare and successful experiment in democratic education." Several students from North Carolina have attended sessions of the Encampment in the past, and have come back with reports of unforgettable experiences.

Anyone between the ages of 18 and 23 may apply. A limited number of scholarships are available. For a qualified student, a scholarship may cover all expenses except transportation.

Readers of this bulletin are encouraged to alert student leaders to this opportunity. For further details, write directly to: Encampment for Citizenship, 2 West 64th Street, New York 23, N. Y.

A NEGRO EDITOR COMMENTS ON THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

(The Norfolk Journal and Guide)

We are not opposed to celebrations, centennial or otherwise, as long as they are kept within reasonable bounds, as to time and program.

But we have the opinion that the four-year celebration of the Civil War, which has been launched, holds out a very definite prospect for grave disunity in America, and a still graver prospect for a worsening of race relations in the Nation.

The Civil War was fought because the Southern States believed that a State had the right to legalize the holding of human slaves within its borders, regardless of public opinion against slavery in other states comprising the Federal Union.

The position was taken on the grounds of states' rights. There was nothing embodied in the Federal constitution that specifically forbade the traffic in slaves. That, then, gave the states the right to handle the matter of slavery as their citizens chose to handle it.

On this theory, which was glorified as the belief in a great principle, the states involved with slavery seceded from the Union. The most fratricidal war in modern history followed. On both sides 500,000 young men died for what some writers today call a dedication to a great principle.

Preceding the war there were years of agitation and protest, by anti-slavery believers on one side and pro-slavery believers on the other side.

In the South the name for the agitation and protests was States Rights. The dissent ignored the human slaves as an issue. The churches found in the Bible--so they said--justification for slavery. The lawyers said that there was no constitutional right on the part of anyone to interfere with States Rights.

The state governments held to the same theory. The farmers, the merchants and the moneyed people generally, who had profited financially from the system of slavery agreed that the whole issue was one of states' rights, which they somehow managed to separate from the issue of slavery.

One hundred years later we witness a reenactment of the same thing under the same shibboleth, "states rights." The Southern effort is to hold on to segregation and racial discrimination on the "principle" of "states rights." Interposition is the word, but interposition died with the Civil War.

In the presence of the existing cold war upon Negroes, and the desperate measures being taken to use interposition as a lawful means of defying Supreme Court interpretations of the constitution as it was amended after the Civil War, the long-term centennial is a bad omen for the Nation. Especially is it true at a time when World War III may break out at any time.

There could reasonably be a celebration of the ending of the Civil War confined to a month, a week or a day, but a prolonged reenactment of those terrible years will be unhealthy for the Nation.

General Robert E. Lee deserves to be honored, because when the fighting was over he put aside his sword and went to work as an educator.

Many other leaders of the Southern cause kept on fighting a psychological warfare and their descendants are keeping up the fight to this day.

It is hard to believe that the Southern boys who were drafted from the farms, the shops and the stores, to give their lives or their futures to that War-to-Preserve-Slavery really thought that they were fighting to maintain any great principles of government; or that they believed they were fighting for any great moral principles. They fought because they had been indoctrinated for war. They are all dead now. Let their memory rest in peace. Let's all be Americans now, presenting a solid front for America against the dangers that confront us from the Communist world.

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TOKEN COMPLIANCE NOT ENOUGH IN LITTLE ROCK

The Little Rock School Board assigned eight Negro students to previously all-white schools in 1959, and eleven in 1960. All other Negro applications for reassignments were turned down. All initial assignments were to segregated schools. This is the familiar pattern of token compliance.

But the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, on March 2, said that token compliance was not enough; that the board's procedures in making assignments were clearly in violation of the constitutional rights of the Negro plaintiffs; and that the facts "belie the assertion that the schools were operated in a non-discriminatory manner."

SCHOOL ASSIGNMENT LAW USED ILLEGALLY

Arkansas has a school assignment law similar to that of North Carolina. While the Court acknowledged that the assignment law, when properly applied, "may be an effective tool to accomplish racial desegregation in an orderly manner," it concluded from the evidence that "consciously or otherwise, the standards and criteria were applied by the defendants for the purpose of impeding, thwarting and frustrating integration."

In its summary of the case, the Court said: "The obligation to disestablish imposed segregation is not met by applying placement or assignment standards, educational theories or other criteria so as to produce the result of leaving the previous racial situation as it was before."

INITIAL ASSIGNMENTS MUST BE NON-DISCRIMINATORY

The Court said clearly that: "The standards and criteria of the pupil assignment law must be applied objectively in the making of initial assignments of all students in the Little Rock school system. . . ." (Emphasis supplied by the Court)

LOUISVILLE MAYOR ASKS DESEGREGATION, TESTING

Mayor Bruce Hoblitzell issued the following statement on April 25:

"Citizens of Louisville: We have an extremely serious situation facing our community.

"As I have said before, with the full approval of the Mayor's Committee, integration of downtown public accommodations is not only morally right and economically feasible but is also inevitable.

"We must have the cooperation of all the involved groups, including patrons, in order that integration can be accomplished in an orderly fashion. This we do not have today.

"Under these circumstances, after consultation with and upon the recommendation of the Mayor's Committee, I am hereby requesting that no later than Monday, May 1, the operation of all downtown eating facilities quietly, without publicity, desegregate.

"Meantime, I am asking that groups of three or four Negroes each, under the supervision of the steering committee, check all downtown facilities to determine whether this request to desegregate has been honored. I also am asking the Negro checking committees to report to the Mayor's office full results of their investigation.

"I request that there be no further demonstrations during this testing period, and in no event prior to May 3."

INTEGRATED BUSINESS GOES ON SMOOTHLY

Louisville business firms that had desegregated their eating facilities prior to the Mayor's request reported that the transition had been generally smooth. None of them reported that they had suffered a loss of business as a result of removing racial barriers. And none of them said that the move created any real problems or incidents.

The Henry Clay Hotel was the first major downtown hotel to desegregate in Louisville. "We have had no problems," said manager William Howard, "and, as a matter of fact, we've had no great turnout of Negroes in our coffee shop (the Magnolia Room) since the first day of desegregation. We have found that all that most of them want is to know that they have the right to come in. Sooner or later all of us are going to have to recognize that they (Negroes) are people. It's as simple as that."

The eating facilities of the two Sheraton hotels--the Henry Watteeson and the Sheraton (formerly the Seelbach)--were desegregated in June of 1960. "We have had no problems whatsoever," said F. D. Wallace, the general manager for both hotels. "The Negro customers we have had are a credit to their race. Our business has not suffered as a result of integrating our restaurants. Actually, it has improved somewhat since we integrated."

--from an article in THE LOUISVILLE TIMES, March 28, 1961

DURHAM STORES EMPLOY NEGRO CLERKS

As an outgrowth of a five year effort by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, assisted by the American Friends Service Committee and the N. C. Council on Human Relations, nineteen downtown Durham stores have employed Negro clerks and/or clerical workers.

In negotiating with the management of the downtown stores, Negro citizens called attention to discriminatory practices in employing Negroes in menial capacities only, and in maintaining segregated customer facilities. As a result of these conferences, four of the stores have promoted some of their present Negro employees to sales positions, and others have hired Negro clerks.

Some stores did not change their policies and their practices until a selective buying campaign was announced. The campaign was conducted by youth and college NAACP chapters in Durham.

Stores which have hired Negro clerks include: Young Men's Shop, Raylass, Butlers Shoe Store, Sears Roebuck, Belk-Leggett, Van Straaten's, Ellis Stone, Stewart's, Darling Shop and My Shop.

WHEELER APPOINTED TO PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE

John H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics & Farmers Bank of Durham, has been appointed to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. He is one of two Negro members of the 14-man committee which takes the place of two former committees, one on goverment employment policy and the other on government contracts.

The new President's Committee has considerably more power than either of the former committees. It can hold public hearings, terminate government contracts, or ask the attorney general for a court injunction against firms that do not comply with the non-discrimination provisions of their contracts.

Vice-President Lyndon Johnson, chairman of the President's Committee, told a news conference recently: "We mean business. We intend to eliminate discrimination in government employment and in the training, recruitment, employment and promotion of personnel engaged in the performance of government contracts."

COLORED COUNCILMEN, STUDENT EDITOR, ARE "FIRSTS"

MM

Two North Carolina communities, Raleigh and Lumberton, have colored representation on municipal governing bodies for the first time as a result of recent elections. Raleigh voters elected a 41-year-old Negro businessman, John W. Winters. In Lumberton, a retired building contractor, Wade H. Spearman, was elected to the City Council.

In Chapel Hill, Julius L. Chambers, a rising senior in the University Law School, has been named editor-in-chief of the North Carolina Law Review. Mr. Chambers is one of five Negroes among 314 law students. The dean of the Law School, Henry L. Brandis, Jr., said simply: "He earned it."

SUMMER DRIVE PLANNED BY STUDENTS

The extension of sit-in and stand-in demonstrations throughout the South were decided upon by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee meeting at Johnson C. Smith University on April 23rd.

Edward B. King of Atlanta, administrative secretary of the student committee, said: "As soon as schools close we plan to seek integration of pools, beaches, parks and theatres." He said that efforts of the committee must be stepped up in what he called the "hard core" states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

CHURCH MOST SEGREGATED INSTITUTION

"The church undoubtedly is the most segregated institution in America," the dean of Yale University Divinity School said recently. Dean Liston Pope, a Thomasville native, was speaking to students and faculty at Davidson College.

The church's teachings in recent years have stressed racial equality but this is something the church has not been able to accomplish itself, Pope said. Ninety-four per cent of Negro Protestants belong to exclusively Negro churches.

Yet, with all their faults, churches have one great characteristic in their favor, Pope said. They are always hearkening back to the principles on which they were founded; they are constantly reasserting basic beliefs in the face of modern problems. "This is why some of us stay in the church instead of giving it up as a bad job," he concluded.

DISCRIMINATION FOR AMERICANS ONLY

Recently, a distinguished U. N. official from an African State was refused service in a Virginia restaurant. One of our State Department officials, in discussing the case, quoted the cafe manager as saying that if the colored visitor had made it known he was a U. N. diplomat he would have been served. This was a damning confession, however naively made.

What the manager was saying, in effect, was that only American citizens are subjected to such discrimination. If foreigners will identify themselves they will be served. This story is a popular one at the U. N. and already has appeared in many newspapers around the world.

--from an article by Ralph McGill

DISCRIMINATION OUTLAWED IN 28 STATES

Twenty-eight states now have laws banning racial discrimination in public places, according to a national survey of civil rights legislation that was made public recently.

The survey also revealed that nineteen states have set up Fair Employment Practices Commissions, and five now prohibit discrimination in private housing.

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HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

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NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

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DALLAS BUSINESSMEN PLAN PEACEFUL DESEGREGATION

The unbelievable happened in Dallas, Texas, at noon on July 26. One hundred and fifty Negroes walked quietly into 40 leading stores and restaurants and ordered meals. They were served without incident.

The episode had been carefully planned. It was, according to one reporter, "only the tip of a great iceberg of effort calculated to change the face of Texas' largest city as radically as any evolution in its history."

The home-grown program was unusual among the scores of southern cities that have been grappling with the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling of May 17, 1954. Dallas is under court order to begin school desegregation this fall. But this order had been anticipated by alert businessmen twelve months before. They organized the Dallas Citizens Council, an unofficial body made up of the chief executives of 250 of the city's largest business enterprises.

Unlike other citizens councils in the South, the Dallas Council set up a program to prepare the city to accept school desegregation. They worked through civic clubs, religious bodies, the medical and bar associations, labor unions and employee groups. The keynote of the program was that it "does not advocate integration, it does not advocate segregation;" rather, it "confines itself to the fact that Federal Law decrees that the Dallas schools will desegregate and that the good citizen obeys the law."

But why the desegregation of restaurants and lunch counters a month before school opening? Said the Council: "We thought this should be an adult experience before it is a child experience."

Said a Negro leader who worked with the white businessmen on this program: "I think Dallas is in a position now to set some new standards in this field of intergroup relations. It's a new approach for the South -- instead of protest, tackling problems by negotiation and counsel."

LOUISIANA'S SCHOOL CLOSING LAW KILLED

A three-judge federal court, on August 30th, struck down Louisiana's school closing law--which permitted school districts to vote in favor of abandonment of public schools faced with desegregation orders.

The court ruled that the "local option" law violated the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment on two counts: (1) "It is a transparent artifice to deprive the (Negro) plaintiffs of their constitutional right to attend desegregated public schools," and (2) since the state provides public schools in other parishes (counties), closing schools in St. Helena would discriminate against children in that parish, regardless of race.

TUITION GRANTS AND TAX CREDITS BARRED IN VIRGINIA

A federal judge barred Prince Edward County from using public funds to finance private segregated education as long as public schools are closed in the county. Judge Oren R. Lewis said on August 24 that Prince Edward and the State of Virginia have tried to thwart a federal court desegregation order by providing tuition grants for private segregated schooling.

Judge Lewis also ruled out county tax credits permitted for contributions to white segregated schools in Prince Edward, where public schools have been closed for two years in a racial dispute.

RECONSIDERATION ORDER IN DURHAM CASE

The Durham School Board was ordered by Federal Judge E. M. Stanley on July 20 to meet within ten days to reconsider the year-old applications for reassignment to white schools of 133 Negro pupils. Within 25 days the board was to render its decision on each application, these decisions to be based "on definite criteria and standards applicable to white and Negro children alike."

The result of the board's reconsideration was that 6 of the 133 pupils were admitted to the schools of their choice. The remainder of the applications were again rejected. These cases probably will be appealed, along with an equal number of new applications for reassignment made this year.

CONSTITUTION COURT HEARING DENIED IN RALEIGH CASE

Federal Judge Algernon Butler denied a request for a three judge U. S. Constitutional Court to hear a suit filed by Raleigh Negroes attacking North Carolina's Pupil Assignment Act. Butler held on July 17 that no substantial constitutional issue is involved in the civil suit filed June 10.

The suit, brought on behalf of 66 Negro plaintiffs, seeks an immediate end to racial segregation in Raleigh's public schools and asks an injunction against using race as a criterion in assigning pupils to various schools. Judge Butler will hear the case at a later date.

TEXTILISTS TOLD: HIRE NEGROES

A vice president of the giant Burlington Mills Corporation told the Southern Textile convention in Myrtle Beach on June 23 the industry must hire Negroes. Jackson E. Spears asked 400 textile operating executives from North and South Carolina to "try to find a reasonable solution for job opportunities for Negroes."

Spears said that America's continuing unemployment problem is centered on unskilled labor, "a very substantial portion of which is Negro. The upgrading of this labor is essential to our economic well-being."

The federal policy on fair employment, Spears pointed out, will remain unchanged under either political party, and America's international position in Asia and Africa "demands progress in the area of employing Negroes."

—from a UPI dispatch from Myrtle Beach

"FACE REALITY," SAYS SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRALIST

"The desegregation issue cannot continue to be hidden behind the door," said Charles E. Daniel, president of the Daniel Construction Co., of Greenville, speaking in Hampton on July 1st. "This situation cannot satisfactorily be settled at the lunch counter and bus station levels. We must handle this ourselves more realistically than heretofore or it will be forced upon us in the harshest way."

"The Negro population represents a large working force in South Carolina," Daniels continued. "Relatively untrained, it is an important potential to industry. . . By raising their educational and economic status, we would raise the whole economy of the State."

8 BIG FIRMS PLEDGE EQUAL WORK RIGHTS

Douglas Aircraft Co. and seven other large defense contractors signed anti-discrimination pledges on July 12 at the White House. President Kennedy hailed the action as "an historic step forward in the effort to secure equal employment opportunity for every American of every race, color and belief."

The big firms, with a total of 760,000 employes, signed individual "plans for progress" in weeding out discrimination in employment. Donald W. Douglas, president of the company, signed the Douglas plan covering the Charlotte missile plant as well as the firm's California operations. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the plan on behalf of the government.

--Don Oberdorfer in The Charlotte Observer

TEXTILE FIRM ALSO SIGN AGREEMENTS

On the same day, July 12, three major textile firms agreed not to discriminate against Negroes at their plants in the Carolinas and other areas while performing $4.9 million worth of work on U. S. military uniforms. The firms were: J. P. Stevens and Co., Prestex, Inc., and Reigel Textile Co.

--Observer Washington Bureau

TIDE RUNNING AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN KENTUCKY

Governor Combs left no doubt where he stands on the issue. "We support human rights because they are basic to our democracy, and not for political reasons," he declared. "We favor fair treatment because it is morally right, and not because it is necessary in our country's contest with international Communism." . . .

The Negro leaders now coming to the fore, in Kentucky and in the South, are tired of waiting. They are determined to quicken the tempo, and they have no patience with the gradualism of the past. Uncle Tom is deal and his survivors are as vestigal as the ministrel show. . . One way or another they mean to achieve total integration in our time.

In Kentucky, the wind is rising, and the tide is flowing, by fits and starts, but inexorably toward that goal.

--William Peoples in THE COURIER-JOURNAL

A NOTE FROM OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

Mr. C. E. Dyer, manager of our local McCrory's took a chance a year ago in changing his lunch counter policies to conform to his personal convictions - but it paid off. He was one of the first managers to agree to cooperate with the Mayor's Committee in removing racial barriers at his counter. A year later he reports that he has suffered no loss of business, had no incidents, and received less than a half-dozen complaints.

On the basis of this experience, he believes Oak Ridge people are willing to accept integration of eating facilities. After a trial period of serving only two Negroes at a time, Mr. Dyer again took the lead at the first of this year in removing all racial restrictions at McCrory's counter.

--from Newsletter, Oak Ridge Federation for Equal Public Service

BREAD CAST UPON THE WATERS

Mars Hill College, in the mountains of North Carolina, was established in 1856. For its first few years it had hard financial sledding -- and at one point, one of its trustees, the Rev. J. W. Anderson, mortgaged his slave, Joe Anderson, as security for a loan. It was Joe himself who suggested that he sit in the county jail until the necessary funds to pay off the mortgage were raised.

Joe Anderson became a college hero, and each year the students hold a ceremony commemorating his contribution to the college.

Joe's contribution has now been repaid. Mars Hill College, owned by the North Carolina Baptist Convention, admitted its first Negro student, Oralene Graves, great-granddaughter of the man who stood personal security for the college more than 100 years ago.

--Harry Fleischman in Let's Be Human

NON-DISCRIMINATORY ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE FIRST TIME

Heretofore, the few Negro students enrolled in formerly all-white schools in North Carolina have managed to get in those schools by pursuing a long and costly process of appealing from original assignments. School boards without exception have ignored the law against racial discrimination in making original assignments.

This year the Chapel Hill School Board broke away from this pattern. For the first time in North Carolina (excepting schools on or near military posts) children have been assigned to schools on a geographical basis without regard to race. This applies to first-graders in Chapel Hill, and presumably this plan will advance a grade a year.

In Charlotte, five Negro first-graders were placed in a predominately white school on original assignments. These children live within two blocks of the school which is located in a mixed neighborhood. Ten Negro children had already been placed in this school by reassignment.

JUDGE RULES IN FAVOR OF SEPARATE COLLEGES

Judge Susie Sharp, on May 30, ruled against a complaint brought by two Charlotte Negro doctors whose suit alleges that racial segregation is being continued by the building of two separate colleges, Carver College for Negroes and Charlotte College for whites. Said Judge Sharp: "It seems perfectly clear that the plaintiff does not state a cause for action." The case will be heard by the Supreme Court in September.

In addition to the segregation issue, the complaint states that the construction of two colleges, with duplicate facilities, would amount to needless waste of public funds and taxpayers' money."

(Secretary of Welfare Abraham Ribicoff told a conference of Southern Educators on June 13 in Washington that segregated colleges represent a financial burden the South can ill afford. "The level of education of white students," Ribicoff said, "has been lowered and the level of education for Negroes has suffered.")

SIT-IN CONVICTIONS OVERRULED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina Supreme Court declared on August 23 that charges filed against 26 Negro college students after a sit-in at Sumter last year were "too general" and threw out their convictions.

The youths, all Morris College students, were convicted of "conspiring to breach the peace" in a magistrate's court and sentenced to pay fines of $100 or go to jail for 30 days. The convictions were upheld by Circuit Judge James Hugh McFaddin. The high court decision overruling the magistrate and Judge McFaddin was signed by all five justices.

--from an AP dispatch

NC - Metro

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OBSTACLES MUST BE PAID FOR BY ALL

The discrimination against Negro participation in vocational training pointed out by North Carolina's Advisory Commission on Civil Rights is one more area of discrimination this state simply can't afford.

Every obstacle which keeps Negroes from fitting themselves for skilled jobs must be paid for over and over again by every one of us. Indeed, the price mounts each year.

For by discouraging the training of more skilled Negro workers, the state is promoting the very technological employment the nation as a whole is trying to combat. It is ironic in the extreme to figure out ways of promoting new skills among workers in depressed areas while blocking others from learning skills that would keep them from joining the ranks of the chronically unemployed.

Yet this sort of thing certainly happens in North Carolina. We condemn a significant percentage of our labor force to scramble for the ever dwindling proportion of laborers' jobs. Their requests for training toward higher skills are often ignored, or worse turned down with the fatuous claim that it is no good training them because there would be no openings for Negroes even if they were skilled.

The results of this self-defeating response to the Negro's need for job training are abundantly clear. They are clear in the out-migration of North Carolina's most able and intelligent Negroes. They are clear in the wasted capabilities of other Negroes who, for one reason or another, choose to remain despite the lack of opportunities. They are clear in many other ways.

And in each one it is also clear that the Negro is not the only loser. For so long as he makes an artifically small contribution toward the development of the state, the entire state is poorer.

So far from promoting the senseless discrimination shown by the Advisory Commission, it is in North Carolina's true interest to promote Negro participation in training that would benefit the Negro population and the state as a whole.

--An editorial in the Durham Morning Herald, Sept. 19, 1961

THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

The 1960 budget of the North Carolina Employment Security Commission was $5,555,960. All of the commission's funds are provided by the Federal Government. The stated policy of the Federal Government is that employment must be based on merit alone, without regard to race, religion, or national origin. Serious questions that such a policy is strictly followed by the North Carolina Employment Security Commission are raised by the undisputed facts of its operation.

Within the agency itself, as of July 1960, there were only 10 Negro employees in the State office of the Commission in Raleigh. These were: one maid, two elevator operators, five janitors, and two janitor-messengers. There were no employees above the rank of janitor-messenger, which means no typists, stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, or persons in administrative or executive capacity.

In its operation throughout the entire state, the commission had a total of 945 white and 51 nonwhite employees as of July 1960. Of the 51 nonwhites, 39 were in managerial and professional positions, 2 clerical and 10 unskilled.

JOB PLACEMENTS BY THE COMMISSION

In the year 1959 the Commission secured jobs of a professional and managerial nature for 1,851 whites and 25 nonwhites; in clerical and sales positions, 19,811 whites and 320 nonwhites; in skilled positions, 12,824 whites and 1,315 nonwhites; in semi-skilled positions, 33,609 whites and 4,241 nonwhites; in service jobs, 8,109 whites and 29,376 nonwhites; in unskilled and other jobs, 19,372 whites and 38,196 nonwhites.

Consideration of the foregoing statistics raises the following significant questions: Are Negroes not applying in substantial numbers for white collar jobs? If not, why not? Are they not properly prepared for such jobs? Are employers excluding Negroes from consideration for these positions? Is the method of handling job orders calculated to preserve customary patterns of employment?

--from the report of the North Carolina Advisory Committee
to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

Ways must be found for greater employment of Negroes, whose income and purchasing power is a "drag" on the entire state, Governor Terry Sanford said on October 5th. Negroes comprise one-fourth of the state's population, he said, and their per-capita income is about one-half that of whites.

Asked about the admission of Negroes to the industrial schools, the governor said he felt most schools admit as many students as they can, and that he felt any restrictions will be lifted soon at the few schools which have them.

--item from the Charlotte Observer Raleigh Bureau

HATS OFF TO ATLANTA

In Atlanta's calm and orderly move toward token integration of the public schools we have seen what can be done in a community when good leadership asserts itself, when civic spokesmen make it clear that the rough elements are not to dominate, when good newspapers measure up to their high responsibilities, when public officials and law enforcement officers handle this problem with the same consistency as they would a parade--snuffing out possible provocative situations rather than closing their eyes to or encouraging violence. While Atlanta is heartily congratulated, let us hope that many other communities in the South and their leaders will be encouraged and take heart as they plan similar courses in their areas.

--from The Presbyterian Outlook

MORE ABOUT ATLANTA

Future historians may record that not only was Atlanta in prime shape to face school desegregation--maybe it was a little bit overtrained. Item: Zealous policemen apprehended two loiterers near one of the high schools who subsequently turned out to be FBI men! Item: Two teen age drum majorettes, bent on preserving their school's honor, conked a segregationist demonstrator over the head with their batons! Item: The youths armed with a gun, knife and hate literature on school grounds were arrested, interrogated, placed in the police lineup, brought to trial, sentenced and carted off to jail in two hours and forty-two minutes flat, probably a track record!

In the days just prior to D-Day, civic leaders appeared on television in around-the-clock, one-minute spots, to remind Atlantans of their civic responsibilities. Parents of school children received an outline of the ground rules for school attendance from Superintendent John Leston that read like a well-thought out battle plan. The Mayor provided the national press with news facilities rivalling a Presidential convention, plus free cokes, caviar, ham, biscuits, cookies and potato chips. He capped his efforts by a bus tour of the city at which he served as barker. Merchants and the Chamber of Commerce provided a sumptuous integrated cocktail party for newsmen at a downtown hotel. School opening got underway in a happy atmosphere of carnival and self-congratulation.

--from a report by the Georgia Council on Human Relations

DRIVE-IN THEATRES ADMIT NEGROES

A survey by the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights shows that most Kentucky drive-in movie theatres admit Negro patrons and no manager reports any misunderstandings or incidents as a result of this policy.

Sixty-one outdoor theatres were reported as admitting Negroes and twenty-six do not. Responses were not received from an estimated nineteen additional drive-in theatres.

Replies to the question of how long the theatres have practiced non-discrimination indicated that most had many years of experience to support their report of no misunderstandings or incidents. The most widespread answer was, "since opening." Many others listed from eight to twelve years.

CHAPLAIN TESTS FREEDOM IN MISSISSIPPI

As you may know, I was one of the 15 Episcopal priests who were arrested in a Jackson bus terminal, convicted of "breach of the peace," and sentenced to 4 months in jail and $200 fine, and spent a week in the city jail before appealing the decision and getting bailed out. Of course, the real reason for our arrest and conviction was not breach of peace (even the officer who arrested us admitted that there wasn't a single aggressive remark or gesture by any of the few people in the terminal), but rather simply the fact that we were integrated: three of us were Negroes.

Now many things could be said about this event, but I wish to emphasize only two of them here: first, it is clear to us that we are not guilty of civil disobedience in relation to Mississippi authorities, but that Mississippi is guilty of civil disobedience in relation to the supreme law of the land, the Constitution, and that this will be substantiated when we get our appeal into a federal jurisdiction; secondly, we regret that Mississippi chose to prevent the completion of our trip northward and thereby focused upon its own failures the attention which otherwise might have been diverted to failures elsewhere.

Segregation (by religion as well as race) in MIT fraternities, for example, is just as clearly a part of the national problem of prejudice as segregation in Southern bus terminals. If you belong to a fraternity and also know that Christ is Lord, then your obligation is clearly to fight from within to break down every barrier of race and caste in your house.

--from a letter to students by the Rev. Myron B. Bloy, Episcopal Chaplain at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

ON IMMEDIACY AND GRADUALISM

For many of us, exempt as we are from the stigmas of race and free from the harassments of an oppressive social order, the questions of immediacy and gradualism, of coercion and persuasion, may seem academic. But they are not so for the Negro. Experience has for him been a dear teacher. For 256 years he languished in slavery waiting for the heart of Pharaoh to be moved; but freedom did not come until Moses went down and told old Pharaoh to let his people go.

For many years, in response to a persuasive orator and beloved leader, the Negro let down his buckets where he was, but they always brought up a brackish water; and the water was not sweetened until he began to draw from a different and truly "mighty stream."

For decades he waited at the white man's back door, hat in hand; but he has learned that for him there is much more to be gained by standing to the front door holding, not a hat, but a subpoena. So thoroughly is the leadership of the Negro race and most of its followers converted to this new strategy that they will not be pursuaded to wait to make those hopes a reality. They have measured the results of decades of waiting against the results of brief years of acting; and they no longer have a choice.

--Kyle Haselden in "The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective"

CITY COUNCIL PETITIONED BY NEGRO YOUTH

The Durham City Council has been presented a petition by a group of colored students calling for a four-point program to end segregation in the city. More than 100 youths were present at the meeting of the city council on Nov. 2nd. The petition asked for:

1). Fair employment legislation covering employment, promotions, and seniority of workers for all firms hiring more than five persons.

2). Desegregation of all city-owned facilities such as the Carolina Theater building which is owned by the city but leased to a movie chain, and integration of all business licensed by the city such as Duke Power Company, or the bus station.

3). Change city policy on appointment of city school board members because, the petition said, past policy has been to name members who favor the perpetuation of racially segregated schools.

4). Leadership by council members in private and public statements in support of "peaceful, equitable integration."

Mayor E. J. Evans asked the council to give "serious consideration" to the petition and added that the city has made progress in some areas, particularly in the hiring of Negroes by the city.

--from a UPI dispatch

NEGRO BOY STATES HIS CASE, AND WINS

A 16-year-old Negro boy who wanted to enter Myers Park High School in Charlotte appeared before the Board of Education on September 19th to appeal his own case for re-assignment. Don Alfred Grigg had been assigned to the 11th grade at Second Ward High School during the summer.

Because he wants to be an engineer and wanted to go "to a better school" he filed a formal request with the school board, asking to be reassigned to Myers Park High. On August 30 the school board denied his request on the grounds that Grigg's home is in the Second Ward attendance area.

Grigg came in to appeal that denial, and he asked what were the "published regulations" on which the denial was made. He was told that they meant assignment by geographical areas.

"Then it's obvious your assignments are made according to race," Grigg told the board, claiming that he had neighbors who were white and who were assigned to Myers Park High. He also asked the board about the assignment of white students in the old Harding area to a school in the Ashley Park area. Told that there were other factors in this case, Grigg said, "Well if students living within throwing distance of old Harding are assigned to a new school out of their way, why can't I be assigned to a school that's only a little out of my way?"

Grigg was promised that his case would get a thorough review. On Tuesday, October 3rd he got his answer from the board. He was re-assigned to Myers Park High School. Said Grigg: "I only hope, now that I have the permission of the board, that I can do okay out there."

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TWO NEGRO MOVEMENTS - AN APPRAISAL BY A NEGRO WRITER

At one pole, there is the Negro student movement. This movement, I believe, will prove to be the very last attempt made by American Negroes to achieve acceptance in the republic, to force the country to honor its own ideals. The movement does not have as its goal the consumption of overcooked hamburgers and tasteless coffee at various sleazy lunch counters. Neither do Negroes, who have, largely, been produced by miscegenation, share the white man's helplessly hypocritical attitudes toward the time-honored and universal mingling. The goal of the student movement is nothing less than the liberation of the entire country from its most crippling attitudes and habits. . .

At the other pole is the Muslim movement, which daily becomes more powerful. The Muslims do not expect anything at all from the white people of this country. They do not believe that the American professions of democracy and equality have ever been even remotely sincere. They insist on the total separation of the races. This is to be achieved by the acquisition of land from the United States -- land which is owed the Negroes as "back wages" for the labor wrested from them when they were slaves, and for their unrecognized and unhonored contributions to the wealth and power of this country.

The student movement depends, at bottom, on an act of faith, an ability to see,beneath the cruelty and hysteria and apathy of white people, their bafflement and pain and essential decency. This is superbly difficult. It demands a perpetually cultivated spiritual resilience, for the bulk of the evidence contradicts the vision. But the Muslim movement has all the evidence on its side. Unless one supposes that the idea of black supremacy has virtues denied to the idea of white supremacy, one cannot possibly accept the deadly conclusions a Muslim draws from this evidence. On the other hand, it is quite impossible to argue with a Muslim concerning the actual state of Negroes in this country--the truth, after all, is the truth.

--James Baldwin in Nobody Knows My Name

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

On December 11th the Court overturned convictions of 16 Negroes who, by sit-in demonstrations, tried to end lunch counter segregation in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. These were the first sit-in cases to reach the high tribunal.

In a unanimous decision, Chief Justice Warren said that while the arrested persons had raised broad Constitutional questions in their appeals, the Court found it unnecessary to decide the wide issues. Instead, the Court based its decision on the ground that the convictions "are so totally devoid of evidenciary support as to render them unconstitutional under the due process clause of the 14th Amendment."

The 16 Negroes had been convicted under a Louisiana law making it a breach of the peace to "act in such a manner as to unreasonably disturb or alarm the public." Each had been sentenced to four months in prison, with three months to be suspended on payment of $100 fines.

On December 18th, the Supreme Court refused to bar Jackson, Mississippi, from prosecuting "freedom riders" pending a decision on a federal case testing travel segregation in Mississippi. The Court said in a short, unsigned order that "a federal injunction to stay state criminal proceeding is an extraordinary remedy." The injunction was sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Justice Department.

The over-all challenge to Mississippi's travel segregation rules is en route to the Supreme Court from a three-judge federal panel.

STUDENTS FAVOR INTEGRATION

Furman University students and faculty in separate opinion polls conducted in December favored the university's considering for admission "all properly qualified applicants regardless of race or color."

Rice University students voted almost 2-to-1 in favor of integrating the privately-endowed, all-white school. In an election sponsored by the student assembly on December 18th, the vote was 894 for and 476 against a resolution stating that "no restriction based solely on race should be exercised in admission policy or in use of facilities."

BREAK-THROUGHS ON THE EMPLOYMENT FRONT

Charlotte City Coach Lines has accepted application of eight Negro men for drivers' posts on the local street buses. The class of eight drivers began their training courses on January 2nd, and will begin carrying passengers on regular runs in 30 to 60 days, according to A. H. Crase, general superintendent.

Two Negro policemen in Winston-Salem have been assigned temporarily to the detective division for several months of training. While this does not constitute promotion, it gives these men equal training opportunity for consideration when promotions to the rank of detective sergeant are handed down.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS REAFFIRM POSITION ON RACE

(Dr. W. C. George, a retired University of North Carolina professor, and outspoken advocate of segregation of the races, has been engaged by the State of Alabama to make a study "to determine what science has revealed with regard to racial differences in general, to what extent they are hereditary or environmental." Ralph Smith of Montgomery, retained by Governor Patterson to represent him in racial litigation, was quoted as saying "scientific data supports the contention that the white race, intellectually, is superior to the Negro, and that is the point we seek to make with this study.")

Meeting in Philadelphia in November, the American Anthropological Association, which included nearly all of the professional Fellows of the Association, issued the following statement:

"The American Anthropological Association repudiates statements now appearing in the United States that Negroes are biologically and in innate mental ability inferior to whites, and reaffirms the fact that there is no scientifically established evidence to justify the exclusion of any race from rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The basic principles of equality of opportunity and equality before the law are compatible with all that is known of human biology. All races possess the abilities needed to participate fully in the democratic way of life and in modern technological civilization."

NATIONAL COUNCIL PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination on the grounds of religion, race and economic status will end in the United States, the president of the National Council of Churches predicted in New Delhi, India, if the churches keep on prodding the national conscience. Mr. J. Irwin Miller was a member of a panel discussing "Why We Must Speak," conducted during the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches. Panel chairman was Dr. Daniel T. Niles of Ceylon, general secretary of the East Asian Christian Conference, and panel members represented five other nations.

In addition to the churches' work, said Mr. Miller, individual Christians must "remain dissatisfied" with conditions in the United States unless discrimination is wiped out. The church must speak with "more than heart," however, he pointed out. "Speaking to the world requires intelligence, perception and an intimate familiarity with the world."

--from THE RELIGIOUS NEWSWEEKLY

NEW RECORD IN FAIR HOUSING LAWS

A recent issue of TRENDS IN HOUSING, published bimonthly by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, reports that all previous records in the enactment of legislation affecting discrimination in housing were shattered in 1961 when 17 new laws were put on the statute books in ten states and two cities. Five states were added this year to the growing number of "Fair Housing States"--those which prohibit racial or religious discrimination in the general private housing market. Other states adopted measures to broaden the coverage of existing statutes.

--from the NEWLETTER, Commission on Community Relations, Milwaukee

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN TO FIGHT DISCRIMINATION

A historic decision to invite 12 million Protestant and Orthodox church women to join in a three-year, nationwide program to combat racial discrimination marked the 9th Triennial Assembly of the United Church Women. Wide endorsement was forthcoming for the undertaking both from denominational leaders and from individual figures such as Assistant U. S. Secretary of Labor, Mrs. Esther Peterson, who declared in her address to the Assembly that American women could now contribute "to the everlasting freedom of our country." Mrs. Peterson holds the highest cabinet post of any woman in the administration.

The racial project, "Assignment: RACE, 1961-64," dramatically launched at the Assembly, marks the first united denomination effort, on such a scale to assure all people, regardless of race, full participation in their local communions, in councils of churches and in their communities. Those accepting the invitation to participate will work together at points of tension to combat discrimination in churches, housing, schools and employment.

--from Interchurch News, November 1961

WHO ARE ENEMIES OF CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA?

"It is sometimes said that Islam and Communism are the great enemies of Christianity in Africa. That is not true; the great enemy of Christianity in Africa is the pseudo-Christianity that can find a dozen reasons, some of them theological, why the color bar should be maintained, the pseudo-Christianity that is so contemptous of idealism, that calls love sentimentality, that calls Christ Lord, Lord--and is so cold to His humbler disciples. . . . There is no place for a color bar in the Christian Church."

--Alan Paton in The Christian Approach to Racial Problems

THE QUESTION OF ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Because the South has traditionally provided inferior academic opportunities for Negro children, some Negro children are behind white children in academic achievement. Nobody denies this. As a matter of fact, this is the main reason why segregated education must go. The great fallacy in the segregationists' argument is this: They insist that because some Negro children do not measure up to the level of achievement of some white children, Negro children must continue to be subjected to lower educational standards. This is, of course, circular reasoning. There will always be inferior academic products so long as we tolerate inferior or segregated educational systems.

The basic consideration should not be a question of race, but of academic planning, because Negro parents are as anxious as are white parents that their children receive the best education available. This might mean the setting up of three school systems; one for superior students, one for mediocre or average students and one for slow learners. Or it might mean three different groupings within a single grade within the same school. But, whatever the system, it should have nothing to do with race.

--from an address by Daniel C. Thompson, New Orleans

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION:

EDUCATION

1. Require school boards of every segregated school district to file within six months a plan "for at least a first step" toward compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

2. Give segregated school districts only 50 per cent of any federal funds they are authorized. Give partially integrated districts 50 per cent plus a share over 50 percent proportional to their degree of integration.

3. Provide technical and financial assistance to school districts to solve problems arising within five years after desegregation.

4. Authorize loans to school districts whose funds have been cut off as a result of segregation.

5. Withhold federal funds from libraries and institutions of higher education which practice discrimination.

EMPLOYMENT

1. Give statutory authority to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to enforce a policy of equal opportunity to all persons for employment or participation in federal programs and with federal agencies or employers holding government contracts.

2. Eliminate segregation in the Reserve and National Guard component of the armed forces.

3. Improve and expand federal programs of job training to further break down employment discrimination.

4. Eliminate discriminatory practices by state employment offices operating with federal funds.

5. Require labor organizations to cease discriminatory practices.

GENERAL

1. That the President should use his influence and prestige to support equal protection of the laws for all persons by:

-- Explaining to the American people the legal and moral issues involved when critical situations arise.

-- Reaffirming from time to time his support of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision as legally and morally correct.

-- Providing leadership in an active effort to stimulate the interest of citizens in voting.

(Recommendations on voting and housing will be given in a later bulletin.)

NC-Eto ~~JAA~~ Mrs MM

NUMBER 40 MARCH, 1962

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

REV. HENRY G. RUARK
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations. Readers are encouraged to send items suitable for inclusion in this bulletin.

A CHURCH DOOR OPENS WIDE IN CINCINNATI

College Hill Christian Church is a small congregation which somehow, a year ago, began achieving a rare thing--a colorblind congregation. Its pastor, O. Merrill Boggs, hopes that the story may show others what is possible here and now. . . A year ago he preached a sermon that deeply moved his people. He said that the Church had flunked the test of race; it had lagged behind the courts as the conscience of the people; behind "most areas of association" in integration. Noting the contributions of social scientists and race relations workers, he said that church folk must do more. Finally, specifically, he asked why no Negroes ever came to the College Hill Church. "I suggest that we let them know that they are welcome."

The church officers mailed the sermon to all members, urging them to "study it and pray regarding its content with an open mind, earnestly seeking God's will for our church." The officers then stated that: "(1) The Church should take the lead in racial integration rather than stay idly in the background; (2) true harmony between the races will never exist until Christians of all races can worship together; (3) College Hill Christian Church should invite people of all races to worship with us, for all races are one in Christ."

Soul searching led to a special congregational meeting in June, to discuss and vote on a proposal for active invitation to Negro neighbors. After serious debate a majority voted Yes. In late July the first colored member joined the church.

The pastor reported in January that, on the whole, the congregation has accepted and supported the change. Seven have left; six others are less active. However, twenty-three new members, a record for six months, have come in. Of these, fifteen are white and eight are Negro. With one exception, the latter had no strong affiliation elsewhere. . . All live near the church. A neighborhood has become neighborly; not easily, but because the pastor said that religion's role is to change people and custom; his people listened, pondered painfully, then did what they felt was inescapably right.

--from the bulletin of the Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, Cincinnati, Ohio

IN NORTH CAROLINA, A CHURCH OPENS WIDE ITS DOORS

The 600-member Wake Forest Baptist Church took action on Sunday, March 4, to remove racial barriers in what officials said was an "overwhelming" vote of the congregation. The church is located on the campus of Wake Forest College.

Dr. Glen Blackburn, pastor of the church, said: "I am grateful for the church that's willing to do this."

Dr. J. Allen Easley, chairman of the college's Department of Religion, said: "This is the major domestic problem of our country today--to say nothing of its far-reaching international implications. The time for a breakdown in the old racial patterns has come."

CHURCH WOMEN RENOUNCE SEGREGATION

The United Church Women of North Carolina, at a meeting in Burlington in late January, renounced "the pattern of racial segregation both in the churches and in society."

Seventy-three members of 14 denominations declared that discriminatory laws and practices "are contrary to the Christian principle that all men have equal worth in the sight of God."

The Church Women called upon local churches and local units of their council "to develop a quality of Christian community in which persons of different opinions can join in a common search for God's will for society."

HILL-BURTON ACT TO BE TESTED IN COURT

A lawsuit which could have far-reaching effects for hospitals of the South was filed in Greensboro on February 12. A group of Negro doctors, dentists and patients claim that the separate-but-equal provisions of the Hill-Burton Act are unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment and the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Many hospitals have been built with the aid of federal funds obtained under the Hill-Burton Act. The provision of the act, attacked by the suit, states that there must be no discrimination in any hospital given such funds, "but an exception shall be made in cases where separate hospital facilities are provided for separate population groups, if the plan makes equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality for each such group."

DESEGREGATION COMES TO THE E. C. GLASS HIGH SCHOOL IN LYNCHBURG, VA.

Here's what the editor of The High Times, the school paper, wrote: "We have been raised separately. We have been taught separately. We have lived so far, for the most part, untouched by the problem. And yet, the problem has been ours, and all at once we have been summoned to deal with it. . .

"We alone do not make the decisions of how we shall deal with this situation. We make it within the framework of a nation that is based on two fundamental beliefs: one, that men must live by law in order to survive; and, two, that the individual has inherent dignity and worth. We come from homes built on decency and respect. We are a school that stands on the reputation of its student body.

"And on this platform, we must labor for law, respectability and honor. We can do no less."

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT "SHOWCASE" SOUGHT

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said on February 17 in New York that the government will undertake the "stupendous task" of reviewing all federal employment records to see evidence of past discrimination in hiring.

He said the object was to make the federal government "a showcase" of equal employment. His announcement was seen as an answer to charges that the Kennedy administration was exploiting civil rights for political gain.

Goldberg said that Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson has ordered all federal departments to correct inequities in job classification caused by possible discriminatory practices.

—from a UPI dispatch

BUSINESS FIRMS PLAN DESEGREGATION

The Reynolds Tobacco Company has informed employes of plans to extend racial integration of jobs and eating facilities to its plants in Winston-Salem. Working situations and eating facilities have been integrated in the company's big Whitaker Park plant since operations began there last spring.

March 31st has been set as the target date for the integration of sales staffs of a number of downtown retail stores in Greensboro. Four large department stores and two variety stores have pledged themselves to hire Negro sales personnel before the deadline.

Retail merchants in Kinston, representing more than 20 business firms, have voted unanimously to recommend to all merchants that, "as soon as possible in 1962" they fill job vacancies in retail selling and similar positions with qualified Negroes.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN:

Those with eyes to see trends and "signs of the times" begin to see that segregation in the South and the nation is on the way out. As I write my eyes turn to today's news declaring that all segregation on public carriers, intrastate as well as interstate, is unconstitutional by Supreme Court rulings. Such rulings by high courts have now become the rule, according with the famous ruling with regard to schools. . . .

The trend is unmistakable. Odious, and even alarming to many, we will in time accept it. We will even be ashamed of segregation, as we all are now ashamed that even preachers and the churches bitterly defended slavery—and fought a terrible war over it. I hereby confess that nearly all my life I've been cursed with race prejudice, frankly feeling superior to people of other colors. My great neighbor, Dr. W. R. Cullom, frankly confesses to the same--and now we are ashamed of it.

Lately, I am permitted to say, we have read together (he 95, I 90½) great scientific books on race--deepening our shame. We wish to commend for all to read a famous pamphlet by an eminent anthropologist, Ruth Benedict, of Columbia University, circulated by the millions as a text for schools and colleges: "The Races of Mankind."

My wish is to prepare the public for the inevitable--to face integration both calmly and intelligently.

--from a letter to the editor of the Raleigh News & Observer,
by S. L. Morgan, Sr., Wake Forest

(Note: The pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind," is available from the Council office for 25¢ per copy. Also, "Sense and Nonsense About Race," by Ethel Alpenfels at 40¢.)

OUTDOOR DRAMA ON NEGRO IN PROSPECT

Dr. Paul Green, whose outdoor dramas in North Carolina and Virginia have become world-famous, and John W. Parker, director of the Carolina Playmakers at the University of North Carolina, are working on a drama to tell the story of the Negro in America. The site of the drama is to be a park in a Memorial Recreation Forest now being developed in Warren County.

If carried out, the park will be equipped with a multitude of recreational facilities, including a lake, a golf course, camping areas, ball fields, a restaurant and many others. The outdoor chapel, where the drama would be held, is to be designed to seat up to 3,000 persons. The land for the Memorial Recreation Forest was given by the Rev. G. E. Cheek and his brothers, N. A. and G. C. Cheek.

Backers of the project, including Governor Sanford, see it primarily as a facility that will help the depressed areas of Warren and nearby counties, but they believe that the Negro drama would be unique in the world, and that it would attract people from throughout the nation and the world. Warren County's population is 65 per cent Negro.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE U. S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

VOTING

1. Guarantee the right to register and vote in federal and state elections regardless of race.

2. Eliminate "literacy" tests as a qualification for voters who have attained a six-grade education.

3. Prohibit any interference with the right of citizens to register and vote.

4. Force redistricting to provide equal representation for voters where constitutionally required.

5. Direct the Bureau of the Census to count, by race, the number of persons who have registered and voted.

HOUSING

1. Eliminate discrimination in the granting of mortgage loans insured under federal programs.

2. Require financial institutions under federal supervision to eliminate discrimination in granting of mortgage loans.

3. Assure an adequate supply of decent housing facilities to all persons, regardless of race, displaced by urban renewal projects aided by federal funds, and prevent discrimination in assignment of new housing built under such projects.

4. Assure decent housing to all persons displaced by federal highway projects.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

1. Provide grants to state and local governments to improve recruiting and training of policemen.

2. Strengthen present federal law to outlaw police brutality, forced confessions and failure of authorities to provide protection to citizens threatened by violence.

3. Authorize citizens to sue local governments as well as individual officers who have deprived them of their rights.

4. Authorize the attorney general to bring civil suits to end racial discrimination in the selection of juries.

(Note: The Commission's recommendation on Education and Employment, and some general recommendations, were given in our January Bulletin.)

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HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE EMPLOYS OPTION PLAN IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

In a significant move toward school desegregation, the Charlotte School Board gave forty Negro children the choice of attending a predominately white school, which is near their homes, or an all-Negro school farther away. Twenty-four of the children chose the predominately white (Dilworth) school. With four Negro children previously assigned, this will make a total of twenty-eight Negro children in a student body of approximately five hundred and fifty.

Earlier in the year, two members of the Charlotte School Board had visited Baltimore to study the operation of the free-choice plan of desegregation employed in that city. The Board indicated that further use of this method of desegregation would be made in Charlotte in the future.

GEOGRAPHICAL ASSIGNMENTS ALSO MADE

In another significant move, the Charlotte School Board made assignments to Bethune School on a strictly geographical basis. This school is in a neighborhood that has been rapidly changing from white to Negro. Last year it enrolled 150 white and 15 Negro children. Geographical assignments have resulted in a student body consisting of 371 Negro and 61 white children. Bethune thus becomes a predominately Negro school and it is presumed that it will have an all-Negro faculty.

It was somewhat misleading to include these 371 children in the announcement that 413 Negro children had been assigned to desegregated schools in Charlotte. This announcement appeared in many newspapers. In fact, only 42 Negro children were assigned to predominately white schools. At Bethune, 61 white children were assigned to a predominately Negro school. These children have the privilege of transferring to white schools outside the district.

The chairman of the Pupil Placement Committee of the School Board said that these assignments were "in keeping with the general idea that schools will ultimately be desegregated, and we're trying to move in that direction, in keeping with court decisions, at a pace which is reasonable and in a manner that will provide the least disruption of the orderly operation of the school system."

CHRISTIAN RACE VIEWS URGED BY MAYOR OF CHARLOTTE

Mayor Stan Brookshire told the members of the Mouzon Methodist Church in Charlotte on June 10 that there is need for a Christian approach to solving racial problems. "Human-Christian considerations should be paramount," said the Mayor, as the city seeks solutions to its racial problems.

"I Believe that many fears concerning interracial affairs are unfounded," he said, pointing out that people tend to colonize with other persons of common interest and background, creating a natural social stratification.

While the city is making strides in the areas of recreation, education and housing for the Negro, progress has been slow, the Mayor said, creating some impatience on the part of Negro and other minorities. He questioned some of the methods of showing this impatience on the ground that they "created tensions and ill will," that retarded other efforts, "but at least these (methods) have evolved well within the law."

Summing up, Brookshire said, "human-Christian considerations should be paramount and should always be considered most important by individuals and government" as the city moves toward workable solutions for its sociological problems. "Remember, there will be no ethnic groups in heaven."

CHARLOTTE TEACHERS TO STUDY INTEGRATION

Eight elementary school teachers and principles are attending a six-weeks institute in New York City for educators from desegregated schools. The institute, sponsored by private funds, is being conducted by the Bank Street College of Education in New York. The college is an accredited graduate institution for research, teacher education and experimental schools for children.

The members of the institute will study teaching children of diverse backgrounds, take part in a human relations workshop where they will study forces at work in integration, and study a third course of their choice at the college.

SANFORD FAVORS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN EMPLOYMENT

The North Carolina state government is showing the way to improvement of employment opportunities for Negroes in its hiring practices, Governor Terry Sanford declared recently.

Questioned about disabilities facing Negroes in employment in the state, the Governor said: "I think you will find that the state (government) is not entirely without widespread employment of Negroes in government posts. It has been our policy to hire irrespective of race."

He stated that he would have a survey made of Negro employment by the State Personnel Department. "The economy will not flourish," said the Governor, "until everybody in the state has a job opportunity."

RACE RELATIONS EXPERIMENT WORKED

An experiment in race relations was termed a "complete success" at its conclusion in Asheville on May 17th. It was a meeting of the North Carolina Extension Service. White and Negro agricultural and home economics agents convened together and stayed together in downtown hotels.

Prior to the adjournment of the three-day session, Extension Director R. W. Schoffner said that he was "very happy" about its outcome. R. E. Jones, Negro state supervisor said: "It couldn't happen in another state."

Non-extension persons who were guests at the hotels had nothing to say about the Negroes' presence, Jones said. "In fact, they were all very gracious," said Mrs. Josephine Weaver, district Negro extension agent. "I can hardly believe that everything has gone so smoothly."

DURHAM CASE IN FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, meeting in Asheville on June 13, heard arguments in a test case aimed at the complete desegregation of the Durham City Schools.

The case arose after 225 Negro pupils applied in August, 1959, for admission to white schools and only seven were assigned. Another 205 applications were received by the school board in August, 1960, and again only seven were assigned. Two resulting cases, the Wheeler case involving 163 pupils, and the Spaulding case involving 116 pupils, were consolidated for litigation.

The case was appealed after Judge Edwin M. Stanley dismissed it in April on the grounds that the plaintiffs had not exhausted all administrative remedies. In the present action, the appellants are seeking an orderly setting up of a nonracial system, or pending reorganization, an order admitting the Negro pupils to schools they contend they would attend if they were white. At stake is the current use of the Pupil Enrollment Act to maintain segregated schools.

SEPARATE-BUT-EQUAL FORMULA UNDER FIRE

In a memorandum filed in support of its motion to intervene in a hospital desegregation suit in Greensboro, the Justice Department contends that the separate-but-equal clause of the Hill-Burton Act is unconstitutional.

"What the constitution forbids," the department's memorandum states, "Congress may not sanction. It is clear, therefore, that Congress may not enact a statute authorizing a hospital construction program based on a separate-but-equal formula, and a state may not administer such a program."

Many hospitals in North Carolina and throughout the South have been recipients of Hill-Burton funds.

CHURCHES ADVERTISE THAT THEY ARE OPEN TO ALL

Full-page newspaper advertisements, official council statements and signed letters have recently welcomed all persons "into full church membership" in three major cities in the United States.

Reporting from Minneapolis, the Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches cited its newspaper ads which stated: "We reaffirm our long-standing policy, clearly stated by many of our national and state church bodies, and declare it would be a sin against God and man to exclude anyone because of race, color, economic or social background." Some 180 Protestant and Orthodox churches in the city subsequently served public notice that their worship and membership are open to all.

In the nation's capital, 74 Protestant churches in the metropolitan area have issued a joint statement welcoming all to worship and membership. Of those signing the statement issued by the National Capital Area Council, it was pointed out that many churches had long welcomed those of all races and were only reaffirming their positions. Other Washington churches reportedly support bi-racial worship "in practice" but could not sign the statement for "procedural reasons."

In Tulsa, Oklahoma, a letter to all churches circulated by the Department of Christian Life and Work of the Tulsa Council of Churches, resulting in statements by 120 churches that their houses of worship are open to any person "without regard to color."

CASE AGAINST EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN DISMISSED

Trials for fifteen Episcopal clergymen who were arrested for "breach of the peace" when they (a mixed group) entered a "white" waiting room in Jackson, Mississippi, were opened in Hinds County Court in Jackson, Mississippi on May 21. In the first case the Prosecuting Attorney called only one witness, a police officer who had participated in the arrests. He was not vigorous in his claim, seemingly aware of the verdict which was to follow. When, as it is customary, the attorney for the clergymen asked the court to render a directed verdict of acquittal on the basis of insufficient evidence, the Judge granted the motion and dismissed the jury, and ruled that the remaining cases would not be processed since they were similar.

The clergymen made the following statement: "We are happy to have been vindicated of any violation of the laws of Mississippi in our attempt last fall to eat and travel together during our pilgrimage of witness to the unity of all men in Christ. The Hinds County Court ruled that the evidence as to facts presented by the prosecution in support of our arrest on charges of breach of the peace did not justify the arrest in any way. We do not believe these facts differed substantially from those on which approximately 300 other persons have been convicted, and we are confident that the higher courts will eventually vindicate these others as well. We earnestly hope that today's decision will serve to discredit further the practice of using breach of the peace laws to maintain a system of public segregation which is immoral and which can no longer lay claim to any cover of legality."

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PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PROCEEDING SLOWLY

With the opening of school this fall, token integration continues to be the general policy in the larger cities of North Carolina. The smaller cities and rural communities, with a few exceptions, remain totally segregated.

However, some beginnings have been made toward genuine compliance with the law. In Charlotte, forty-two Negro children were given the choice of attending a nearby "white" school, or a "Negro" school some distance away. Twenty-eight chose the nearer school. Geographical assignments without regard to race were made in these cities: Asheville, grades 1 - 6; Chapel Hill, grades 1 - 6; Durham, all elementary pupils.

Negro pupils were assigned to "white" schools for the first time in Brevard, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Wilmington.

Indian children have been admitted to "white" schools for the first time in Lumberton (7) and Clinton (3). Nineteen Indian children were assigned for the second year to Dunn High School.

School men in small towns report that white people generally are aware of the inevitability of school desegregation, and are prepared to accept it, but will make no move voluntarily to bring it about.

According to latest reports, a total of 290 Negro students will be attending predominantly white schools in North Carolina this fall (not including children of military personnel). They are distributed as follows: Asheville 59; Brevard 8; Chapel Hill 42; Charlotte 43; Durham 53; Goldsboro 1; High Point 17; Fayetteville 6; Raleigh 37; Salisbury 3; Wilmington 1; and Winston-Salem 20.

SEGREGATED RESTAURANTS UNDER ATTACK

On July 21 two Negroes, Rev. B. Elton Cox, state field secretary for the Congress on Racial Equality and Kelly Alexander, president of the state conference of NAACP branches, approached the Howard Johnson Restaurant on Statesville Avenue in Charlotte, and were refused service. Thus began a series of efforts on the part of Negroes to enter highway restaurants in Charlotte, Statesville, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh and perhaps other places.

Arrests for trespass were made in all of these places except Greensboro--more than 60 cases in all. Convictions resulted in 30 day sentences, suspended on payment of $25 fines. Many elected to serve the time. One young Negro in Raleigh staged a hunger strike for two weeks. Rallies in support of the demonstrations were held in Charlotte, Statesville, Durham and Raleigh.

One restaurant in Greensboro, the Hot Shoppe, agreed to desegregate. To date, however, the Howard Johnson restaurants under attack remain segregated. (Howard Johnson restaurants in Salisbury and Winston-Salem have been desegregated for some time!)

Governor Sanford announced on August 23 that he would name a committee that would attempt to work out the problem.

HAVE RESTAURANTS THE RIGHT TO DISCRIMINATE?

"I do not believe that a state that licenses a business can license it to serve only whites or only blacks or only yellows or only browns. Race is an impermissible classification when it comes to parks and other municipal facilities by reason of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. By the same token, I do not see how a state can constitutionally exercise its licensing power over business either in terms or in effect to segregate the races in the licensed premises. The authority to license a business for public use is derived from the public. Negroes are as much a part of that public as are whites. A municipality granting a license to operate a business for the public represents Negroes as well as other races who live there. A license to establish a restaurant is a license to establish a public facility and necessarily imports, in law, equality of use for all members of the public."

--Justice William O. Douglas, U. S. Supreme Court

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING: ON NON-VIOLENCE

"As a race we must work passionately and unrelentingly for first-class citizenship, but we must never use second-class methods to gain it.

"We must never succumb to the temptation of using violence in the struggle, for if this happens, unborn generations will be the recipients of a long and desolate night of bitterness and our chief legacy to the future will be an endless reign of meaningless chaos."

--from a speech to the National Press Club in Washington

HOPEFUL START IN GASTONIA

It is through small steps like these that racial progress is made. Someone has to set the example.

Firestone Textiles of Gastonia has announced plans to put qualified Negroes on the production line. It is a fulfillment of the company's pledge in accepting the federal government's "Plan for Progress." This is an activity of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, a group headed by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

It is a voluntary matter. It is recognition of the fact that the South must join in the extension of equal job opportunities for the qualified, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

Textile employers in the Carolinas have long maintained that they could employ Negroes in nothing but loading, handling and custodial jobs because of the objections of white workers. But the necessary ingredient they have overlooked is example by management, a positive reasoned policy by their respective companies.

Although change will of necessity have to be gradual and non-inflammatory, a valuable first step has been taken by the large Gastonia textile concern. We hope that others soon will follow.

--an editorial in the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

RALEIGH SWIMMING POOLS CLOSED AFTER "SWIM-IN"

The two public swimming pools in Raleigh were "closed for an indefinite period" by the City Council on August 13 despite an impassioned plea by Councilman John W. Winters for his colleagues to be tolerant in this matter. The closings came just after four colored youths had staged a successful "swim-in" at the city's "white" Pullen Park Pool. The council's order padlocked the Pullen Park facility and the "colored" Chavis Park Pool.

"Our citizens," said Councilman Winters, the first Negro to be elected to the governing body, "are going to have to learn to live and work and play together or we are in jeopardy of damnation of our souls."

"I am a Negro," he reminded the gathering, "and I know how much it galls me for someone to say 'you can't come in here' because you are a different kind of an American." He suggested that, instead of closing the pools, the matter be turned over to a special committee for study. This suggestion met a rebuff from the mayor. Councilman Winters then moved "that we open our facilities to the public and that we protect the public . . . and I hope and pray for a councilman with the fortitude to second my motion."

Councilman John Coffey then said: "I'm going to second this motion. They (Negroes) are good enough to fight for us and everything else . . . It (desegregation) is coming. I second the motion!" The motion was defeated, however, by a 5 to 2 margin.

--from a report in the Norfolk Journal and Guide

PROGRESS IN VIRGINIA

The progress that has been made in desegregation and non-discrimination in Richmond is one of the exciting racial stories in the South. Its pace astonishes many Richmonders, white and Negro.

The Negro vote, once the kiss of death, now is an asset; no candidate for City Council can afford to offend it and expect to win. The city has adopted a fair employment policy in municipal jobs, unique in the South, and Negro Richmonders have better job opportunities than ever before.

Negroes may stop at several formerly white-only hotels and dine at several formerly white-only restaurants. Some 130 Negro children, probably more, will be attending formerly white-only classes when the public schools reopen this fall.

--from a report in the Washington Post

HOW PENNSYLVANIA DEALS WITH HOUSING DISCRIMINATION

A Negro couple and their small child have rented and occupied an apartment in a building previously closed to Negroes in the northeastern section of the state. An investigation by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission verified the couple's complaint that they had been denied an opportunity to rent an apartment because of their color. (The real estate company had claimed that their rejection was because of their small child, but it was pointed out that the newspaper advertisements did not specify "adults only" and that other children did reside in the building.)

In addition to agreeing to rent the apartment to the Negro couple, the real estate firm, as a result of the Commission's action, submitted a written statement of rental policy and is displaying the Commission's posting notice on "Fair Housing Practices."

--from a bulletin of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission

CAN LEGISLATION BRING ABOUT CHANGE?

There are always those who will argue that legislation, court orders and executive decrees from the Federal Government are ineffective because they cannot change the heart. They contend that you cannot legislate morals. But while it may be true that morality cannot be legislated, behavior can be regulated.

The law may not change the heart--but it can restrain the heartless. It will take education and religion to change bad internal attitudes--but legislation and court orders can control their external effects. Federal court decrees have, for example, altered transportation patterns and changed educational mores--so that the habits, if not the hearts, of people are being altered every day by Federal action. And these major social changes have a cumulative force conditioning other segments of life.

--from an article by Dr. Martin Luther King

MINISTER STANDS BY CONVICTIONS--GETS CHURCH BACKING

A white clergyman in Albany, Georgia, who refused to back down on his convictions that Negroes should not have been arrested for trying to enter his church, was given a vote of confidence by his board of deacons.

Rev. Brooks Ramsey, pastor of Albany's First Baptist Church, came under fire from some of his congregation after he protested the arrest of three Negroes on the steps of his church on August 19. The three were sentenced to 60 days in jail or fines of $200 each.

"I am so thankful that I have been given a pulpit on which I will not be chained or gagged," Mr. Ramsey said following the confidence vote.

--reported in the Norfolk Journal and Guide

WILL THIS NATION FALL SHORT OF ITS PROMISE?

No other internal problem has caused this nation so much anguish as the racial question. On this rock the republic nearly foundered. Now, 100 years later, it is still our most volatile domestic issue.

We will not be satisfied until every form of public discrimination has been eliminated. Private attitudes and arrangements are a matter of individual conscience, but no citizen of this country should be deprived of full enjoyment of public facilities because of his race. Nor should public funds be used to support institutions that practice discrimination. Until the goals of non-discrimination have been achieved, this nation will have fallen short of its promise.

So we say the question is not, "Should we work toward these goals?" but "How best to achieve them?" We believe the answer is: in as orderly a manner as is consistent with good sense. (It is also just about 100 years since Bismark wrote that "politics is the doctrine of the possible.")

—from an editorial in the Saturday Evening Post

Items etc

LWD
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MM-File

NUMBER 44 NOVEMBER, 1962

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

REV. HENRY G. RUARK
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

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ASSIGNMENT LAW USED UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, COURT DECLARES

In a decision issued on October 12 in Alexandria, Virginia, by the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Edwin M. Stanley of the U. S. Middle District Court in North Carolina was directed to issue a declaratory judgment that the Durham Board of Education is administering the North Carolina Pupil Assignment Law in "an unconstitutional manner."

The inescapable conclusion from the evidence, the Appeals Court said, is that the assignment of pupils is based in whole or in part upon the race of those assigned.

The pupils are entitled, the opinion said, to an injunction against the board continuing its practice unless the board submits to the district court a suitable plan for ending discrimination. The Appeals Court ruled that the Negro pupils involved are entitled to an order by the lower court that they be admitted in the current school year to those schools for which they have applied.

The action arose from the refusal of the Durham School Board to reassign Negro children to white schools during the 1959-60 and 1960-61 school years. In July, 1961, Judge Stanley ordered the school board to review 133 cases. Eight of these were reassigned to white schools. Later, when the cases came up again, Judge Stanley refused further relief, and the cases were appealed.

The Appeals Court also ruled on Oct. 12 that the Caswell County School Board has violated the Pupil Assignment Law in spirit by refusing to transfer Negro children to white schools. This case, filed originally in 1956 on behalf of 43 Negro children, had been inactive since 1960. The record shows, the ruling stated, "general disregard by the school board of the constitutional rights of Negro pupils who do not wish to attend schools populated exclusively by members of their race."

NATION CANNOT AFFORD SECOND-CLASS CITIZENSHIP

Mayor Stan R. Brookshire of Charlotte, speaking at Davidson College on October 10, said that white persons must recognize Negroes as first-class human beings, and white communities must help Negroes progress. He recommended a "cooperative effort and patience" among both races in a period of "southwide, nationwide and worldwide social revolution."

Mayor Brookshire said that it is a community's responsibility to encourage the upgrading of Negroes. "Negroes," he said, "have been subjected to economic and social pressures which have hindered their development as self respecting and responsible citizens. . . . The basic cause of this plight is the attitude that the white man has taken toward the Negro since the days of slavery.

"I do not think that we as a community, a state, or a nation can afford to maintain a second-class citizenship . . . Both those who resist change and those who are impatient with the slow progress of change are handicapping the sincere and honest efforts that are being made to improve race relations by the simple and logical steps of lifting the level of citizenship of underprivileged citizens."

GOLDSBORO NEGROES SEEK FAIR EMPLOYMENT

Representatives of two Wayne County Negro organizations appeared before Goldsboro aldermen in October asking that they use their influence to help provide equal rights in employment. H. V. Brown, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and United Organizations, asked the aldermen to direct their attention to two items: (1) the hiring policies of new industries locating in the city and county; and (2) the hiring policies within the city government.

Mr. Brown pointed out that during the past few years many new industries have located in Goldsboro and Wayne County, and that though many qualified Negroes have made application for jobs in these industries through the local Employment Security Commission office, none have been hired for other than menial labor. He stated that Goldsboro and Wayne County are providing money to educate and train Negroes, but are permitting them to leave the area to get employment. "It is like throwing money down the drain when you spend it to educate Negroes and the best of them leave here to get jobs," he said.

REYNOLDS TOBACCO PLANTS INTEGRATED

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. has integrated its two huge tobacco factory plants in Winston-Salem without any major incidents. Some Negroes hold supervisory positions and there are also Negroes on the sales force.

The firm's $32 million Whitaker Park plant north of the city was integrated when it began operations in 1961. The older, downtown plant was integrated in February of 1962. At both plants, the integration includes cafeterias. About 35 per cent of the company's 12,000 employes are Negroes.

DISCRIMINATION COSTS $13 BILLION

Racial discrimination is costing the American economy about $13 billion a year, the President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates. In a report issued in September, the council measured economic loss in terms of gross national product--the sum of all goods and services produced. The council conceded that its estimates were "tentative and approximate" but said it regards them as roughly accurate.

The report, requested by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, said racial discrimination results in economic losses because of inefficient use of the non-white labor force and failure to develop potential skills.

Elimination of such discrimination, the council said, would enable non-whites to move from lower to higher productivity occupations, resulting in higher output.

PROTESTS AT EDENTON AND GREENSBORO

Twelve Negroes were arrested and jailed in two days of demonstrations in Edenton on Oct. 30 and Nov. 1 against an anti-picketing ordinance. The ordinance, adopted by the town council on October 11 requires the purchase of a $10 picketing permit and a 24-hour notice prior to picketing.

In Greensboro on October 13, several hundred Negroes staged a silent march of protest against desegregation in downtown area. William Thomas, president of the Congress on Racial Equality at A & T College said that the march was to mark the beginning of a selective buying campaign and protest against segregation of the eating places and movies.

THE PROBLEM OF SEGREGATED RESTAURANTS

There is a problem on both sides. Traveling Negroes are hard-pressed to find convenient and suitable places to sleep and eat. Private businesses fear the loss of white patronage and hesitate to knock down established practices.

It is not, however, a problem the businesses are going to solve by locking their doors in the hope that it will go away. This seems a time for calm, undramatic transition to a policy of equal treatment of all patrons who conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

We are convinced there would be far fewer problems involved than these businesses seem to fear.

from an Editorial in The Charlotte Observer

NEW ORLEANS LUNCH COUNTERS DESEGREGATED

Forty downtown lunch counters were opened to New Orleans Negroes Sept. 11 for the first time in history. The quiet desegregation took place following negotiations between Negro leaders and lunch counter operators, and possibly the city government.

UNEQUAL MEDICAL CARE IN NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Negroes are being deprived of "equal protection of law with regard to medical care" according to the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. In a report now being prepared for publication, the Committee pointed out that "the white person in North Carolina enjoys a considerable advantage over the Negro in good health and longevity." Negro fetal and infant death rates, it said by way of example, are more than twice as high as those for whites, while Negro maternal death rates are five times as high.

The Committee expressed doubt, however, that "the substantial differences" in the health of whites and Negroes "have been caused solely or even primarily by discrimination in our health laws. Educational inequalities, poor housing and nutrition, and unequal social and economic opportunities are devastating in their effects upon the attitude, outlook and health of many more Negroes than whites."

In its analysis of the practice of medicine in the state, the Committee found that the Negro physician and dentist was professionally compromised because of segregation policies both in hospitals and in much of organized medicine in the state.

JACKIE ROBINSON SPEAKS ABOUT OXFORD

How can you have a dark skin, anywhere in the world, and not be affected by the strange story of James Meredith? How can you believe in a country --no matter how much you may wish to believe--which says it is for freedom and which has so much dirty wash hanging out in its Southern backyard?

In the days ahead, we are going to need all the friends and allies we can get. If we can't see that it is moral and decent to treat the Negro as a human being, we had better get ready to realize that we shall have to do so as a matter of self-preservation.

When Mississippi explodes and when a Negro is denied a job or an apartment because of his race, Mr. Ben Bella and millions of others throughout the world cannot help feeling like the Chinese laundryman who hung out his sign on his window during the Harlem riots some years back. The sign read: "Me colored too."

from an article in the Norfolk Journal and Guide

FOUR MINISTERS SUE FOR FALSE ARREST

Four Episcopal Priests have filed a $44,000 damage suit against city officials in Jackson, Mississippi, for false arrest and conviction during an integration attempt last year. The ministers were jailed after challenging racial segregation at a local bus station.

The Four were among a biracial group of 17 ministers who tried to dine together in a bus station restaurant while on a "prayer pilgrimage." They were convicted in a city court and appealed to the Hinds County Court. There, their cases were dismissed for lack of evidence.

MORE NEGROES IN FEDERAL JOBS

Opportunities for Negroes in Federal government employment have increased sharply during the past year, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity reported recently.

The vice president released employment figures compiled in a June, 1962 survey of 33 government agencies employing 2,226,607 workers. The report revealed that since a similar survey in 1961 total Federal employment has increased 29,240 (1.3 per cent), while Negro employment increased 10,270 (3.6 per cent). Total Negro employment in the agencies is 292,836 (13.6 per cent).

The most significant fact revealed in the survey, Mr. Johnson pointed out, is the sharp increase in the number of Negroes in the middle and upper brackets, a rate increase of over four times the overall rate. "More than half of the step-up in jobs for Negroes is in positions of GS-5 and above," he emphasized. "This is a sound demonstration that the government is setting its own house in order in reaching toward the goal of equal employment opportunity without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

EDUCATION ASSOCIATION TO ACCEPT NEGRO MEMBERS

The Virginia Education Association's annual assembly voted 591-550 to permit its local chapters to accept Negro members. The action reversed a policy that last year caused the ouster of the Arlington chapter when it admitted Negro teachers as members. The change also forestalled possible ouster of the Fairfax chapter, since that group had indicated it might accept Negroes.

The Virginia Education Association itself will remain segregated. Negroes who join local chapters will not be eligible for membership in the state organization.

COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING ON DECEMBER 13

The Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations will be held at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill on Thursday, December 13, beginning with a dinner at 7:00 p.m.

The main speaker for the occasion will be McNeill Smith of Greensboro, whose topic will be: Equal Protection of the Laws in North Carolina.

All interested persons, as well as member of the Council, are invited to attend. Reservations ($3.00 per plate) may be made by writing the Council office in Charlotte.

PA ✓ SB return to MM

NUMBER 46 MARCH 1963

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TOKENISM NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE TO U. S. COURTS

Recent federal court rulings indicate that the Pupil Enrollment Act of North Carolina may no longer be used as a means of limiting public school desegregation to tokenism, or of preventing desegregation altogether. Once it is established that a school board is operating racially segregated schools, a plaintiff need not exhaust his administrative remedies provided by the Pupil Enrollment Act. Furthermore, class suits may be brought against school boards to have further discrimination enjoined.

In the Durham and Caswell County cases, proof of the unconstitutional administration of the Pupil Enrollment Act, i. e., of maintaining a policy of racial discrimination and segregation, was found in a history of little or no desegregation; of continuation of a dual system by the "invariable denial of interracial transfer requests," and administrative remedies which are "unnegotiable obstacle courses."

Furthermore, the Court indicated that a pupil's constitutional rights may be violated, and that he may be entitled to relief, even though he has not gone to the trouble and expense of making an application for transfer. The Court held that judicial relief "must be granted to school children who have been initially assigned on a racial basis." Thus any school board which has a policy of making initial assignments on a basis of race is subject to court action regardless of whether any child has applied for, or has been denied, a request for reassignment.

It would seem that, from now on, only one court case will be necessary in a school district to compel the school board to cease discrimination in the assignment of pupils and the operation of schools. Cases are now pending in Harnett County, Randolph County, Sampson County, Transylvania County, Yancey County, Reidsville, High Point and Shelby.

ITEMS FROM AROUND THE STATE

WINSTON-SALEM: A Negro elevator operator in city hall has been appointed to a clerical position in the finance department of the city government, and has already started her new duties.

CHARLOTTE: County commissioners have agreed to hire county employes on their qualifications only, without regard to race. Chairman Charles Lowe pointed out that the county already employed several Negroes in responsible positions in the county health, welfare, juvenile-domestic relations court and farm agent's office.

ASHEVILLE: Federal District Judge Wilson Warlick has agreed to sign an order which will completely desegregate Transylvania County high schools in September. Attorney Ruben J. Dailey of Asheville, counsel for 32 of 40 Negro pupils who asked assignment to Brevard High School and Transylvania County High School last August, was asked to draw up the order.

RALEIGH: Raleigh public swimming pools which were closed last August by a five to two vote of the City Council to avoid desegregation, will be reopened this spring on an integrated basis.

CHAPEL HILL: A Negro student recently became the first of her race to be inducted into the Order of the Valkyries, the highest woman's honorary organization at the University of North Carolina. She is Mrs. Evangeline R. Darity, wife of a public health graduate student who is on study leave from the world health organization of the United Nations.

DURHAM: Forty-six Negro pupils were reassigned to nine predominantly white schools at the start of the second semester. Another 137 Negro pupils who had been granted authority by the federal courts to be reassigned to the predominantly white schools of their choice preferred not to change schools in the middle of the year.

BURLINGTON: A report released by the Federated Ministerial Association of the Alamance County race relations committee suggests that the association encourages equal education and job opportunity without regard to race. The committee said the church should set an example for businesses in eliminating segregation and discrimination barriers based on race.

REIDSVILLE: Two Negro students were enrolled in two previously all-white schools at the beginning of the second semester. The students were reassigned to the white schools by the city board of education at the request of their parents. (A suit is pending asking for the desegregation of all public schools in the city.)

CHARLOTTE: The City Council has formally acknowledged that racial discrimination would be unlawful in the redeveloped Brooklyn area. The Council passed a resolution saying that it was aware of antidiscrimination conditions imposed by President Kennedy's executive order on equal opportunity in housing and related policies of the Urban Renewal Administration.

GREENSBORO: Picketing by Negro college students was resumed on March 26th protesting continued segregation of downtown theaters, hotels and restaurants. The students charged that a mayor's committee had done nothing about the situation despite a four-month halt of demonstrations and numerous conferences.

FROM THE CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE, CHICAGO, JAN. 14-17, SPONSORED BY THREE FAITHS--ROMAN CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS AND JEWS

AN APPEAL TO THE CONSCIENCE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Racism is our most serious domestic evil. We must eradicate it with all diligence and speed. For this purpose we appeal to the consciences of the American people.

This evil has deep roots; it will not be easily eradicated. While the Declaration of Independence did declare "that all men are created equal" and "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," slavery was permitted for almost a century. Even after the Emancipation Proclamation, compulsory racial segregation and its degrading badge of racial inequality received judicial sanction until our own time.

We rejoice in such recent evidences of greater wisdom and courage in our national life as the Supreme Court decisions against segregation and the heroic, non-violent protests of thousands of Americans. However, we mourn the fact that patterns of segregation remain entrenched everywhere, North and South, East and West. The spirit and the letter of our laws are mocked and violated.

Our primary concern is for the laws of God. We Americans of all religious faiths have been slow to recognize that racial discrimination and segregation are an insult to God, the Giver of human dignity and human rights. Even worse, we all have participated in perpetuating racial discrimination and segregation in civil, political, industrial, social and private life. And worse still, in our houses of worship, our religious schools, hospitals, welfare institutions, and fraternal organizations we have often failed our own religious commitments. With few exceptions we have evaded the mandates and rejected the promises of the faiths we represent.

We repent our failures and ask the forgiveness of God. We ask also the forgiveness of our brothers, whose rights we have ignored and whose dignity we have offended. We call for a renewed religious conscience on this basically moral evil.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT?

Seek a reign of justice in which voting rights and equal protection of the law will everywhere be enjoyed; public facilities and private ones serving a public purpose will be accessible to all; equal education and cultural opportunities, hiring and promotion, medical and hospital care, open occupancy in housing will be available to all.

Seek reign of love in which the wounds of past injustices will not be used as excuses for new ones; racial barriers will be eliminated; the stranger will be sought and welcomed; any man will be received as brother--his rights, your rights; his pain, your pain; his prison, your prison.

Seek a reign of courage in which the people of God will make their faith their binding commitment; in which men willingly suffer for justice and love; in which churches and synagogues lead, not follow. Seek a reign of prayer in which God is praised and worshipped as the Lord of the universe, before Whom all racial idols fall, Who makes us one family and to Whom we are all responsible.

NEGROES GET JOBS WHITES DON'T WANT

"In the century that has elapsed since Lincoln freed the slaves, Charlotte's Negroes have remained at the bottom of this city's economic pyramid. Traditionally, the Negro has been Charlotte's hired hand, her janitor, her domestic servant, her garbage man, her ditchdigger--in short, her unskilled and poorly paid laborer. The black man has taken jobs the white man didn't want."

Thus began a series of articles in the Charlotte Observer by staff writer James K. Batten on February 10th. The articles deal with the economic status of the Negro and the problems involved in efforts toward improvement.

The economic plight of the Negro, Mr. Batten points out, is revealed in the passionless statistics of the 1960 census. For Mecklenburg County, where one-fourth of the people are colored, these were the details:

--Among 210 state and local government administrators, there were no Negroes. Of 350 law enforcement officers, eight were Negroes.

--About 12,045 women were in some form of clerical work. Of these, 184, or less than 2 per cent, were Negroes.

--Of 335 male bookkeepers, 343 electricians, 89 tool-and-die-makers and 343 designers and draftsmen, none was a Negro.

--Nearly half of all employed Negro women worked as domestics in private homes.

(Mimeographed copies of Mr. Batten's articles are available from the office of the Council on Human Relations. Single copies are free. Additional copies, 15¢ set)

NEGRO WORKERS REPORTED LOSING GROUND

An article in the Charlotte News on Feb. 19 pointed out that the Negro worker--far behind his white contemporary in earning power--is losing still more ground in the struggle for economic equality.

The News, with the help of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, compiled comparative figures on the Negro and white incomes. The figures revealed that the average Mecklenburg County Negro earns less than half as much as his white contemporary and has made smaller gains in the past few years.

While white family income increased 77.9 per cent from $2,690 to $4,786 over the last decade, the average Negro family's income rose only 64.6 per cent from $1,477 to $2,431.

There is also a related discrepancy in education figures between whites and Negroes in Mecklenburg County. As of the last census, the average Mecklenburger, including whites and Negroes, had an education of 11.7 years. The average Mecklenburg Negro had education of only 7.6 years.

Ten years earlier, the discrepancy was there, but not as acute as today. The Average education level of the county was 10.2 years while the Negro averaged 6.4 years.

GOVERNOR LAUNCHES 5-POINT PROGRAM TO OPEN JOBS FOR NEGROES

"The time has come," said Gov. Sanford on Jan. 18th, "for American citizens to give up this reluctance to accept the Negro in employment, to quit unfair discrimination and to give the Negro a full chance to earn a decent living for his family and to contribute to higher standards for himself and all men."

The Governor was speaking at a meeting of the North Carolina Press Association in Chapel Hill. He outlined his five-point program as follows:

1). The establishment of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council, with a two-fold mission of encouraging the employment of qualified people regardless of race and of encouraging youth to become better trained and qualified for employment.

2). The establishment of local Good Neighbor Councils, appointed by mayors and chairmen of county boards of commissioners.

3). An examination of state policies to be certain that qualified people are being employed by the state without racial discrimination.

4). The sponsorship this spring of a conference for leading industrialists and businessmen to enlist their leadership.

5). A call on church leaders, pastors and civic organizations to support the objectives of the Good Neighbor Councils.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS WILL SPONSOR
A DINNER HONORING

McNEILL SMITH

For his superior work as chairman, 1959-1962, of the N. C. Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

May 1, 1963 - 6:30 pm - At the Carolina Inn
Chapel Hill

THE MAIN SPEAKER FOR THE OCCASION WILL BE

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant U. S. Attorney General

Members and Friends of the Council are invited and urged to attend this meeting. Dinner reservations ($4.00 per plate) may be made by writing the Council office.

~~MA~~ LWD VJ SB BP MM

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CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS GEAR FOR ACTION

The UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, USA, at its General Assembly in May, set up a Presbyterian Interracial Council of 250 members, and voted to allocate $500,000 for an emergency program to implement the teachings on human relations in scripture and the pronouncements of the Church. According to Dr. Marshall L. Scott, Moderator of the Assembly, this interracial council is the "first spontaneous movement within the Presbyterian Church in a whole generation."

The GENERAL BOARD of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, in the face of "a crisis involving the entire nation and the fundamental concepts of freedom and justice," has called on the churches to "confess omissions and delay and to move forward to witness to the essential belief that every child of God is a brother to every other."

Declaring that "words and declarations are no longer useful in this struggle unless accompanied by sacrifices and commitment," the Board mapped a three-point strategy "for immediate action":

— "To invite Roman Catholic and Jewish ecumenical leadership to share with us in action to aid desegregation of American life;

— "To urge every member communion to impress upon its people the serious nature of the present hour and to press vigorously for their involvement in every phase of the struggle for justice, including negotiation and demonstrations . .

-- "To commit ourselves, as members of the General Board, to engage personally in . . direct action; to invite Roman Catholic and Jewish leadership to join us in making a united presentation before Congregational committees on the subject of civil rights legislation; (and) to issue a call to Protestant and Orthodox leaders, and an invitation to religious leaders of all faiths, to assemble in Washington as soon as is strategic."

CHURCH COMMISSION DEVELOPS ACTION PLANS

At its first meeting in New York City on June 28, the National Council of Churches' Commission on Religion and Race adopted a broad statement in support of pending civil rights legislation, made plans for a mass religious assembly in Washington, D. C., asked denominational boards and agencies to withhold funds from church construction projects which deny fair employment practices, and approved the following nine-point program of action:

-- To form a cadre of church leaders to act in emergencies for the Commission.

-- To maintain continuous contact with the U. S. Department of Justice and bring cases of racial persecution to its attention.

-- Gather support for peaceful demonstrations in localities where human rights are violated.

-- Make public fullest possible information on cases involving police brutality.

-- Invite church leaders to witness in public demonstrations to their commitment to racial justice.

-- Stimulate consultations on civil rights.

-- Ask denominations to encourage church members to support and affiliate with the NAACP, SNCC, the Urban League and CORE.

-- Establish and alert teams of local ministers to act as prison chaplains on a 24-hour basis to guard against "police brutalities" in civil rights cases.

-- To call an assembly of religious leaders in Washington to participate in demonstrations and to make their "own religious impact" provided there is a filibuster or no "adequate civil rights" action in Congress by August 28, the tentative date for the assembly.

CHURCH LEADERS DEMONSTRATE FOR RACIAL JUSTICE

Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish clergy imparted an interreligious tone to anti-segregation rallies July 4 and July 7 at the segregated Gwynn Oak Amusement Park in Baltimore, Maryland. On both occasions, demonstrators protested application of Maryland's trespassing statute as a means of barring Negroes from the park.

Police arrested 283 demonstrators under the trespassing law on July 4. Among these were 36 clergymen, including Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church; Msgr. Austin J. Healy, one of the seven Roman Catholic priests who took part as official representatives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore; and Rabbi Morris Lieberman of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation.

Thirteen more clergymen were arrested July 7 in the second attempt to integrate the same amusement park, including three rabbis, a number of Catholic priests and Protestant ministers, both Negro and white.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITIES MOVE TOWARD DESEGREGATION:

CHARLOTTE: Following a call for action by the Chamber of Commerce on May 23, a program of desegregation began which eventually included most of the city's hotels, motels, restaurants and theaters. By fall, Charlotte is expected to be very largely an open city.

DURHAM: A bi-racial committee announced on June 4th that all the city's hotels and motels, most of its restaurants and many of its retail establishments had agreed voluntarily to end all segregation barriers.

WINSTON-SALEM: An 18-member committee appointed by the mayor announced on June 5th that an unspecified number of hotels and motels had agreed to desegregate immediately. They were said to represent 700 to 800 of the city's 1,380 rooms. In addition, 14 of the 15 largest and best cafes and restaurants opened their doors to all customers. Many smaller concerns followed suit.

RALEIGH: A biracial group which had studied and debated the problem for weeks announced on June 5th that 76 businesses "either have or are adopting non-discriminatory policies in recreation, food service, entertainment and employment." The Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Bureau said they were opening their memberships immediately to Negroes.

STATESVILLE: Restaurants and cafeterias voluntarily lowered their racial bars on June 6th. In addition, the Merchants Association voted to begin immediately to accept applications from qualified Negroes for so-called white collar jobs such as sales clerks.

HIGH POINT: Racial integration of most hotels, motels and eating establishments was announced June 12th by a special bi-racial committee. The committee's report was given immediate endorsement by the City Council and, separately, by a group of some 50 business, industrial and professional leaders.

GASTONIA: The Gastonia Chamber of Commerce adopted the following resolution on June 12th. "We, the officers and directors of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, in order to preserve sincere good will among all citizens of our community and to help attain continued growth and prosperity for Gastonia and Gaston County, suggest to the businesses of the community catering to the general public that they initiate plans as soon as possible to serve their customers without regard to race, creed or color."

CABARRUS COUNTY: Three political leaders of Cabarrus County, Concord Mayor J. G. McCachern, Mt. Pleasant Mayor Hoy Moose, and Chairman C. Frank James of Cabarrus Board of Commissioners, issued a statement on June 12th which said in part: "We recommend that all citizens of Cabarrus County recognize that, legally, every individual is the equal of every other individual, and we recommend to all of our citizens that they practice no discrimination based on race."

ASHEVILLE: Total desegregation of all public and commercial facilities in Asheville was urged in a resolution adopted by the City Council on June 13. In a companion move, the council adopted an ordinance repealing Article 23 of the City Code, which makes it unlawful to sell property to Negroes in a predominantly white neighborhood.

FAYETTEVILLE: After a meeting on June 17th, the city's restaurant association voted to begin a 60-day desegregation test period provided Negroes ceased demonstrations. Mayor Wilbur Clark presided at the meeting and urged about 40 members to accept some integration.

CONCORD: Seventeen businesses in and around Concord announced on June 22 that they had lowered racial barriers. The announcement was made by nine restaurants, one hotel dining room and seven drug stores with lunch counters. It came shortly after a biracial committee began active work.

KINSTON: The Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee issued a policy statement on June 28 which said in part: "We feel it is morally wrong and not in keeping with a free, democratic society to continue a way of life which denies to a large segment of our population equal access to all public facilities and accommodations, equal employment opportunities, and equitable and fair treatment in general. We are convinced that we should, without further delay, seek the removal of all policies in both government and business which deny rights and services because of race."

Note: The above is not a complete summary, and does not include all places where desegregation efforts and changes have occurred. Negotiations are going on and changes have, or are now taking place in many communities.

COUNCIL COMMENDS GOVERNOR FOR LEADERSHIP

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, meeting in Wake Forest on July 11, warmly commended Governor Terry Sanford "for his vigorous and constructive leadership in the current racial crisis."

"This effort on the part of the Governor and state agencies," the Council said, "places North Carolina in the main stream of our national life, and is in line both with our public conscience and our democratic ideals."

WARNING: CRISIS NOT OVER

At the same meeting, the executive committee of the Council issued a statement saying in part: "The most trying period may still be ahead of us. Having made substantial gains toward equal rights and opportunities, Negroes are going to be more, not less, impatient with those inequalities and indignities that remain. Closed doors here and there will stand out as symbols of the injustices of the past, and will be all the more resented."

The Council warned that "because of the intensity of feeling and commitment to the cause on the part of Negroes, we cannot expect demonstrations to end in communities where there is no apparent effort to end discrimination and segregation." Bi-racial committees and city councils which have been working on these problems were urged to continue without let-up until their job is completed.

In communities where no real effort has been made to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation, the Council urged immediate steps, preferably through bi-racial committees, before protest demonstrations take place.

SOUTHERN LAW PROFS BACK COURT

More than a hundred Southern law school deans and professors gave their joint support to the U. S. Supreme Court's recent civil rights decisions in a statement released on July 6 by Vanderbilt University and 21 other law schools. Such rights are based on justice and order as guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, the group said. The statement was signed by 22 law schools in 11 Southern states.

The signees criticized public officials who violate the federal law and said, "They inflict a grave injury to our country at home." Furthermore, the statement continued, "These men inflict an even greater injury on our country abroad. . .the thoughtless persons, while not in the camp of our enemies, do our enemies' work."

NEA ASKS FOR ACTION IN THE SOUTH

The National Education Association, at its annual convention in Detroit in early July, passed a resolution calling for extension of the principle of desegregation to its affiliates in 11 Southern states. The association also approved a motion that called for the formation of committees to work out ways of ending discrimination in local communities.

Earlier Francis Keppel, U. S. Commissioner of Education, told the big teacher organization that it has avoided a fit role in achieving equal and integrated schools, and possibly "paralyzed" helpful local steps by its members. "Surely the problem of racial discrimination in the schools was identifiable years ago as a significant public policy issue," Keppel said, "calling for analysis, discussion, and especially for creative action."

DESEGREGATION URGED BY N. C. METHODISTS

After spirited debate the N. C. Methodist Conference, meeting in Greenville in late June, adopted a resolution urging that racial barriers be lowered in community institutions and places of public accommodation. The resolution came from the Board of Christian Social Concerns which deals with race and other social matters.

The resolution urges members of local churches "voluntarily open the doors of their stores, motion picture houses, restaurants, churches, schools and other facilities to all people of every race."

NEGROES ASK LEGION TO INTEGRATE

Negro members of the N. C. American Legion approved a resolution on June 22 asking the legion to seat eligible delegates without regard to race, creed or color at the 1964 state convention. Carl O. Foster, Jr., of Greensboro, convention correspondent for the legion's Negro component--known as Division Six--said copies of the resolution were mailed to newly elected state commander L. J. Phipps of Chapel Hill and national commander James E. Powell.

Foster said the Negro division customarily met in the same city with the white legionnaries but held its convention separately. The resolution requested that immediate steps be taken "for the implementation of an integrated program on all administrative levels" and that Division Six be dissolved and its members be absorbed into North Carolina's other five divisions.

BRIEF ITEMS FROM AROUND THE STATE:

SALISBURY: - Negroes applying for city jobs had the City Council's word on July 3 that their race would not keep them off the city payroll. The five-man council voted unanimously to eliminate "race, color or national origin" as factors in hiring city employees.

DURHAM - Duke University's 125 years of segregation in the undergraduate college will be broken this fall when five Negro students begin their freshman year. Two of the students are honor graduates of Durham's Hillside High School. Each of the five has been given a grant-in-aid from Duke, varying in amount according to need.

WINSTON-SALEM - Grady Jamison of Charlotte, a senior in engineering physics at North Carolina A & T College, is the first Negro to receive a graduate grant from Wake Forest College. He will also be the first full-time Negro graduate student at Wake Forest. Mr. Jamison has been awarded a $2,250 fellowship to pursue graduate study in solid-state physics.

CHARLOTTE - Trespass charges pending against 10 Negroes involved in sit-in demonstrations in 1962 will not be processed. Superior Court Solicitor Kenneth R. Downs said that no action will be taken because the restaurant involved (Howard Johnson's on Statesville Avenue) recently has been integrated.

- The City Council on July 3rd struck out seven references to racial segregation in the city code, including provisions requiring segregated city cemeteries. Except for the cemetery laws, the city's segregation laws have long been ignored and forgotten.

- Memorial Hospital's medical staff voted by an overwhelming margin on July 9 to lower all bars to the admission of Negro doctors as staff members. The decision struck from the bylaws the requirement that staff members must belong to the N. C. Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

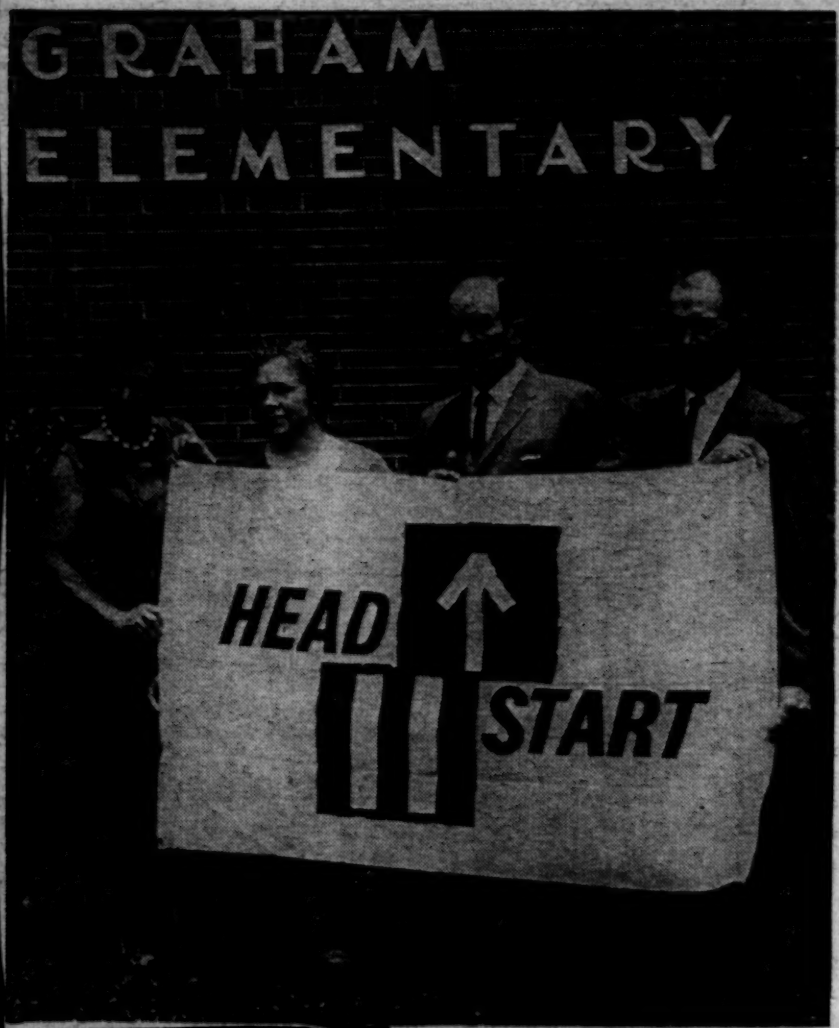
RALEIGH - Gov. Terry Sanford promised an end to discrimination in state jobs and appealed to private employers to drop racial barriers. He told the members of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council, meeting on July 3 for the first time; "Discrimination is both unconstitutional and undemocratic."

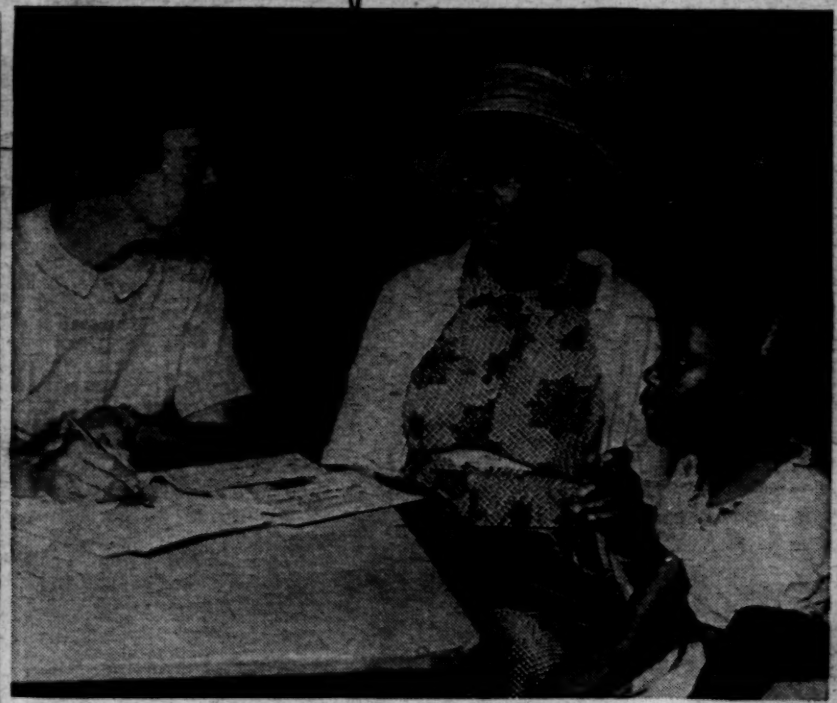
BURLINGTON - School Board chairman S. Carlysle Isley announced a four-year geographical plan for total desegregation of the city's schools. The first step was taken June 7 when 53 Negro children in grades 1-3 were assigned to white schools, and seven whites were assigned to Negro schools. Each year three more grades will be desegregated until all 12 grades will be bi-racial. Parents, however, have the option of returning their children to their former schools.

ROCKY MOUNT - The city school system will open on August 30 on a partially desegregated basis with 15 Negro children attending two previously white schools. The action was taken by the board of education June 26 in connection with 22 requests by Negroes for reassignment to white schools.

A sample of our publicity - thought you might find the picture on the left amusing - the mayor is at the least not without rapport with the flag - we had him in a spot

SHELBY, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1965





"HEAD-START" DAY—Wednesday a red-letter day in the "Head Start" program for pre-school children which gets underway Tuesday, July 6. At left, from left to right, Mrs. Helen Furman of Charlotte, Mrs. Carl Dockery of Shelby, Shelby Mayor Dr. Hubert S. Plaster and "Head Start" coordinator Dan Moore Jr. display the flag in noon ceremonies at Graham School. Above is a typical Wednesday registration scene with Mrs. Richard Shelton, left, taking the application of Mary C. Petty who has come to register her granddaughter, Vanessa Petty, for classes to be held in five elementary schools. (Photos by Bill Jackson)

Three New Programs Begin

Momentous Days For Cleveland

Cleveland county enters a momentous week filled with innovations, new programs and experimental projects as the new fiscal year flips up on the calendar.

Yesterday Cleveland Adult Education and Training Center became a reality with Director Jim Petty stepping into his office for the first time; Tuesday, July 6 operation "Head Start" preschool classes geared to 250 students open doors at five schools; Wednesday, July 7 Community Services Consultant George C. Newman arrives to occupy his Shelby office in a brand-new role.

Newman was selected by the State Board of Public Welfare to head the Cleveland county community services demonstration project, according to Ben R. Carpenter, director of the Cleveland County Dept. of Public Welfare.

Officers for Newman and his secretary are to be furnished by the Cleveland Association of Governmental Officials. Shelby City Manager Phin Horton III, chairman of the CAGO administrative committee to secure office space, states that Newman's office tentatively will be placed in the LaFayette Street school building, pending location of more adequate space.

BACKGROUND

A South Carolina native, Newman holds a B. A. degree in history from Mercer University and has done graduate study in social science and education. He has had experience in private business and has been active in community work, coming to Shelby from Boone.

During the past two weeks he has been at UNC at Chapel Hill for special orientation conducted by the North Carolina Fund to prepare community services consultants for their experimental roles when they will go into individual communities to coordinate existing agencies to combat poverty and conditions causing poverty.

Assignment of Newman to Cleveland came as a follow-up of CAGO submission of a community project to the N. C. Fund, a private foundation waging an experimental war against poverty throughout the state. The Cleveland project was not awarded a grant by Fund board of directors, but resulted in Cleveland being one of 24 N. C. communities assigned a consultant.

Newman will work closely with juvenile officers, school attendance officers, the local welfare department and all other existing agencies to use every available resource to break the cycle of poverty.

HEAD START

Official Wednesday registration for operation "Head Start" brought applications from 89 youngsters ready to participate in pre-school classes to begin July 6. Registration represented an almost even balance of racial distribution, with 43 white children and 46 Negro children signing up in one day.

Head Start coordinator Dan Moore Jr. emphasized that regis-

(Continued on Page 8)

Current Week

(Continued from Page 1)

tration is still open and that parents or guardians may register pre-school children all day today and until 12 noon tomorrow at Shelby School Supt. Malcolm Brown's office in Shelby Junior High School building on West Marion Street. Registration will remain open next week at five elementary schools where the program is to be held, Graham, Morgan, Marion, Jefferson and Washington.

At noon Wednesday officials connected with the Shelby program held flag-raising ceremonies at Graham school. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson raised a "Head Start" flag at the White House at that time and similar ceremonies were conducted wherever a Head Start projects are organized. Mrs. Helen Furman, executive secretary of the Human Relations Council in Charlotte, brought the flag to Shelby and presented it to Shelby Mayor Dr. Hubert S Plaster.

ADULT CENTER

Cleveland Adult Education and Training Center Director Jim Petty entered his office at North Morgan Street headquarters yesterday for the first time. Without telephone installations and without permanent office furniture, Petty was busy overseeing custodial staff cleaning of the office and building.

Using an old make-shift desk, Petty was enthusiastic as he began his search for a secretary, planning intensive conferences with Gaston Community College officials during the coming week. The Shelby center is a satellite of the Gaston institution.

Entering his office at 8 a.m. yesterday, Petty stated, "I plan to be working day and night for the next month or two to get the center organized and started, planning some short courses to be held until our longer programs can be formulated."

The Cleveland scene, usually dull and languid under broiling midsummer sun and listless with vacation fever in July is slated to be a livelier, more active setting because three brand-new innovations begin as July comes up on the calendar.

NC - Meetings, etc.

SUBJECT: SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: Executive Committee
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

BY: T. Franklin Williams
Howard G. Miller
Nathaniel B. White
John R. Taylor

DATE September 13, 1965

The Special Committee makes the following recommendations to the Executive Committee:

I. Study and Approve the revised By-Laws (copy attached). (filed: by laws)

II. Hire a new Executive Director

1. He should be a Negro who is familiar with North Carolina.
2. Move the state office to Raleigh or Durham. Look for free space.
3. This new Executive Director should:
   a. Help establish specific programs and objectives and meet regularly with the Executive Committee.
   b. Organize, promote and work with local councils and groups.
   c. Encourage, develop and promote statewide membership.
   d. Publish an informational bulletin.
   e. Maintain accurate and up-to-date records on membership, income and expenses.
   f. Visit other state councils for good ideas and effective procedures.
   g. Develop programs in areas not represented by local councils.

III. Proposed Budget

Receipts:

From memberships (800) at present	$ 4,000	
From Southern Regional Council	4,800	
From contributions	3,200	
From Grants		
		12,000

Expenses:

Salary - Director	8,000	
Salary - Office Secretary	4,000	
Rent ($50.00 per month)	600	
Telephone	400	
Travel	2,000	
Office Supplies	650	
Postage	900	
Bulletins	1,000	
Hospital Insurance	250	
Social Security	500	
Miscellaneous	200	
		$ 18,500

The $6,500 deficit could be easily covered by promoting wider state participation and membership and by requests for special donations from specific organizations and individuals to underwrite specific goals, objectives, and programs. Also local councils could be asked to take a larger share in the state organization's financial obligations.

Pl= see me about this

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED REVISION

THE BYLAWS

(Revised as of October 20, 1965)

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Policy

The purpose of this organization is to strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion or national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information. Specifically this organization will:

1. Help organize and work with local councils on human relations.
2. Promote confrontation on a basis of equality among all racial and ethnic groups.
3. Encourage equal and integrated education, employment, and housing for all the people of North Carolina, and help keep citizens informed of their rights, opportunities, and obligations.
4. Encourage young people to take an active role in all phases of human relations and to take full advantage of their opportunities.
5. Attempt to ascertain the problems confronting North Carolina citizens, suggest and help to carry out logical solutions.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Sec. 1. Qualifications. Any resident of North Carolina who is in accord with the purposes as set forth in Article II may become a member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Article III (cont'd)

Sec. 2. Dues. Annual membership dues, payable on or before June 1st., shall be as follows:

Regular member $5.00; Contributing member $10.00; Sustaining member $25.00; Donor member $50.00; Sponsor member $100.00; Subscribing member $250.00; Patron member $500.00; and Benefactor member $1,000.00.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Sec. 1. Annual Meeting. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations shall hold annually a meeting for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing no less than thirty days before the meeting.

Sec. 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee or by the Board of Directors. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be sent to each member at least ten days before such a meeting.

Sec. 3. Quorum. Members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Sec. 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these bylaws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of this organization shall be a chairman, a first vice-chairman, a second vice-chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. All officers shall be

Article V (cont'd)

elected annually by the Board of Directors and shall perform the duties usually executed by such officers. Any vacancy may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term. The Chairman and First Vice Chairman shall serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI

Board of Directors

Sec. 1. Duties. The affairs of this organization between Annual Meetings shall be in charge of a Board of Directors, who may exercise all the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. The Board shall keep a full and accurate account of its transactions and its actions shall be reported to the members at their meetings and shall be subject to the approval of the members.

Sec. 2. Members. The Board of Directors shall consist of from 30 to 50 members in addition to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. The Nominating Committee shall see that the various sections and groups in the state are represented. Local council presidents should be considered for Board membership. No member should be nominated until he or she has consented to serve if elected and has agreed to make every effort to attend all the meetings of the Board. The North Carolina Youth Educational Services, an affiliate of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, shall be represented on the Board of Directors by its President and Treasurer who shall be full voting members of the Board during their term of office.

Sec. 3. Term. The members shall serve three year terms, except one third of the first board shall serve one year, and one third shall serve two years. They shall be eligible for re-election except they may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Article VI (cont'd)

The first Board of Directors shall be elected at the first membership meeting after adoption of these bylaws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each Annual Meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the Board may determine. Nomination for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the Board.

Sec. 4. Meetings. The Board of Directors shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the organization, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or any five members of the Board.

Sec. 5. Quorum. The presence of 12 members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 6. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Board of Directors, the remaining members of the Board may elect a successor to fill the vacancy by appointment. The term of a Committee member so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE VII

Executive Committee

Sec. 1. Duties. The Executive Committee will counsel with the Executive Director on policy, programs, goals, special projects, income and expenses, etc. Its actions shall be subject to review and approval by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 2. Members. The Board of Directors shall annually elect an Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the Council, chairmen of all standing committees, and three members at large from the Council membership. Any vacancy may be filled by the Chairman.

Article VII (cont'd)

Sec. 3. Meetings. The Executive Committee will meet at least five times annually upon the call of the Chairman. The first Executive Committee shall be elected at the first Board of Directors meeting following the adoption of these bylaws.

ARTICLE VIII

Committees

The Chairman shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board of Directors in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other committees, permanent or temporary, may be appointed by the Chairman, with the approval of the Board of Directors. At the discretion of the Chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE IX

Executive Staff

The Executive Director shall be elected by the Board of Directors. The Executive Director shall be charged with the responsibility for carrying out the policies of the Council as directed by the Board, and for the employment and direction of other staff members, subject to the approval of the Board. The Executive Director shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state, and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as required by the Board. The Executive Director shall be a non-voting member of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X

Finances

Sec. 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the organization shall be signed by the Treasurer or in his absence by one other person appointed by the Chairman.

Article X (cont'd)

Sec. 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

The bylaws may be amended by a majority of the members present at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE XII

Affiliations

Sec. 1. Southern Regional Council. This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall be affiliated in purpose and friendly cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Sec. 2. Local Affiliates. Local councils on human relations may become affiliated with the State Council upon application and approval by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 3. Organizational Affiliates. Interested organizations may become affiliated with the State Council upon application and approval of the Board of Directors.

# # #

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS

January 22, 1966

It is proposed that ARTICLE XII -- Affiliations, of the draft of October 20, 1965, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Southern Regional Council. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations, an independent and autonomous organization, be affiliated in purpose and friendly cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Sec. 2. Local Affiliates. Local councils on human relations and other local organizations with similar interests may become affiliated with the State Council upon submission of a satisfactory application and approval by the Board of Directors. A satisfactory application shall consist of the following:

(a) A statement of purpose which is in general agreement with that of the State Council;

(b) A copy of the by-laws, which must include provisions for election of officers and at least one scheduled meeting per year;

(c) Agreement to furnish the State Council, annually, a list of officers, a copy of the proposed budget for the next year, a copy of the financial statement for the preceding year including an item for expense for fund-raising, and a brief statement of program accomplishments;

(d) Payment of an affiliation fee of $25 per year.

The State Council shall issue a charter to local affiliates, renewable annually, and shall furnish appropriate staff services. The State Council may expect active support for its programs from the members of the local affiliates.

NC- Meetings, etc.

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Welcome to:

Mr. John Edward Zuidema*
Executive Director
Charlotte Area Fund

Answers to:

How the Fund Works
Its Goals to Combat Poverty in Charlotte
What Does Washington Require
Your Part As a Citizen

Poverty does not take a summer holiday.
Your Council's officers and staff are not taking one either.

PLEASE COME TO THIS IMPORTANT AND EXCITING MEETING.

Date: Wednesday, July 21, 1965

Place: Faculty Lounge, Johnson C. Smith University,
100 Beatties Ford Road, (air-conditioned)

Time: 8:00 P. M.

I'll make a short report on my first days as a City Councilman.

Fred Alexander (Vice-Chairman)

*Mr. Zuidema's education includes a Master degree from Syracuse University, graduate study toward a PH.D. at Columbia University (New York), George Peabody College, and University of South Carolina. He is a psychologist specializing in mental health. He came to his new post from South Carolina where he was director of the Governor's Interagency Council on Mental Retardation Planning.

Mr Zuidema will clear up confusions about--Poverty programs, Head Start, North Carolina Fund, and so forth, and so forth, and so forth.

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Please Respond
376-6833

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MRS. ELLEN S. ALSTON.....Raleigh
W. M. BARBEE.....Raleigh
McLEOD BRYAN.....Winston-Salem
IRVING CARLYLE.....Winston-Salem
RUBEN J. DAILEY.....Asheville
HARRY GOLDEN.....Charlotte
NELSON H. HARRIS.....Raleigh
DR. NELL HIRSCHBERG.....Raleigh
GUY B. JOHNSON.....Chapel Hill
LUTHER W. KELLY, JR.....Charlotte
EDWARD A. McDOWELL.....Wake Forest
ROBERT A. MASSEY.....Fayetteville
HOWARD G. MILLER.....Raleigh
WILLIAM S. PAGE.....Kinston
SAMUEL D. PROCTOR.....Greensboro
EMERY L. RANN.....Charlotte
MRS. MARY D. B. SEMANS.....Durham
JOHN R. TAYLOR.....Greensboro
THOMAS R. THRASHER.....Chapel Hill
DANIEL C. TOSTESON.....Durham
VERNON C. TYSON.....Sanford
C. D. WATTS.....Durham
JOHN H. WHEELER.....Durham
NATHANIEL B. WHITE.....Durham
ROBERT L. WILKEN.....Sanford
MRS. M. L. CANNON, JR.
Co-Editor North Carolina Council Comment

STAFF

HELEN ADAMS.....Executive Director
BETTY JO McMAKIN
Staff Member for Field Activities
ROBERTA BLACKWELL
Office Manager and Staff Member

1964-65 PROGRAM

MAJOR GOALS

The development of many local councils in the communities of North Carolina. These councils will make decisions on which specific local problems they will work. Each will have the assistance of the state office and staff.

The development, in cooperation with the National Students Association and other organizations, of an active student organization to participate in a tutorial program and school readiness program for disadvantaged children. Students will also work in other community projects where they elect to do so.

The development of state-wide committees to work for equal opportunity for all people in the areas of education, employment, housing and civil rights.

SERVICES OF THE N. C. COUNCIL

Assist in the understanding of the new Civil Rights Law with the aid of lawyers, business men and educators.

Arrange educational meetings and conferences. Special emphasis will be placed on career guidance, employment opportunities.

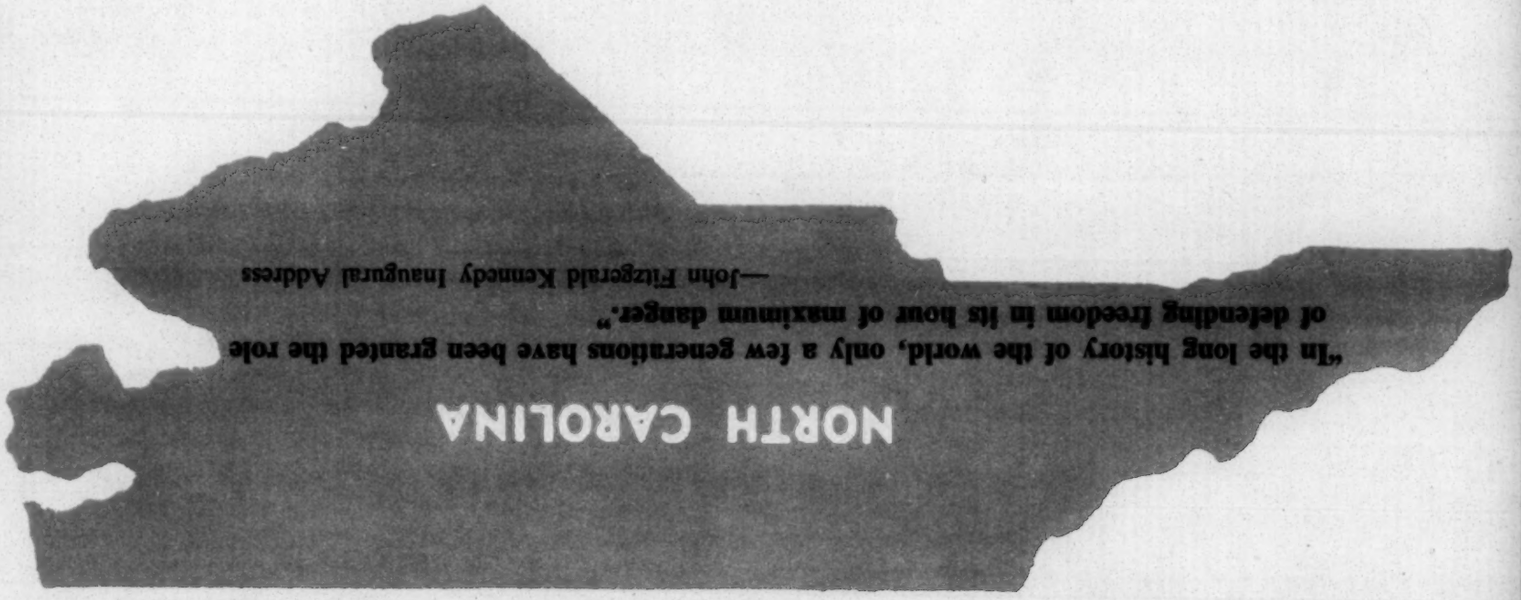
Assist in making studies of local situations in such matters as employment and housing.

Furnish facts to newspaper editors, radio and television.

Publish a monthly newspaper to be distributed to thousands of persons throughout the state.

Please join with us in this important work for our state and nation.
Write to us. Call us. Let us work together.

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Charlotte, N. C.
Permit No. 925



"In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger."

—John Fitzgerald Kennedy Inaugural Address

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A Voluntary Organization of People of All Races and Every Walk of Life

121 EAST THIRD STREET • CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

_____
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent			
Telephone & Telegraph			
Office Supplies			
Postage			
Printing			
Books, pamphlets, papers			
TRAVEL			
HOSPITALIZATION			
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE			
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY			
SALARIES:			
Executive Director			
Office Secretary			
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
TOTALS:			

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

_____
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES			
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual			
Organizations			
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)			
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
TOTALS			

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

_____
(Month)

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
SSTATE COUNCIL				
LOCAL COUNCILS:				
Asheville				
Chapel Hill-Carrboro				
Charlotte				
Durham				
Greensboro Fellowship				
Raleigh				
Shelby				
Wilmington				
TOTALS - LOCAL COUNCILS				

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

Job Corps

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20506

Get paid
while you

Step up to
Job Corps

IN THE JOB CORPS YOU CAN

- Learn a job skill
- Find out how to apply for a job
- Earn money
- Live in a center with others your age
- Eat good food
- Work outdoors
- Take part in sports and recreation
- Become somebody who can get a job done

YOU ARE ELIGIBLE IF

- You are 16 through 21 years old
- You are out of school and can't find a job

AT A JOB CORPS CENTER

- You might operate a bulldozer . . . construct a dam or road . . . work with a forest ranger . . . cut down trees . . . or drive a truck.
- You might learn to be an auto mechanic . . . a salesman in a store . . . a hospital technician . . . or an office machine repairman.
- You will learn to speak and write well, and what to say when you go for a job.
- The purpose is to help you get and keep a good job . . . maybe return to school . . . or join the Army or Navy.

WANT MORE INFORMATION?

- Your teacher, counselor, or minister . . . boy's club or settlement house . . . social worker . . . county agent can help you.
- If you are interested, fill out this opportunity card.

(Put this card in the mail. No stamp is needed.)

Job Corps

Opportunity Card

I am interested in the Job Corps. ☐ Male ☐ Female

PRINT NAME _____ AGE _____

(first name) *(last name)*

ADDRESS _____

(street address or rural route)

_____

(city) *(state)*

Telephone where I can be reached _____

Who Told Me About the Job Corps _____

WORK OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL

A FOUR PART PROGRAM

1. Bringing persons of many backgrounds together for better understanding of each other in order to be of continuous help in developing a society where equality and humanity may be prevelant.

2. A specialized program of communication pertaining to subjects of interest in the human relations field. This communication is achieved by means of our official newspaper, THE COMMENT, by press releases to newspapers throughout the state, by letters to the Editor, and by direct mail and special studies and reports.

3. Efforts are made to bring about a smooth transition in this period of changing social structures. The Council has long been noted for its "conference table" technique, meetings with government officials, business and professional leaders, and now with community action boards and officials in charge of new legislation in civil rights and anti-poverty programs.

4. By co-ordinating its own efforts with those of other groups. This has been done extensively and the current program is attempting to greatly enlarge these efforts.

An affiliate is the Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights, a large group of college students volunteering as tutors and study hall supervisors for elementary and high school boys and girls who need help.

OLDEST HUMAN RELATIONS ORGANIZATION

Do you know that this Council is the oldest organization working for good human relations in the state? In essence, the Council --a continuation of the Governor's Interracial Committee--is forty-five years old.

In essence, too, its goals are unchanged. Only changing times have changed the focus and enlarged the outlook.

GIFT CERTIFICATE

To

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

From

Name _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip Code _____

Because I belive the North Carolina Council on Human Relations is helping our state achieve "Transition without Tragedy" in these days of social change, I contribute:

(Please check) ☐ For 1965 . . .$_____(check enclosed)

☐ I pledge . . .$_____

To be paid ☐ all or ½ June 1 ☐ ½ September 1

MEMBERSHIP

Please enroll me as a member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C., Telephone 376-6833.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ZIP CODE _____

CITY _____

☐ Please send me further information on how I can participate actively in the work of the Council.

OFFICERS

Dr. T. Franklin Williams . . . . . Chairman
Chapel Hill

Dr. S. E. Duncan . . . . . 1st Vice Chairman
Salisbury

Dr. C. E. Boulware . . . . 2nd Vice Chairman
Durham

Mrs. Chase H. Benson . . . . . Secretary
Greensboro

Rev. Moses S. Belton . . . . . Treasurer
Charlotte

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler . . Asst. Treasurer
Charlotte

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. M. Barbee . . . . . Raleigh
Lisbon C. Berry, Jr . . . . . Wilmington
Dr. McLeod Bryan . . . . . Winston-Salem
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr . . . . . Charlotte
Ruben J. Dailey . . . . . Asheville
Harry Golden . . . . . Charlotte
Nelson H. Harris . . . . . Fayetteville
Watts Hill, Jr . . . . . Durham
Dr. Nell Hirschberg . . . . . Raleigh
Dr. Guy B. Johnson . . . . . Chapel Hill
Dr. L. W. Kelly, Jr . . . . . Charlotte
Rev. Robert Massey . . . . . Fayetteville
Dr. Howard G. Miller . . . . . Raleigh
Mrs. Max I. Miller . . . . . Greensboro
William S. Page . . . . . Kinston
Dr. Emery L. Rann . . . . . Charlotte
Mrs. James T. Semans . . . . . Durham
John R. Taylor . . . . . Greensboro
Dr. Daniel Tosteson . . . . . Durham
Rev. Vernon Tyson . . . . . Sanford
Dr. C. D. Watts . . . . . Durham
John H. Wheeler . . . . . Durham
N. B. White . . . . . Durham
Dr. Robert L. Wilken . . . . . Sanford

FOR HARMONIOUS TRANSITION IN OUR TIME

1965-1975 ????????????????????????

1965 — ANTI POVERTY LEGISLATION

1964 — CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

1954 — SUPREME COURT SCHOOL DECISION

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third St. Charlotte, N. C.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

minority report

. . . . a continuing film series presenting the reasons behind racial protest in North Carolina, and the essential aspirations of Negro youth of today . . .

The first four programs in this Public Affairs Series are:

goodbye to carolina

students from Agriculture and Technical College, Greensboro, describe realistically the type of economic opportunities available to the Negro in North Carolina, and explain why so many Negro college graduates—engineers, chemists, biologists, mathematicians—seek careers outside the state.

•

a knocking at the gate

from North Carolina College in Durham, a collection of personal experiences by student demonstrators who tell about the motivation and philosophy that kept them going in spite of indignities and perils encountered on the streets.

•

we're not alone

a Bennett College presentation, involving students from North Carolina and from Panama, who discuss an important theme: although the Negro is a minority in North Carolina, he shares aspirations in common with the world's nonwhite majority.

•

vote-and the choice is yours

with state-wide research and door-to-door interviews in Cumberland County, students of Fayetteville State College describe why the Negro often fails to participate in voting and other democratic processes.

16mm Black & White film Each film 28 minutes

Planned by the NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. Research and scripts were supplied by the COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, a steering group founded in 1964 by students from schools all over North Carolina in response to Governor Terry Sanford's challenge that Negroes "turn toward civic enterprise and translate physical action into intelligible dialogue with the entire community."

Produced with the assistance of the ETV STUDIO OF NORTH CAROLINA STATE AT RALEIGH, and the NORTH CAROLINA FILM BOARD.

The films are available to television stations, educational and civic groups, church organizations, service clubs and others. For information please write:

MISS JO McMAKIN
North Carolina Intercollegiate Council For Human Rights
Room 301, 121 E. Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

REPORT OF

THE COMMITTEE TO AMEND THE BY-LAWS OF

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Article II

Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be as follows: To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of inter-group friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage inter-group cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state; and to propose from time to time constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes.

AMENDMENT

Delete the phrase "to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups."

Change the last phrase to read "and to propose and assist in the implementation of constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes."

Article III

Membership

Section 2. Memberships and dues shall be as follows: Regular members, $5.00; contributing members, $10.00; sustaining members, $25.00. Contributing and sustaining members will receive free subscriptions to the NEW SOUTH, published by the Southern Regional Council.

AMENDMENT

Delete - "Contributing and sustaining members will receive free subscriptions to the NEW SOUTH, published by the Southern Regional Council." (The Southern Regional Council has a new policy for distribution of its official publication.)

ASHEVILLE

The Asheville Area Council on Human Relations has been organized for several years--simultaneously with the sit-in demonstrations in Greensboro,

The Council was called together through the efforts of Bishop M. George Henry of the Diocese of the Episcopal Church of Western North Carolina. As a result of the organization consisting of about seventy-five leading citizens of this community, both white and Negro, the following has been accomplished:

Integration of all large drug store chain having lunch counters and all stores having lunch counters.

Most of the hotels and motels were brought into negotiation before the passage of the Civil Rights Bill and those who had not agreed to integrate before the passage of the bill are now integrated.

The City Council passed a resolution repealing all laws and ordinances heretofore passed by it, affecting segregation, and the Honorable Mayor Earl Eller proclaimed by an official proclamation, Asheville to be an "open integrated city."

The Council's executive committee feels that its efforts have resulted in the employment of several Negroes in jobs classified as "firsts" for the race.

The Council has achieved in large measures, the peaceful integration of most public facilities and also has been instrumental in encouraging integration of the public schools.

Ruben J. Dailey

NC - Reports, etc.
MtNS,
SR
mm

CHARLOTTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FREE AND EQUAL FOR WHOM?

By

Sue Riley, Chairman
Public School Committee
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council
on
Human Relations

Boldly proclaimed in the North Carolina Constitution is this directive:

"The general assembly...shall provide, by taxation and otherwise, for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all children of the state... there shall be no discrimination..."

Such a free, uniform and tax supported education for every child in Charlotte, North Carolina, "the spearhead of the New South", is a myth. There are poor schools for poor children (mostly Negroes), and richer schools for richer children (mostly white.) In reality there exists a system of semi-private schools for the children of parents who can afford to pay for them.

A bright, spacious, well maintained, well supplied school in a middle class neighborhood is in stark contrast to a small, poorly equipped, overcrowded, leaky, drab building several miles away in a deprived area.

Although the bare necessities for the "public schools" in Charlotte are provided by public funds, the educational value of their program depends to a surprisingly large extent on private funds... funneled directly to the school administration from the pockets of the parents whose children are pupils in the school. This money is collected through "school fees" paid by the parents and required by the state; PTA funds: money-raising projects which include anything from fairs and barbecues to the profits of school pictures, school stores and ice cream concessions. The "public school" that does not have this generous private support is impoverished, and at best, can provide only a second-rate education.

The causes of this blighted end of the educational spectrum are complex. Certainly, one significant factor is the deep roots of prejudice toward the Negro which carries with it the assumption that equality is unnecessary where an "inferior" race is involved. Another is a hard economic fact: in a system that depends upon private support, the families in a depressed area simply cannot afford to pay for good schools.

Busy eking out a meagre living in domestic service, parents in a slum area do not have the time or money to contribute to these private sources of school income...a lush PTA budget, school pictures of their children, or even 10 cents a day for the ice cream concession. If moderately well supported, these projects can add one or two thousand dollars to an annual school budget.

Beyond these funds, the state-required annual fees for each child...running from $2.50 for an elementary school child to about $15 for a high school pupil...can add from hundreds to thousands more depending upon the size of the school. *It is common knowledge that the fees are difficult, if not impossible, to collect in many depressed areas in Charlotte.

It is these thousands of dollars in extra money that makes the difference between an education that develops the child's potential and one that merely provides bare educational subsistence. These several thousands can outfit an average middle class school with supplementary reading supplies, art supplies, extra books and maps, visual aids, first aid kits, encyclopedias, record players, plus extras such as draperies, cafeteria decorations, monetary awards to teachers, the secretary's salary for several weeks in the summer, a completely equipped health room, extra telephones, fertilizer for the lawn, and even a new sidewalk in front of the school when it's needed for safety's sake. One elementary school PTA several years ago even paid for the full-time services of a special teacher the parents felt was needed.

Compare this wealth of equipment and facilities to an elementary school in a poorer, Negro neighborhood. In one school this year only 28% of the pupils had paid their $2.50 fees by March. This meant that the principal was short by about $500 for her school of 300 children. Making this spartan fare even more so, is the fact that it took the PTA in this school two years to scrape enough together for a projector. Principals of schools in middle class areas report that all pupils pay fees during the first week of school.

Seemingly unconcerned by this inequity, the School Board makes no provision for covering the difference caused by unpaid fees with supplements from public funds. In some high schools in poor areas this year, it was discovered that as late as March in the school year, there were many pupils who had not been issued books. In one high school 70 pupils were without books, for they had not paid their "book fees." (The fees are actually book rental; at the end of the school year the books

remain the property of the schools.) Books that these pupils should have been studying were finally given them two months before the end of the year.

Adding a sense of hopelessness to the principal's frustration of unpaid fees, is the necessity of deducting the deficit of "fees due" at the end of the year from the budget for next year's supplies paid by public funds. The Board of Education gives each principal $1.50 each year for each elementary pupil for instructional supplies, and from this the unpaid fees of the previous year must be subtracted.

The average middle class family is willing and able to accept these added financial responsibilities for their children's education. The fee paid in September is just another small expense added to that for new school clothing; They are delighted with the school pictures and willingly pay the several dollars they cost and send them proudly off to the grandparents for Christmas. They contribute with a sense of obligation to the PTA, and save newspapers and magazines for the fund raising paper drive. Too few are aware that indirectly they are contributing to the perpetuation of a system of quasi-public schools, and that the very continuance of this practice serves to prevent the children in the adjoining neighborhood from obtaining a good education. They live comfortably with their belief in the American ideals of freedom, and they uphold the idea that a free education for all children is one of the cornerstones of American democracy. They barely question its lack of existence in the Negro pocket across the creek.

* *

Perhaps the best way to visualize the effects of this inequality is to look into the lives of two small Charlotte boys whom we will call Willie and Peter. Willie and Peter became best friends several years ago while playing on the muddy banks of a creek that divided a Negro and a white neighborhood. It was a bright spring morning. The boys were both five years old. Though they had some difficulty at first understanding one another, the language barrier soon disolved in the shared joys of childhood...the mud and the first day barefoot. Neither boy had yet learned there was a racial barrier.

Peter lived on the white side of the creek in a big brick house, and Willie on the other side in a two room shack with three older sisters who watched out for him while their mother worked as a maid.

All that summer Peter and Willie were best friends. Sometimes Peter would bring out a stack of picture books from his house for them to look at. Willie was delighted by the books, for this was the first time he'd ever seen one.

When September came, Peter went to a private kindergarten. He spent each morning in a large, well equipped room with other children his age, playing with blocks, learning songs and discovering the joys of counting. He visited a farm, a fire house and the airport. He didn't have much time to play with Willie.

Willie just hung around his shack all day while his sisters were in school. A neighbor gave him a jelly sandwich at noon. He didn't have much to do.

The next summer Willie and Peter were just "sort of" best friends, for they both began to feel too many differences. Peter's other friends were shy with Willie. They snickered and said his clothes were dirty. This made Peter feel strange; he had never noticed Willie's clothes before.

When September came again, Peter went to first grade in a fine school with polished tile floors, lots of books, records and paper, crayons and pictures...the Eastover School. Easily he began to learn to read. Willie also went to first grade, but in a different school. His mother managed to scrape together a few extra dollars to buy him a pair of new pants. But from her five dollars a day wages, she couldn't pay the fees. She gave Willie fifteen cents as the first installment toward the $2.50 she owed. Willie was excited and eager, even though his school, the Morgan School, was a shabby, crowded old building with sagging wooden floors. There were few books, many of them dog-eared; the supply of paper and crayons was sparse. Willie liked his teacher, but everything was so very strange to him. He had trouble learning to read, and after several months grew fearful and

quiet. By November he had developed a real sense of failure.

Willie may grow into a mature and responsible man. But, like so many others who begin with a sense of failure and hopelessness, he may drop out of school in his teens. Unable to keep a job, unskilled and still hopeless, Willie may turn to crime. He may become the father of several children and leave them (because he cannot cope with the responsibilities that fatherhood demands) to be reared by their mother. She will manage somehow to squeeze a meagre living from her wages as a maid for a well to do family.

* *

The idea of free, tax supported schools, developed during the middle of the last century in the North, took many years to seep into the consciousness of the South. Educational inequalities, dating back to the "pauper schools" of the last century have been woven tightly into Southern culture. Since 1896 when the doctrine of separate but equal education for all races was spelled out by the Supreme Court, until 1954 when this interpretation of the constitution was upset, the South has by its own admission been much concerned with the "separate" and little with the "equal". Charlotte is no exception, for in spite of efforts on the part of some leaders in this forward looking city of the New South, education here has received less attention than other social and racial problems.

The school buildings, some of which date back to the beginning of the century, reflect this prejudice and lack of concern. In the past several years there has been a halting bit of desegregation. But rather than purposeful integration, this appears to result from a shift in population in particular areas.

There are some schools that for decades have been for white, middle class pupils, but now, as the structure of the neighborhood changes, are integrated or are becoming all Negro. These schools, the Dilworth Elementary School for example, clearly reflect the complexion of their previous users. As white schools they were repaired, expanded, and modernized.

On some levels the efforts of the school administration are being conscientiously aimed toward eliminating inequalities. Special teachers...art, physical education, music, remedial reading... all of these are divided equally within the system without regard to race or economic level. Government funds (such as National Defense Education Act monies for instructional supplies) are handled scrupulously without discrimination. However, in spite of these efforts, the backlog of injustices of past generations perpetuates a state of educational bankruptcy in certain schools. Add to this the continued financial need of the schools for support from private sources, and the depleted situation of the poor schools is compounded.

In a middle class neighborhood an elementary school PTA will budget, earn and contribute to the school from $1,000 to $3,000 annually, some even more. Before it became part of the consolidated Charlotte-Mecklenberg School system several years ago, the Sharon Elementary School had a budget that, as far as can be determined, was soaring toward $10,000, and included the salary of a special music and recreation teacher. Elementary schools can earn from $600 to $800 a year from the school picture project, larger junior and senior high schools even more. An ice cream concession at the Briarwood elementary school added the tidy sum of $1,500 to that school's income last year. In a school in a deprived area the photographer has been known to lose money on the school picture project, much less provide any profits for the school.

It is interesting to imagine the time, aggravation and bookkeeping required of a teacher in a poor school, in collecting the fees as they dribble in. With a class of 30 pupils, the teacher must keep records of the money paid on separate account sheets...15 cents a week for this pupil, 25 cents another week for another, and so on. Furthermore, she must gently push the youngsters to bring what they can from home, being careful not to exert too much pressure.

Because there are no public kindergartens in North Carolina...one of eight states that does not have them...children in a depressed area begin with a serious handicap, and go through school

with meagre equipment and supplies. Unable to attend kindergarten, (private church sponsored kindergartens cost about $20 a month here) Willie wasted away the year he was five doing nothing ...a year which could have been a full and productive one, building a strong foundation for his years of schooling ahead.

In Peter's completely white, middle class school, about 99 percent of the pupils have attended at least one year of kindergarten. Only 10 percent or less of first graders in the Morgan School have had this experience. Willie's teacher was faced with a group of first graders unfamiliar with books, ignorant of nursery rhymes and lacking the many cultural experiences that youngsters from middle class neighborhoods have had. When this group enters second grade they test on the average from one to two years behind a group the same age in a middle class school.

To compensate for this lack of pre-school training, the Board of Education offers six-week summer readiness programs each year. Tuition is $40, to be paid by the parents, unless the child is fortunate enough to receive a scholarship donated by a concerned organization. Here again is prejudice toward those who cannot pay the price...and these are mostly Negroes.

The Morgan School was built in 1925 for the Negro community called Cherry, tucked to the side of the prosperous Myers Park area. In comparison with schools of the same vintage in middle class areas it has been poorly maintained. It is cramped and musty, the heating system is crochety; several basement classrooms are damp with peeling paint and plaster; storage space is sadly lacking; the small office is used for the principal, her secretary, the nurse, special testing and remedial reading sessions. For three floors of classrooms and two trailers there are only two lavatories, one for boys and one for girls. A toilet for the administrative staff is in a closet.

The two first grade classes at the Morgan School are held in the trailers...a "temporary" measure, now in its third year. It is revealing to compare these cramped quarters with the spaciousness of the primary wing at Eastover School in the adjacent Myers Park neighborhood.

Built only ten years after the Morgan School, and about two miles distant, Eastover School is bright and cheerful and spacious and doesn't show its age. The principal has a private office, the art work on display clearly indicates the children do not lack for supplies. The rooms are well equipped, inspiring for good teachers and stimulating to children. There are ample toilets for boys and girls, teachers, janitors and maids. There are maps, globes, a record player and a set of encyclopedias in each room, several pleasant lounges for the teacher, a cheerful health room with two cots and a closet full of yellow rain slickers for emergencies. There is almost everything that is needed for a sound and creative elementary education.

Recently a re-zoning of school districts was made by the Board of Education in an effort "to integrate" and to comply with government requirements. In this re-zoning an all white area was swept into the Morgan School district; however, the families involved are left free to request reassignment to other schools. Revealing the Board's attitude, and its assumption that all the families will take advantage of the choice to ask for re-assignment back to the better white school, was the statement by one official, "You couldn't pay me to send my child to the Morgan School. It's a poor school; you should send your child elsewhere." This official agreed, of course, that something should, and would be done about the Morgan School in "maybe five years." Yet, tacit is the assumption that the Morgan School as it presently exists is sufficient for the residents of Cherry, but not good enough for the middle class neighborhood across the creek.

*It has been learned since this article went to press that it is possible that in September, 1965, the fees for elementary school pupils may be somewhat reduced due to a state allocation of funds made this spring.

I -- PERSONS SEEN BY ROBERT MENEFEE -- July and August 1954 -- NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Rupert Crowell, 23 Crowell Road, Asheville, Enka 41 M
Housewife, Methodist women's leader.

Mr. Don Shoemaker, Citizen-Times Bldg., Asheville, 5611
Editor of Asheville Citizen, Affiliated SRC.

Mr. D. Hiden Ramsey, 60 Woodward Road, Asheville, 3-3305
General Manager Citizen-Times, 14 O'Henry Ave., 5611
Affiliated SRC.

Mr. George M. Stephens, 4 Hilltop Road, Asheville, 2-2850
Runs printing company, 50 W. Walnut Street, The Stephens Press, 2-2726
Affiliated SRC

Louise Ballard, Lake Junaluska
Disctict Office of Methodist W.C.S.

Dr. Cameron F. McRae, Box 155, Burnsville, 168
Public Health Officer, 3 counties, Affiliated SRC

Rev. D.B. Alderman, Academy Street, Burnsville
Minister, Methodist.

R.H. Wilson, Burnsville
Lawyer, office across from Court House.

Mrs. Tilly Brooks, Cole
Rural work for Methodist Church, Yancey Methodist Council

Rev. Joe Petree, Newdale Methodist Church, Newdale
Pastor

Jason B. Dayton, County Office Building, Bakersville
Superintendent of Schools, Mitchell County

Mrs. Aileen Von Cannon, Avery County News, Newland
Editor, Active in Banner Elk women's club.

Mrs. William Brinkley, Elk Park
Supervisor of Elementary Schools, County, Husband has business in Elk Park

Mr. Marion Wright, Linville Falls
Retired lawyer, President SRC

W.K. Anderson, County Court House, Newland
County School Supt., Democrat, state appointee in strongly Republican county

Mrs. Sleep, Crossmore
Operates boarding home for children (mostly from western N.C.) who attend Crossmore public school - app. 200.

San Heaton, Ingalls, Brosby Creek Road
Probably farms some, Has usually held county office. Commissioner many years. Republican.

Mrs. Frank Phillips, near Ingalls, (ask at Shell Station at intersection of Routes 194 and 19E)
Housewife, Methodist, leader in group young peoples work in church.

Mrs. Brooks Shell, Elk Park
American Red Cross, Newland
R.C. representative in county, Case worker, Welfare Dept (part time)

Miss Geraldine Surratt, Route 2, Boone
Methodist, Rural worker under auspices of Meth. W.S.C.S.

Pres. B.B. Doherty, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone
College President, Member, N.C. State Board of Education

Rev. J.T. Shackford, Boone
Minister Methodist Church

Rev. Wilson Nesbitt, West Jefferson
Methodist Parsonage, minister, Ex. Sec., Town & Country Comm'n.
Western N.C. Conf. of Methodist Church

Rev. Rexford Campbell, First Baptist Church, West Jefferson
Minister, Baptist.

Mrs. Stella Anderson, The Skyland Post, West Jefferson
Editor, The Skyland Post, husband is publisher of this and other papers.
Methodist, Active in women's clubs, former state precident.
Member of Board, University of North Carolina

Mrs. Claudia Johnson, Box 23, Warrensville
Owns Georgianna Beauty Shop, West Jefferson, widow of mining engineer
Warrensville Methodist Church, Zone leader in W.S.C.S.

Thomas S. Boyd, Mr. & Mrs., Blue Ridge Parkway, Glendale Springs
Manufacturer's representative, electrical heating equipment
Elder, Presbyterian Church, leader in Glendale Springs Advance Club (member of N.W. North Carolina Development Assoc.)

Miss Patricia Rothrock, 334 W. Pine Street, Mount Airy
S.R.C. member.

Erling Tomass, % The Yancey Record, Burnsville
Reporter and part editor of Yancey Record.

Mrs. Joe Young, Adademy Street, Burnsville
Housewife, Presbyterian (Methodist before marriage)

Mrs. Trey Ray, Burnsville (near Mrs. Young)
Housewife, Methodist (husband is Baptist)

Dr. Fletcher Nelson, Banner Elk
Pres. Lees-McRae College (E.L. Lafferty, Dean)
Formerly Methodist minister

Mrs. Austin E. South, Water Street, Boone
Probably housewife, Active in Methodist Church

R.A. Farthing, Valle Crucis
Postmaster, Methodist layman

Oddie J. Cox, Nathan's Creek (Jefferson)
Principal and teacher at the Bristol School (Negro)

Rev. John Luke, Glendale Springs
Minister, Presbyterian, also leader in community development program

Dr. Arthur Bannerman, Warren Wilson College, Swannanoa
President of college
Presbyterian Church, Chrmn. Swannanoa Community Council

II -- PEOPLE SEEN BY ROBERT MENEFEE -- Summer 1954 -- NORTH CAROLINA

I.W. Byers, 708 City Hall, Asheville, 3-0551
Asheville Supt. of Schools

William Medford, 205 N. Main Street, Waynesville, Glendale 6-4071
Lawyer, just elected to State Senate, has served in legislature before.

B. Lamar Lunsford, Jr., 4 Gibson, Otsen, 2-4041
Asst. Supervisor of Veterans Farmer Training Program
State Dept. of Education (supervises 29 counties in western end of state)

H.D. Justice, County Court House, Burnsville
Supt. of Schools, Yancey County

Cesar Dayton, Burnsville, Operator Dayton Farm Supplies Store

Mack Ray, Academy Street, Burnsville,
District Supervisor, F.H.A., U.S. Dept. of Agri., probably Methodist

Howard Collins, H & T Restaurant, Newland
Restaurnt owner, formerly principal of Newland School, Republican

George, Bowman, Mr. and Mrs., Elk Park
Long time school superintendent, retired. Wife is teaching

Dean Ramsen, Boone, Appalachian State Teachers College

W.H. Walker, County Office Building, Boone , County Supt. of Schools

J.G. Barden, Boone, 417 Howard Street
Prof. at Appl. State Teachers, wife teaches in elem. sch., missionaries to Africa for many years.

Wade Vannoy, Jr., Upstairs over Ferguson Tractor Co., W. Jefferson, Lawyer

A.B. Hunt, County Court House, Jefferson, County school supt., Rotary Club

Austin, W.B., Jefferson, Lawyer, Methodist, District Lay Leader, Meth. County Council

Frank James, Lansing, Principal Lansing School, Supt. Sun. School, Warrensville Meth. Ch.

PRINCIPALS AND SUPERINTENDENTS IN W. NORTH CAROLINA

Lloyd W. Hendrix
Supt. of Schools
Murphy, N. C.

C. C. Frazier,
Supt. of Schools
Andrews, N. C.

L. Carr Broome, Principal
Andrews Elementary School
Andrews, N. C.

Dean Truett, Principal
Marble Elementary School
Andrews, N. C.

Holland McSwain
Supt. of Schools
Murphy, N. C.

Harest E. King, Principal
Hiawasee Dam School
Route 4
Murphy, N. C.

R. C. Pipes, Principal
Martins Creek School
Rt. 1
Murphy, N. C.

Clarence Hendricks, Principal
Peachtree School
Rt. 1
Murphy, N. C.

Douglas H. Smith, Prinipal
Ranger School
Brasstown, N. C.

Mrs. Bertha S. Chambers, Prin.
Unaka School
Unaka, N. C.

Mrs. Addilee B. Brown, Prin.
White Church School
Murphy, N. C.

J. Alden Cook, Prin.
Wolf Creek School
Rt. 2
Culberson, N. C.

John Jordan, Prin.
Murphy Elementary School
Murphy, N. C.

James A. Stanley
Supt. of Schools
Robbinsville, N. C.

R. G. Carr, Prin.
Mt. View School
Fontana Dam, N. C.

K. S. Barker, Prin.
Robbinsville School
Robbinsville, N. C.

Thomas A. Carpenter
Stecoah School
Robbinsville, N.C.

T. L. Woodard,
Supt. of Schools
Bryson City, N. C.

R. C. Taylor, Prin.
Alarka School
Bryson City, N. C.

Cowan Wilie, Prin.
Almond Schools
Bryson City, N. C.

J. A. Rice, Jr., Prin.
Bryson City
Bryson City, N. C.

H. E. Franklin, Prin.
Whittier School
Whittier, N. C.

Hugh S. Beal
Supt. of Schools
Hayesville, N. C.

J. Maurice Kitchens, Prin.
Elf School
Hayesville, N. C.

Guy H. Wheeler, Prin.
Hayesville School
Hayesville, N. C.

Horace D. Garrison, Prin.
Ogden School
Hayesville, N. C.

James R. Nelson, Prin.
Shooting Creek School
Hayesville, N. C.

Hieronymus Bueck
Supt. of Schools
Box 148
Franklin, N. C.

J. Norman West, Prin.
Cartoogechaye School
Franklin, N. C.

G. Donald Seagle, Prin.
Cowee School
Franklin, N. C.

Z. Weaver Shope, Prin.
Cullasaja School
Franklin, N. C.

W. G. Crawford, Prin.
East Franklin School
Franklin, N. C.

Harry Corbin, Prin.
Franklin School
Franklin, N. C.

C. K. Olson, Prin.
Franklin Elementary School
Franklin, N. C.

R. Guy Sutton, Prin.
Highlands School
Highlands, N. C.

Alex Arnold, Prin.
Iotla School
Franklin, N. C.

Charles F. Hendrix, Prin.
Nantahala School
Nantahala, N. C.

E. G. Crawford, Prin.
Otto School
Otto, N.C.

B. Harry Moses, Prin.
Union School
Franklin, N. C.

W. Vernon Cope,
Supt. of Schools
Sylva, N. C.

Buren Terrell, Prin.
Cashiers School
Cashiers, N. C.

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Gertie Moss, Prin.
Cenada Consolidated School
Tuckaseegee, N. C.

J. D. Parker, Jr., Prin.
Glenville School
Glenville, N.C.

Denver Monteith, Prin.
Johns Creek School
Sylva, N. C.

Lois Martin, Prin.
Log Cabin Assoc. School
Whittier, N. C.

Frank Proffitt, Prin.
McKee School
Cullowhee, N. C.

Fred H. Duvall, Prin.
Qualla School
Whittier, N. C.

C. D. Deitz, Prin.
Savannah Consolidated School
Sylva, N. C.

A. H. Bryson, Prin.
Scotts Creek School
Sylva, N. C.

W. H. Smith, Prin.
Sylva School
Sylva, N. C.

W. Carr Hooper, Prin.
Sylva-Webster School
Sylva, N.C.

Alvin D. Fullbright, Prin.
Webster School
Webster, N. C.

Lawrence B. Leatherwood.
Supt. of Schools
Waynesville, N. C.

Rowe Henry
Supt. of Schools
Canton, N. C.

Herschel Hipps, Prin.
Beaverdam School
Canton, N.C.

W. L. Rikard, Prin.
Canton School
Canton, N. C.

W. L. Barkby, Prin.
Junior School
Canton, N. C.

E. C. Duckett, Prin.
Morning Star School
Rt. 2
Candler, N. C.

W. P. Barbee, Prin.
N. Canton School
Canton, N. C.

C. Bruce Hunter, Prin.
Patton School
Canton, N. C.

K. H. Hannah, Prin.
Penn. Ave. School
Canton, N. C.

Fred W. Anderson,
Supt. of Schools
Marshall, N. C.

T. C. Roberson
Supt. of Schools
Box 7557
Asheville, N.C.

W. P. Griffin,
Supt. of Schools
Asheville, N. C.

Clyde Holsclaw, Prin.
David Millard Jr. School
Asheville, N. C.

Robert Phillips, Prin.
Hall Fletcher Jr. School
Asheville, N. C.

Donald Jones, Prin.
Lee Edwards School
Asheville, N. C.

Richard Robinson, Prin.
Aycock School
Asheville, N. C.

Frank Hardin, Prin.
Claxton School
Asheville, N. C.

Ira B. Jones, Prin.
Grade School
Asheville, N. C.

[illegible], Prin.

O. S. Clark, Prin.
Newton School
Asheville, N. C.

Gilmer Graham, Prin.
Randolph School
Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Ballard, Prin.
Rankin School
Asheville, N. C.

H. W. Haden, Prin.
Vance School
Asheville, N. C.

J. M. Foster
Supt. of Schools
Hendersonville, N. C.

Hugh D. Randall
Supt. of Schools
Hendersonville, N. C.

George Wilkins, Prin.
Bruce Drysdale School
Hendersonville, N. C.

R. Hugh Lockaby, Prin.
Hendersonville School
Hendersonville, N. C.

G. F. Huntley, Prin.
Rosa Edwards School
Hendersonville, N. C.

Hubert D. Justice
Supt. of Schools
Burnsville, N. C.

Jason Deyton
Supt. of Schools
Bakersville, N. C.

David Cromer
Supt. of Schools
Columbus, N. C.

W. S. Hamilton, Prin.
Tryon School
Tryon, N.C.

J. J. Tarlton
Supt. of Schools
Rutherfordton, N. C.

Melvin Taylor,
Supt. of Schools
Marion, N. C.

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Hugh Beam
Supt. of Schools
Marion, N.C.

Ruth Greenlee, Prin.
Clinchfield School
Marion, N. C.

Thurman L. Warlick, Prin.
East Marion School
Marion, N. C.

Mrs. Garland Williams, Prin,
Eugene Cross School
Marion, N. C.

Charles Elledge, Prin.
Marion School
Marion, N. C.

Arthur Byrd, Prin.
Marion Jr. School
Marion, N. C.

Otis M. Ledbetter, Prin.
Marion Elementary School
Marion, N. C.

D. C. Martin, Jr.
West Marion School
Marion, N. C.

W. K. Anderson
Supt. of Schools
Newland, N.C.

C. W. Bradburn
Supt. of Schools
Brevard, N.C.

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N.C. - 1875

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CONFERENCE PARTIAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Occupation	Organization
Lenonia Allison 610 Massey Durham	Teacher	
James Barrow Jr. 406 Vannarden St. Washington, D.C.	Air Force Conft. (Retired)	
L.C. Berry Jr. P.O. Box 508 Wilmington, N.C.	Attorney at Law	Willington Council on Human Relations
C.L. Bright 317 W. 9th Washington, D.C.	Agricultural Ext. Agent	
W.E.M. Bryant, Jr. 300 Ford St. Jacksonville,	Consultant	Educo Inc. American Firends Soceity
B. E. Burnett 516 E. St. James St. Tarboro, N.C.	Retired Teacher	
Joseph T. Carter 328 D Cumberlan Greensboro, S.C.	Minister	
J. E. Chambers 323 Rice St. Kamnapolis, N.C.	Minister	
Hurtis Coleman 203 Cole Dr. Jacksonville, N.C.	Barber	SCLC
Eula Deas 517 Brunswick St. Wilmington	Textile Worker	
Dora Farmer Box 353, Route I Stantonsburg, N.C.	Housewife	

Name	Occupation	Organization
James A. Griggs 403 Hill St. Reidsville	Factory Employee	
J. A. Hait 801 N. Rhue Ahaskie, N.C.	Minister	
George Hall Jr. Rt. 1 Box 96 Winton, N.C.		NAACP
Perry H. Hairston River View Mailison, N.C.	Cook at School	Charles Drew High School
Robert L. Harrell 43 Walton St. Ashville	Attorney	Buncone Court City Org.
Howard L. Johnson R. 3 Box 185 Hertfard, N.C.		
Cedric H. Jones 1506 Dean St. Mecldenburg	English Teacher & Social Studies	Charcolte-Meeldenburg
Hazel H. Lewis P.O. Box 491 Snow Hill, N.C.	Teacher	NAACP
Joseph P. McKelpm 521 George St. Durham, N.C.	Teacher	North Carolina College at Durham
Dr. J. C. McMillan 1511 N. Patterson Winston Salem	Minister	
Samuel L. Moore Rt. 3 Box 171 Hertford, N.C.	Farmer	Perquimans Union School PTA Pres.

Name	Occupation	Organization
N.J. Morris 123 Elur St. Willimston, N.C.	Teacher & Chairman of County Action Program	Martin County Teacher Association
N.L. Pierce P.O. Box 433 Rose Hill, N.C.	Teacher, H.S.	
Mitchell Porter 233 Flint St. Charlotte	Press Correspondent	
Winston Sessnis Rt. 4 Box 107-A Ashasnei	Farmer	Valus Movement PTA
Emaneul Small Rt. 2 Box 51 Plymouth, N.C.		
A. Julius Smith, Sr. P.O. Box 484 Whitewille, N.C.	Contractor	
Eugene Spilles 105 H.Wont Plymouth, N.C.	Public	SCLC
Calvin Spruill 207 East Forth St. Plymouth, N.C.	Maintenance Worker	SCLC
Mamie Thomas 1301 King St. Wilmington	Beautician	
Alonzo Turner Rt. 3 Box 245-A Herford, North Carolina		SCLC
Margaret Turner 1516 Rosewood St. Durhan	Laborer	NAACP

Name	Occupation	Organization
Len Williams, Jr. 504 W. Academy St. Williamston, N.C.	Minister	

SRC AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Dr. R. D. Wellons - Chairman
Pembroke State College
Pembroke

Mr. John R. Larkins - 1st Vice-Chairman
State Department Public Welfare
Raleigh

Mr. John H. Wheeler- Treasurer
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham

Dr. Guy B. Johnson - Secretary
Box 652
Chapel Hill

Mr. Harry S. Jones -Executive Director
121 East Third Street
Room 209
Charlotte

Dr. J. W. Seabrook
(Educator)
Fayetteville State College
Fayetteville

Dr. Cameron McRae
(Physician)
District Health Department
Burnsville

Mr. W. L. Greene
(Educator)
Exec. Sec'y
North Carolina Teachers Association
115½ East Hargett Street
Raleigh

Miss Gertrude Weil
(Prominent in state affairs)
200 West Chestnut
Goldsboro

Mrs. Mary C. Holiday
(Educator)
241 Garfield Street
Stateswille

Mr. Lorimer Midgette
(Insurance)
308 Kramer Building
Elizabeth City

Dr. S. E. Duncan
(Educator)
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh

Rev. Leon Russell
(Minister)
First Methodist Church
Rocky Mount

Dr. Waldo Beach
(Educator)
Duke Diwinity School
Durham

Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey
(President, N.C. Federation of Negro Women's Clubs)
700 West Monroe Street
Salisbury

Dean Moses S. Belton
(Educator)
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte

Mr. G. H. Ferguson
(Educator)
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh

PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE

Dr. R. D. Wellons
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mr. William L. Greene
Mr. Moses S. Belton
Mr. Harry S. Jones

COMMITTEE TO SELECT ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Mr. Harry S. Jones

GSM

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Elected at the Annual Meeting November 2, 1956

Officers

Chairman: Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D., Doctors Building, Charlotte
1st Vice-Chairman: Dr. S. E. Duncan, State Dept. Education, 133 E. Hargett, Raleigh
2nd Vice-Chairman: The Reverend Thom W. Blair, St. Luke's Parish, 211 N. Church, Salisbur
Treasurer: Mr. John H. Wheeler, President, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham
Secretary: Dr. Guy B. Johnson (University of N.C.) Box 692, Chapel Hill

Executive Committee

Class of 1957:

Dr. Waldo Beach, Duke Divnity School, Durham, N.C.
Dr. H. H. Creft, M. C., 700½ E. Washington Street, High Point
Mrs. Mary C. Holliday, 241 Garfield Street, Statesville
The Reverend Henry G. Ruark, First Methodist Church, Laurinburg
Dr. Samuel R. Spencer (Dean), Davidson College, Davidson
Miss Sara Bain Ward, Atlantic Christian College, Wilson

Class of 1958:

The Rev. W. M. Boyce, Jr., St. Paul's Pres. Church, 2232 Bay St., Charlotte
Mr. W. L. Green (N.C. Teachers Association) 115½ E. Hargett St., Raleigh
Mr. L. B. Hailip (funeral director), 612 E. Washington St., High Point
Mr. T. C. Jervay, Editor Wilmington Journal, 412 S. 7th St., Wilmington
Dr. Cameron F. McRae, District Health Officer, Box 155, Burnsville
Mr. Boyd Payton, Textile Workers Union, 110 W. 6th St., Charlotte
Mr. A. E. Spears, 2032 Oaklawn Avenue, Charlotte
Mrs. Edna B. Taylor (State PTA leader), P.O. Box 405, Pinehurst

Class of 1959:

The Reverend Moses S. ~~Belteh~~ Belton, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte
Dr. Joseph D. Clark (State College), 15 Furches Street, Raleigh
Mr. Carl Dockery (funeral director,) 605 Buffalo Street, Shelby
The Rev. Jack Ewart, Bethesda Pres. Chruch, Box 616, Aberdeen
The Rev. W. W. Finlator, Pullen Memorial Baptist Chruch, Raleigh
Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M. C., 412 N. Church Street, Charlotte
Mr. John R. Larkins, State Dept. Public Welfare, 133 E. Hargett St., Raleigh
The Rev. C. P. Morris, Methodist Bd. of Education, Box 6667 College Sta., Durham

Note: The Reverend Thom Blair has sent word that he will be unable to accept the office of 2nd Vice-Chairman of the Council. He was out of the state at the time of our Annual Meeting and could not be reached to determine his acceptance of the nomination.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

(as of Dec. 5, 1957)

OFFICERS

Chairman: Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, M.D., Doctors Building, Charlotte
1st Vice-Chairman: Dr. S. E. Duncan, State Dept. of Ed., 133 E. Hargett, Raleigh
2nd Vice-Chairman: Rev. W. W. Finlater, Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, Raleigh
Secretary: Rev. William M. Boyce, Jr., St. Paul Presbyterian Church, Charlotte
Treasurer: John H. Wheeler, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham
Executive Secretary: Harry S. Jones, 121 E. Third Street, Charlotte
Associate Secretary: W. C. Chance, Box 116, Parmele

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Class of 1958:

Dr. W. L. Greene, N. C. Teachers Association, 115½ E. Hargett St., Raleigh
L. B. Haizlip, 612 E. Washington Street, High Point
T. C. Jervay, Wilmington Journal, 412 S. 7th Street, Wilmington
Dr. Cameron F. McRae, District Health Officer, Box 155, Burnsville
Boyd Payton, Textile Workers Union of America, 110 West 6th Street, Charlotte
A. E. Spears, 2032 Oaklawn Avenue, Charlotte
Mrs. Edna B. Taylor, Box 405, Pinehurst

Class of 1959:

Rev. Moses S. Belton, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte
Joseph D. Clark, 15 Furches Street, Raleigh
Carl Dockery, 605 Buffalo Street, Shelby
Rev. Jack Ewart, Bethesda Presbyterian Church, Box 616, Aberdeen*
Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D., 412 N. Church Street, Charlotte
John R. Larkins, State Dept. of Public Welfare, 133 E. Hargett St., Raleigh
Rev. C. P. Morris, Methodist Bd. of Education, Box 6667 College Station, Durham

Class of 1960:

Dr. H. H. Creft, M.D., Box 360, Monroe
Mrs. Charles F. Goldthwait, 2112 Ridge Road, Raleigh
Mrs. T. S. Newbold, Box 1339, Rocky Mount
Dr. Willa B. Player, Bennett College, Greensboro
Rev. Henry G. Ruark, First Methodist Church, Laurinburg
Miss Sara Bain Ward, Atlantic Christian College, Wilson

NOTE: Mrs. P. Hunter Dalton was elected at the annual meeting but declined because of ill health. She wrote: "I shall continue to be interested in your progress and will assist in the work in the limited way that I can." . . . Four vacancies now exist on the executive committee.

* Moving to Dunedin, Florida, Jan 1st

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

OFFOCERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

(as of Dec. 4, 1959)

OFFICERS

Chairman: Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, M.D., Doctors Building, Charlotte
1st Vice-Chairman: Dr. S. E. Duncan, Livingstone College, Salisbury
2nd Vice-Chairman: Rev. Henry G. Ruark, First Methodist Church, Laurinburg
Secretary: Rev. William M. Boyce, Jr., St. Paul Presbyterian Church, Charlotte
Treasurer: John H. Wheeler, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham
Executive Secretary: Harry S. Jones, 121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Class of 1962:

Mrs. Chase H. Benson, 505 Woodvale Drive, Greensboro
Dr. Wayne A. Bowers, Department of Physics, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Carl Dockery, 605 Buffalo Street, Shelby
Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D., 412 N. Church Street, Charlotte
Rev. C. P. Morris, Methodist Board of Education, Box 6667 College Station, Durham
A. E. Spears, 2032 Oaklawn Avenue, Charlotte
Dr. T. Frank Williams, Medical School, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Class of 1961:

Mrs. Ellen S. Alston, 222 Smithfield Street, Raleigh
Dr. C. E. Boulware, North Carolina College, Durham
Irving Carlyle, Wachovia Bank Building, Winston-Salem
Paul Green, Greenwood, Chapel Hill
Dr. Edward A. McDowell, Southeastern Theological Seminary, Wake Forest
Dr. Walter N. Ridley, Elizabeth State Teachers College, Elizabeth City

Class of 1960:

Rev. Moses S. Belton, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte
William C. Chance, Box 116, Parmele
Dr. Hubert H. Creft, M.D., Box 360, Monroe
Mrs. Charles F. Goldthwait, 2112 Ridge Road, Raleigh
Dr. W. L. Greene, N.C. Teachers Association, 115½ E. Hargett Street, Raleigh
John R. Larkins, State Department of Public Health, 133 E. Hargett St., Raleigh
Boyd Payton, Textile Workers Union of America, 110 West 6th St., Charlotte
Dr. Willa B. Player, Bennett College, Greensboro

September 1961

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

OFFICERS and MEMBERS of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(as of May 24, 1960)

OFFICERS

Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr., Chairman. . . Nalle Clinic, 412 N. Church St..ED4-5531

Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr., Vice-Chairman . . 1511 Queens Road ED4-6226

Rev. Moses S. Belton, Secretary. . . . Johnson C. Smith University . . ED3-7529

A. E. Spears, Treasurer . . . . . .2032 Oaklawn Avenue ED2-3975

MEMBERS

Fred Alexander . . . . . P. O. Box 273 . . . . . FR6-4905
Mrs. D. P. Allen . . . . . 1600 Welch Place ED3-2951
Mrs. Leslie Barnhardt . . . 5830 Creola Road EM6-1980
Rev. Thom W. Blair . . . . . Christ Church, 1412 Providence Road . . . ED3-0378
Rev. W. M. Boyce, Jr. . . . St. Paul Pres. Church2300 McClintock Rd.. FR6-4319
~~Mrs. Addison Brenizer, Jr. . 1301 Providence Road . . . . . FR5-4945~~
Mrs. U. S. Brooks . . . . . 305 Beatties Ford Road ED2-8316
Mrs. Francis Ol Clarkson . . 1124 Bolling Road ED2-8449
~~Dr. Stuart D. Currie . . . . 3900 Conway Avenue (formerly Belton st) . JA3-5527~~
Ernest Delaney, Jr. . . . . Wachovia Bank Building. ED3-1191
~~Rev. Carl Edwards . . . . . 532 Winston Street. . . . . FR5-5560~~
Rev. Sidney L. Freeman . . . Unitarian Church, 1626 East Boulevard . . ED3-2103
Rev. H. W. Givens . . . . . 401 Palmer Street ED2-6069
Harry Golden . . . . . 1312 Elizabeth Avenue FR5-6624
~~Mrs. Drayton T. Graham . . . 2527 LeSalle Street . . . . . EX9-7920~~
Rev. J. B. Humphrey . . . . First Baptist Ch., 1024 S. Church St. . . FR4-2627
Charles M. Lowe. . . . . Major Appliance Distr., 1213 W. Morehead. ED3-3792
Dr. J. Dwight Martin . . . . 417½ East 2nd Street ED4-3010
Gorman Mattison . . . . . Ketchum, Inc., 518 Johnston Bldg. FR6-5616
Mrs. Robert E. Miller. . . . 1043 Bolling Road ED4-1207
Dr. Rufus P. Perry . . . . . Johnson C. Smith University ED3-7529
Rev. J. F. Wertz . . . . . St. Paul Baptist Ch., 515 S. McDowell . . ED4-4330
Rev. W. A. Wilkins . . . . . St. Michael's Episcopal, 316 W. Hill St. . ED3-6271
~~Mrs. Marrett Wheeler . . . . 1919 Cascamia Place . . . . . EM6-4009~~
Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler . . . Charlotte Medical Clinic, 1012 Kings Dr.. FR5-1795

Harry S. Jones . . . . . 121 East 3rd Street, Room 301 . . . . . FR6-6833

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS
(as of Dec. 8, 1960)

OFFICERS

Chairman: Rev. Henry G. Ruark, First Methodist Church, ~~Church & Main Streets~~ Rocky Mount, N.C., ~~Laurinburg~~
1st Vice-Chairman: Dr. S. E. Duncan, Livingstone College, Salisbury
2nd Vice-Chairman: Rev. William Boyce, Jr., 2232 Bay Street, Charlotte
Secretary: Mrs. Chase H. Benson, 505 Woodvale Drive, Greensboro
Treasurer: John H. Wheeler, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham
Executive Secretary: Harry S. Jones, 121 East Third Street, Charlotte

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Class of 1963:

Mrs. Guy B. Delafield, 305 East Hendrix Street, Greensboro
Rev. Julies T. Douglas, 908 Salem Street, Greensboro
Rev. Carl Edwards, Box 296, ~~Beaufille~~ 1102 Virginia Avenue, Durham
Rev. William Finlator, Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, Hillsboro at Cox Avenue, Raleigh
Harry Golden, P. O. Box 2505, Charlotte
Rev. Neal Hughley, North Carolina College, Durham
Roy D. McLaurin, West Boulevard, Laurinburg
Dr. Rufus P. Perry, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte

Class of 1962:

Dr. Wayne A. Bowers, 714 East Franklin Street, Chapel Hill
Carl Dockery, 605 Buffalo Street, Shelby
Dr. Luther Kelly, Jr., M. D., 1350 South Kings Drive, Charlotte
Rev. C. P. Morris, Methodist Board of Education, Box 6667, College Station, Durham
A. E. Spears, 2032 Oaklawn Avenue, Charlotte
Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D., Doctors Building, 1012 Kings Drive, Charlotte
Dr. T. Franklin Williams, 405 Whitehead Circle, Chapel Hill

Class of 1961:

Mrs. Ellen S. Alston, 222 Smithfield Street, Raleigh
Dr. C. E. Boulware, 405 Lawson Street, Durham
Irving Carlyle, Wachovia Bank Building, Winston-Salem
Paul Green, Greenwood, Chapel Hill
Dr. Edward McDowell, Box 1068, Wake Forest
Dr. Walter N. Ridley, Elizabeth State Teachers College, Elizabeth City

MEETINGS + MINUTES (M+M)!

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301—TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 14, 1966

To Members and Friends of the Council:

The two of us who send this letter, your retiring chairman and your new chairman, want to report on the annual meeting to those who could not attend and to indicate what we hope to be the major areas of Council work in the coming year.

First, the annual meeting, held at Raleigh, Saturday evening, January 22: Despite the bad weather, approximately 150 persons attended, from as far away as Winston-Salem and Wilmington.

The high point of the evening was the address by Mr. Mahlon Puryear, Deputy Director of the National Urban League and native of Winston-Salem. In a moving way he reminded us that American Negroes, in insisting on obtaining the rights and opportunities that we have always <u>said</u> were the American way, are helping us all to live up to our promises.

In the business session, Mrs. Chase H. Benson, Secretary, gave a summary of Council activities for the past year (copy enclosed). The Treasurer's report, presented by Dr. Raymond Wheeler for Rev. Moses S. Belton, showed a year-end balance of $1,573.75, but it was pointed out that the fact that we have remained solvent is due to the special New World Foundation grant we received last year which will not be repeated. Our current level of yearly income from membership fees and contributions from North Carolinians, approximately $7500, is at least $6000 below what we need to receive from this source in order to have a minimal, stable budget. (Our other source of about one-third of our budget is the Southern Regional Council.)

The membership approved, without dissent, the proposed revision of the by-laws which you previously received, including one amendment (also enclosed) to establish more specific guidelines for affiliation of local councils, in line with state law.

The Rev. Vernon Tyson presented the nominating committee's recommendations for officers and expanded Board of Directors (also enclosed). These persons were elected without dissent. We believe you will agree in our view that we have a representative Board of exceptional quality.

As has always been true, in our experience, the dinner meeting was a festive, enjoyable occasion, a time when one finds each person he meets already a friend, with common, human interests.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SECRETARY'S REPORT
to the
ANNUAL MEETING

January 22, 1966

The year started, or rather, last year ended, with a dinner meeting at Holiday Inn, South, in Greensboro, which 300 people attended. Dr. Otis Singletary, then Director of the Job Corps, now back at UNC-G as Chancellor, made the evening's address. At this time the first Howard Odum Award was presented to Miss Gertrude Weil, of Goldsboro, for her many years of work in the field of human relations.

Probably the most exciting activity of the year was our staff's initiating and administering the Head Start programs in Wilmington, Monroe, and Shelby. This Head Start program, in which more than 600 children took part, endeavored to prepare these children to start first grade in the fall. The program included medical examinations and some treatment. A goodly number of our local members, especially in Wilmington, took an active part in this wonderful experience.

Another activity in which we were able to be of assistance was the college students' tutoring program for children in elementary and secondary schools. The students, several hundred of them, tutored hundreds of children in many areas of the state. This program is now called Youth Educational Services, or appropriately, YES for short.

Efforts to organize local councils continue, and councils have been established in Wilmington and Shelby. Presidents of some of the local councils met with some members of the Executive Committee last fall to discuss ways in which state and local councils may be of benefit to each other. You will be hearing more about proposed changes in our by-laws concerning these relationships tonight.

The Council staff prepared and distributed to members and friends -- a mailing list of over 2,000 -- the "North Carolina Council Comment," a newspaper on human relations events in North Carolina, and other similar informational bulletins.

A delegation met with Governor Moore, November 8, and had a very satisfactory discussion of several matters of interest to the Council, including:

(1) Our proposal to publicize job vacancies in the State Personnel System;
(2) Our proposal for a statewide, day-long conference of personnel officers of business firms to promote equal job opportunities;
(3) Our concern about losing public school teachers;
(4) Our report on unsatisfactory school facilities in rural Bertie County.

A committee of experts (State Council members), in response to a written request from a citizen of rural Bertie County, visited the public school buildings there and prepared a report. The committee met with the school board and local citizens in efforts to bring about improvement. This work is still in progress.

The Council was represented, by invitation, at all State Good Neighbor Council meetings.

We are pleased that the Southern Regional Council is planning to increase its support in several ways to the state councils, and we have been asked to work closely with them in helping to improve conditions, and in reporting and interpreting events in this state.

We, of course, have been distressed by the resignation of Mrs. Furman, who was our Executive Director for a year, but we are very hopeful that the committee will find a replacement before long.

Mrs. Chase H. Benson

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS

January 22, 1966

It is proposed that ARTICLE XII -- Affiliations, of the draft of October 20, 1965, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Southern Regional Council. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations, an independent and autonomous organization, be affiliated in purpose and friendly cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Sec. 2. Local Affiliates. Local councils on human relations and other local organizations with similar interests may become affiliated with the State Council upon submission of a satisfactory application and approval by the Board of Directors. A satisfactory application shall consist of the following:

(a) A statement of purpose which is in general agreement with that of the State Council;
(b) A copy of the by-laws, which must include provisions for election of officers and at least one scheduled meeting per year;
(c) Agreement to furnish the State Council, annually, a list of officers, a copy of the proposed budget for the next year, a copy of the financial statement for the preceding year including an item for expense for fund-raising, and a brief statement of program accomplishments;
(d) Payment of an affiliation fee of $25 per year.

The State Council shall issue a charter to local affiliates, renewable annually, and shall furnish appropriate staff services. The State Council may expect active support for its programs from the members of the local affiliates.

REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

to the
ANNUAL MEETING

January 22, 1966

OFFICERS

Chairman	Mr. John R. Taylor	Greensboro, N. C.
1st Vice Chairman	Dr. S. E. Duncan	Salisbury, N. C.
2nd Vice Chairman	Dr. C. E. Boulware	Durham, N. C.
Secretary	Mrs. Chase H. Benson	Greensboro, N. C.
Treasurer	Dr. Emery L. Rann	Charlotte, N. C.
Assistant Treasurer	Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler	Charlotte, N. C.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Term expiring in 1968:

Mr. Fred D. Alexander	Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. Sylvia X. Allen	Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. Andrew A. Best	Greenville, N. C.
Mrs. George O. Clifford	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mr. Carl J. Dockery	Shelby, N. C.
Monsignor Hugh A. Dolan	Greensboro, N. C.
Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy	Greensboro, N. C.
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Jr.	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson	Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Robert T. Kimzey, Jr.	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. G. C. Lassiter	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Dr. Edward A. McDowell	Wake Forest, N. C.
Dr. Carlyle Marney	Charlotte, N. C.
Dr. Lionel H. Newsom	Concord, N. C.
Dr. Harmon L. Smith	Durham, N. C.
Rabbi Leo J. Stillpass	Raleigh, N. C.

Term expiring in 1967:

Mr. William W. Barbee	Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. Moses S. Belton	Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. Lisbon C. Berry, Jr.	Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.	Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. Frederick R. Crownfield	Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. Ruben J. Dailey	Asheville, N. C.
Mr. Thomas G. Donnelly	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Rev. James R. Hampton	Sanford, N. C.

Term expiring in 1967: (continued)

Mr. Watts Hill, Jr.	Durham, N. C.
Rev. W. Judson King	Bricks, N. C.
Rev. Robert A. Massey	Fayetteville, N. C.
Mrs. Max I. Miller	Greensboro, N. C.
Rev. Robert E. Seymour	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mr. McNeill Smith	Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. Clifton Stone	Carrboro, N. C.
Mr. John H. Wheeler	Durham, N. C.

Term expiring in 1966:

Mayor O. O. Allsbrook	Wilmington, N. C.
Dr. McLeod Bryan	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Dr. Nell Hirschberg	Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. Guy B. Johnson	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr.	Charlotte, N. C.
Dr. Howard G. Miller	Raleigh, N. C.
Mr. William S. Page	Kinston, N. C.
Mrs. Mary D. B. T. Semans	Durham, N. C.
Dr. Daniel Tosteson	Durham, N. C.
Rev. Vernon C. Tyson	Sanford, N. C.
Dr. Charles D. Watts	Durham, N. C.
Mr. Nathaniel B. White	Durham, N. C.
Dr. Robert L. Wilken	Sanford, N. C.
Dr. T. Franklin Williams	Chapel Hill, N. C.

Ex Officio Members:

Mr. Cecil Butler, A & T. College President, Youth Educational Services	Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. William Pollard, Shaw University Treasurer, Youth Educational Services	Raleigh, N. C.

Respectfully submitted,

Vernon C. Tyson, Chairman
Guy B. Johnson
Emery L. Rann

July 27, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Enclosed is the Virginia memorandum.

Let me know how the plans for the governors' conference come along.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

April 25, 1963

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human
Relations
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

File

Dear Harry:

I was sorry that I missed you when you were in the office. I forget just now who was in with me, but I popped out shortly after I was told you were here and you had gone.

I will be very interested to know what you do about the Air Force.

Paul Anthony will be up for the dinner, and I wish that I could also. I hope you will extend my sincerest regards to McNeill Smith. You could not have got a more fitting speaker than Burke Marshall. Please give him my best regards also.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

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—from article II of the bylaws.

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121 East Third Street
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CHAPEL HILL

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EMERY L. RANN
CHARLOTTE
THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL
VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

April 16, 1963

RECEIVED
APR 17 1963

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

We finally succeeded in getting a VIP for our dinner honoring McNeill Smith. He is Burke Marshall, and he will speak in Chapel Hill on May 1st.

An invitation is enclosed. We would be happy to have you attend if this is possible. We are working to make this an important event in North Carolina.

I was in the SRC offices last week. You were busy and I did not want to disturb you just to say hello. I was down on the invitation of Air Force officials to talk about the new job of Intergroup Relations Specialist for that area. I don't know that anything will come of it. Am not sure I would want it, if it were offered to me.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

Enclosure

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East 3rd Street Charlotte, N.C.

McNEILL SMITH DINNER
Wednesday, May 1 - 6:30 p.m.
Carolina Inn

Please send me ____ tickets at $4 each. I enclose

my check for $_____.

(Make check payable to: N. C. Council on Human Relations)

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

_____

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—from article II of the bylaws.

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CHAPEL HILL

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SALISBURY

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THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL

VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD

JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

AN IMPORTANT EVENT

- 0 -

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE A DINNER HONORING

McNEILL SMITH

For his superior work as chairman, 1959-1962, of the N. C. Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

May 1, 1963 - 6:30 pm - At the Carolina Inn
Chapel Hill

- 0 -

THE MAIN SPEAKER FOR THE OCCASION WILL BE

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant U. S. Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

- 0 -

You are cordially invited and urged to attend. Please return the enclosed reservation card with your check at the earliest convenience. Dinner reservations (at $4 per person) must be limited to three hundred.

The dinner will be served at 7:00 pm, preceded by a social half-hour beginning at 6:30 pm.

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CHAPEL HILL
VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

PA ✓
VJ ✓
MJ - file
See

June 17, 1963

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Here is a copy of a letter we have sent to Paul Ylvisaker of the Ford Foundation. A similar letter went to Maxwell Hahn of the Field Foundation.

I don't know whether he knows that we know or not, but Governor Sanford wrote to Maxwell Hahn some time ago asking for a grant to help finance his Good Neighbor Council.

I understand the Ford Foundation will make a grant to North Carolina for some work in the employment field but I do not know any details of the project.

Will we see you at Blue Ridge?

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

Enclosure

C
O
P
Y

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

June 18, 1963

Mr. Paul Ylvisaker
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Ylvisaker:

Recent developments in race relations in this state prompt me to write you to inquire about the possibility of getting help to expand our Council program, particularly in the field of employment opportunities for Negroes.

The Governor's "Good Neighbor Council," which is to work in this field, in spite of much publicity and comment has not yet gotten "off the ground." In fact, the Council has not yet held a meeting. In the meantime, impatience is growing among Negroes who want to see some concrete results. The demonstrations sweeping through the towns of this state, at present concerned primarily with admissions to public accommodations, will almost certainly turn to the employment problem if rapid progress is not made.

Our Council on Human Relations has worked closely with the Governor, and we are still hoping that the program he has initiated may produce results, but we are sure other agencies, not subject to political considerations, must be in the field, both to complement the official program and to go beyond it in certain areas and circumstances.

Negroes need help in many ways. It is not enough to say that jobs are now opening to them. Being outside the "main stream" of community life, they unfortunately do not know procedures for getting in line for jobs, of getting the necessary forms, taking the tests and otherwise preparing themselves in a field heretofore unfamiliar to them.

There is a great deal of interest in this problem on the part of both white and colored people. In Charlotte, for example, there are no less than six voluntary groups who are working for more job opportunities for Negroes. They need

MORE

know-how, direction and leadership. For want of this, there is a great deal of wasted effort.

Our Council would like to put two men in the field, to visit communities over the state, meet with voluntary groups, hold clinics, speak in schools and churches, and in other ways to supply the encouragement and the information that is needed if we are to make substantial progress in this field of Negro employment.

Our Council is not without experience in this field. Three years ago, with the help of a modest grant from the New World Foundation, we employed a consultant on merit employment for a period of one year. We have many contacts with both business men and educators over the state. We have been working at this problem, but with limited time and resources.

Would you be willing to discuss this matter further with us, with a view to at least giving consideration to making a grant to our Council for the purpose of expanding our program in the area of employment opportunities for Negroes?

Once again I must stress the urgency of the situation; as I see it, we have what amounts to a last chance to work constructively and peacefully on this problem.

Mr. Harry S. Jones, our executive secretary, or I would be very glad to discuss this matter further by telephone or in person.

Sincerely,

T. Franklin Williams, M.D.
Chairman

TFW/b

cc: Mr. Harry S. Jones

File
State Councils
North Carolina

November 13, 1963

Mr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your good letter. I am very sorry that you will not be here for our meeting.

I first heard that you were expecting me on December 4 when I got a call last Monday from Dan Pollitt asking me to spend the night with him. I told Dan that I would be there, so it's a pleasure to tell you also.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

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—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Jack Dorr Hotel 7:00 pm to Raleigh

EA #561 2 Raleigh ~~Lv. 6:30~~ Ar. 8:53 Am 10:55

EA 12:45 pm 2:03 Lunch #57 En route to Kansas City

Officers

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CHAPEL HILL

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SALISBURY

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THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL
VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

November 9, 1963

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have intended to write you before now to say that we are indeed glad that you can attend our annual meeting on December 4, in Durham — as I understand from Paul Anthony. We are counting on your being there to the extent that we are announcing "Remarks by Mr. Dunbar" as a part of our program, in addition to the main address by Mr. Franklin H. Williams of The Peace Corps. If I am in error, please let me know promptly!

We have a good group in Durham planning for the dinner and personally inviting people — under Dr. Boulware, & Dr. D. Tosteson at Duke, and we are hoping for 300 persons or more.

I am sorry to say I will not be able to attend the Southern Regional Council meeting on November 25; I have to be away then, in Rochester, N.Y. (I do not usually travel this much). At that time, and again when you come on December 4,

I hope that attendees from N.C., like John Wheeler & Tom Thrasher & Raymond Wheeler, and I at the latter date, can review frankly with you the current status of our search for another executive secretary and our financial condition. We have work in progress on both of these points, and on carrying on an interim program by our Council; by early December we should begin to have a clear idea of just where we stand.

Needless to say, we would also welcome Paul Anthony at our annual meeting.

I would be glad to make hotel reservations for you here.

Sincerely,

Frank Williams

405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, N.C.

HF AU
LWD
mm

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Thursday, Jan. 20th

Dear Paul,

If money doesn't talk at least it can make others talk and/or write!

That check looked very nice this morning, my friend, and we thank the SRC and you .

It has been a long time since I dashed off a letter to you but I didn't realize that the silence was "ominous" (You ARE a worrier). At least we sent in our report.

And you know I did take that ~~[illegible]~~ (opps--I almost made a Freudian slip there) "fateful step" on Dec. 20th after which my Paul and I took off for Mexico. When I returned there was the annual meeting two weeks in the offing. The girls had done a wonderful job on all aspects of the preparation--see how expendable the so-called boss can be--but I still felt some pressure and the need to get in and "pitch."

The meeting is this Saturday. Its a shame you can't come. I had so hoped to see you. When will you come our way? I have lots to tell you. Since you ask what is going on I can truthfully say "plenty".

I don't have time today to give you a run-down on activities and besides if I arouse your ~~[illegible]~~ curiosity perhaps you will come here on an investigation, sort of checking up on me to see if I am doing okay--you know, now that I am Mrs. Furman. Tell Marge--she seemed concerned that she did not know my new name but I guess I'll be ~~[illegible]~~ Helen Adams around these parts for a long time which is as it should be. Heavens it IS a project to change one's name.

Just to reassure you that the NCCHR is not ready to fold its tent I will give you this soothing bit of information--Charlie Lowe is going to head a fund drive for us and we are out for $50,000. He has already talked to the Mayor and some of the people at Douglas Aircraft and we are sort of planning to ask Gov. Sanford to be honorary financial chairman. You never know we might be successful.

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

We arexxxx having a very nice printed program for the annual dinner--a copy will be in the mail to you tomorrow. Be sure to read Guy Johnson's history of the Council It is great and there is a lot in it about SRC.

OFFICERS

Chairman
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CHAPEL HILL

1st Vice Chairman
S. E. DUNCAN
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W. M. BARBEE
RALEIGH

LUTHER W. KELLY, JR., M.D.
CHARLOTTE

THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL

MCLEOD BRYAN
WINSTON-SALEM

EDWARD A. MCDOWELL
WAKE FOREST

DANIEL C. TOSTESON, M.D.
DURHAM

IRVING CARLYLE
WINSTON-SALEM

ROBERT A. MASSEY
FAYETTEVILLE

VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD

RUBEN J. DAILEY
ASHEVILLE

HOWARD G. MILLER
RALEIGH

CHARLES D. WATTS, M.D.
DURHAM

HARRY GOLDEN
CHARLOTTE

WILLIAM S. PAGE
KINSTON

JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

NELSON H. HARRIS
FAYETTEVILLE

EMERY L. RANN, M.D.
CHARLOTTE

NATHANIEL B. WHITE
DURHAM

DR. NELL HIRSCHBERG
RALEIGH

MRS. MARY D. B. SEMANS
DURHAM

ROBERT L. WILKINS
SANFORD

STAFF

Executive Director
MRS. HELEN ADAMS

Director of Field Activities
BETTY JO MCMAKIN

Office Manager
ROBERTA E. BLACKWELL

Special Projects
ROBERT REDWINE

I must get started on dinner details so for now goodbye and come over soon.

A final personal note--Paul and ⊥ are very happy--we do have to work out the problem of making a home together. I'm keeping my fingers crossed that it will be Charlotte.

All the best

Helen

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

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SALISBURY

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RAYMOND M. WHEELER
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JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM
NATHANIEL B. WHITE
DURHAM
ROBERT L. WILKEN
CHAPEL HILL

March 17, 1964

Mrs. Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

Mrs. Helen Adams, on a recent visit here, reported that she had not received a check for reimbursement for travel from Chicago to Chapel Hill several weeks ago.

According to our office secretary, Miss Blackwell, this bill was mailed to your office on February 28, along with a bill from the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill for rooms for Mr. Robert Puckett and family.

Please let me know if you have received these bills.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond M. Wheeler

Raymond M. Wheeler

RMW/b

Miss Blackwell
Call ~~her~~
say we have
no record of bill -
Can they send a duplicate?

March 17, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Helen:

It was good to meet you on Saturday.

Under separate cover we are sending a collection of SRC publications. I hope on your next visit to North Carolina you can come through Atlanta and see something of our staff and operation. Enclosed is the most recent brochure from the Virginia Council which will give you something of an idea of what that group is doing.

I know you will give serious thought to the matters at hand. You would do a fine job for the NCCHR and I think you would find the work stimulating and rewarding. Disappointingly little has beendone there but the potential is tremendous. And there is strength, especially in the policy leadership of the group. Should you decide to leave that cold climate it would be a real pleasure working with you.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

cc: Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Dr. Raymond Wheeler
Mr. John Wheeler
Enc.
PA:mm

LWD
PA

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY

430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT
HELEN ADAMS
COORDINATOR

April 6, 1964

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your very friendly letter and do forgive me for my tardy response. Ever since my return from Charlotte, I have been fighting some kind of a wicked virus which refuses to be identified. This is most unusual for me since I am rarely ill and when I am, I am an impatient patient. Add to this the tremendous pressure of work at the university and I am sure you can understand that getting to my personal correspondence has been difficult.

I am sure your own work has been extremely taxing.

I was particularly impressed with what you said about the leadership in the North Carolina Council. I am in complete agreement with you that the assets in the dedicated people committed to the aims of the Council are too valuable to be lost.

Please let me thank you for the check covering the expenses of my two trips. So far I have not heard from Dr. Williams on any further plans for the 24th of this month. I have submitted to him, however, copy for a brochure to be used in a state-wide membership drive and I am working on another idea, aimed at larger gifts and possibly foundations.

I do feel, however, that the membership situation is crucial, and that foundation money cannot be secured until the membership rolls are greatly enlarged.

I hope I shall have the opportunity to visit Atlanta as you suggest. Meanwhile, many good wishes to you in your important work, and thank you for your kindness.

Cordially,

Helen

Helen Adams

HA/rp

VIA AIR MAIL
April 13, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Coordinator
Office of Development
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Helen:

Thanks for your good letter. I hope to see you in Chapel Hill on the 25th. You have probably heard from Frank by now. I'm certain they are expecting you.

Is there any chance you could come to Atlanta on the 24th? If so we could go on to Chapel Hill or to Charlotte that evening. Currently, I plan to go to Charlotte on Friday evening and drive to Chapel Hill with the Ray Wheelers on Saturday morning. I'm sure they would be pleased to have you join us.

Finally, the meeting on the 25th would be an appropriate occasion at which to accept the North Carolina offer. Feel free to do so!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Dr. Raymond Wheeler
Dr. T. Franklin Williams

PAV
MJ-file

ROOSEVELT
UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE
WABASH 2-3580

April 20, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

How very kind of you to write me such a thoughtful letter.

It is sensitive of you to recognize that I have had many questions to answer in my consideration of the post offered me by the North Carolina Council of Human Relations.

Weighing the reasons for and against making this important change in my life, I find the scales heavily weighted on the side of accepting the position. The opportunity to make even a minuscule contribution to the historical changes occurring in our times is almost too enticing to resist. The material risks, if any, seem minor compared with the possibility of being a part in the "revolution" you describe so well in your annual report.

In addition, there is in my consideration the lay leadership in North Carolina. I have, in my work for Roosevelt University and other groups as well, encountered many dedicated persons who generously gave of their time, talents, and material resources. However, I am deeply impressed and touched by the concentration of effort and the quiet determination of all the fine people I have met in North Carolina. This kind of leadership opens the door to the opportunity to develop a dynamic organization making its influence felt in all the important issues pertaining to the ultimate goals for which we now strive. Leadership of this character must not be lost, as you have already said.

On the personal side, each and every person I have met (including yourself, and I have not had the pleasure of knowing you save by correspondence and by reading of your work) has been warm and kind. I have the pleasant sensation of having already made friends in the area where I may some day be working.

From all this you will gather that I have not a final answer, but you can, without too much trouble I am sure, determine in which direction I lean.

Since I shall be in Atlanta next Friday (April 24) at the invitation of Paul Anthony, I hope to have the pleasure of meeting and talking with you. I know you can help me understand both the details and the wider concepts of the work involved.

Thank you again.

Cordially,

Helen Adams

Helen Adams
Acting Director
Development Office

File
N.C. Council
on Hum. Rels.
Cr. ref.
"A" gen. corresp.

April 7, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Adams:

I was recently in North Carolina and spent time with both Ray and Julie Wheeler of Charlotte and John Wheeler of Durham. From all, I heard expressed the same enthusiasm about the possibility of your accepting the position with the North Carolina Council. Their hopes are very much like those which Paul Anthony feels.

Undoubtedly you have some hard questions of many kinds to resolve. If I can be of any help to you in discussing them, please let me know.

I am enclosing a copy of my Annual Report, because we would like for you to think about the North Carolina position in light of the larger efforts to which it is related. I am also enclosing some confidential notes I made last January regarding the condition of each of the state Councils. I think you deserve to have available in your consideration all the insights that we can offer. Here at the Southern Regional Council we have the utmost hopes in the Council on Human Relations movement. It is in fact more than a hope; it is a faith. Because whatever hardships or shortcomings they may have had, the Councils on Human Relations represent an effort

which has to succeed or else much that all of us believe in will not succeed.

We have been greatly encouraged in the last several years by the strength acquired by some of the state groups, particularly Virginia, Florida, and Georgia, as well as by the Houston Council. The opportunities for the North Carolina Council are great, and its potential strength is great. I have always believed that the time of greatest usefulness for an organization such as the Southern Regional Council, or for a state Council on Human Relations, is in the relatively fluid period which exists now in much of the South, and certainly in North Carolina. This belief has been borne out for us during the last couple years. There are so many things going on in North Carolina in which the Council could be a part, and in which its partial absence is a hurtful omission.

I hope we may have an opportunity soon to meet.

With very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures
cc: Dr. J. Franklin Wms.
Chapel Hill, N.C.

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE
WABASH 2-3580

April 27, 1964

Dear Paul:

Sorry I did not have a chance to talk to you after the meeting. I'd appreciate it very much if you would let me know how you felt about what transpired.

Personally, I feel that it's going to be very necessary to screen some of these ideas in order to keep our eye on the ball.

I talked with Frank via the phone after I got home last night and we agreed to use the booklet on civil rights, sending out a few items at a time for study by the North Carolina membership. I think the Council has an obligation to push forward on the civil rights bill, particularly in this educational way.

I did enjoy my visit with you in Atlanta, and thank you for your consideration and many kindnesses to me. I shall be writing to Les also.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Helen

Helen Adams
Acting Director
Development Office

P. S. My expenses are enclosed, but I don't know whether the typing expenses should be included. If not, deduct it and I'll send it to North Carolina.

Dr. Pitts called - He is coming to my home for dinner on May 6 - I talked with Percy Julian about Miles & he will help us do something for this release -

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY

430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT
HELEN ADAMS
COORDINATOR

May 1, 1964

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your telephone call today. I am writing to tell you that it is entirely possible that Vernon Eagle of the New World Foundation may not remember me since it has been a good many years since I met him.

If you plan to tell him of my possible affiliation with the North Carolina Council, it would be advisable to tell him that he met me through Dean Wayne A. R. Leys. Dean Leys was formerly head of the Graduate School of Roosevelt University, but is now Professor of Philosophy for the Southern University of Illinois at Carbondale.

All good wishes. du Roste,
Helen

Should be University of Southern Ill.

$120.70

Mrs. Helen Adams

Acting Director of Development
Roosevelt University

430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Travel expenses, Atlanta and Chapel Hill from

Chicago and return

Field Activities contingency fund

May 1 64

Paul Anthony

Total expenses for two trips to North Carolina Council on Human Relations/from Chicago, by Mrs. Helen Adams:
(Charlotte)

Round trip, Chicago-Charlotte	$81.59	
Round trip, Chicago-Charlotte	81.59	
Hotel, two nights	22.00	
Transportation to and from Air Port	11.00	(4, @ $2.75)
Taxi	1.25	
	$197.43	

Note: Signed expense account identical with above is now at Dr. Williams' home in Chapel Hill; will be sent to us.

May 12, 1964

M E M O

TO: Mrs. Helen Adams
Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Dr. Raymond Wheeler

FROM: Paul Anthony

Ed Barber called this morning to say he and his wife will work for the NCCHR for a month this summer. He will be writing you to determine when they should plan to be there.

I have again suggested Chapel Hill as their base--because of their interests, the location of the president, and the potential in that area.

I have agreed to come up and spend one or two days with the Barbers when they arrive. It might be good if we could have one community in which we could work in encouraging the formation of a formal local council. Besides working with membership and local councils it might develop that a local group--such as that in Durham--could make good use of these people.

Whatever, I'm available for any possible assistance.

PA:mm

Davis and Davis Realty Co., Inc.

PHONE EDISON 3-0584
201 SOUTH TRYON STREET - SUITE 513
Charlotte 2, North Carolina

June 23, 1964

Mrs. Leonard Adams
1445 N. State Parkway
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Adams:

We are returning herewith your check dated June 16, 1964 in the amount of Three Hundred Dollars.

We regret to advise you that we are unable to secure approval of your request to lease an apartment at Queens Towers.

With kindest personal regards - (charming!!)

Yours very truly,

DAVIS & DAVIS REALTY CO., INC.

W. Cleve Davis

June 25, 1964

Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr.
1315 South Kings Drive
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Kelly:

Thoreau's idea of non-violent reform has worked like yeast in the world for a century. As the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations was meeting last Saturday in Mr. Taylor's beautiful home, I was thinking that our organization, like many others, evolved out of this idea and out of the dangerous internal crisis facing our country.

Since our meeting, there has been the dreadful episode in Mississippi and with the coming of the new Civil Rights Law, there will be further defiance.

There is much to do. Coming to this task at this time could fill me with feelings of inadequacy, even though I have worked for the past nineteen years in a race relations situation which has been recognized as successful.

The fact is that I am eager and confident that with YOUR HELP and GUIDANCE we shall make progress and do our part in keeping the progressive State of North Carolina heading the list of southern states in a peaceful integration program.

The meeting on Saturday seemed to me to be constructive in all areas. I hope you agree. I also hope you will feel free to write me, giving me your ideas even before my actual work begins.

Thank you for your part in the Saturday meeting. I look forward to our work together. All good wishes.

Cordially,

Helen Adams
Acting Director
Development Office

LWD
VJV
PB

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY

430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT
HELEN ADAMS
COORDINATOR

June 29, 1964

Dear Paul,

Ever since my return to Chicago I have been thinking of the wonderful meeting you arranged in Atlanta. I could not have had a better orientation for my new work and I feel that I was most fortunate to be included. In addition it was, of course, delightful to meet my colleagues and find them completely congenial.

The meeting on Saturday in Greensboro was, I thought, very constructive. I am trying to write individual letters to all the members of the committee--those who came and those who did not. Secretarial help is hard to come by even for extra pay, due to all the clean-up, new mail campaign and vacations. You can probably guess I am doing this myself. I typed too long in the city room, newspaper fashion--xx out at will.

I enclose a copy of the first letter. Please be critical. I need your thinking in these matters but I do not want to be a burden.

Have you heard? The firm of Davis and Davis will not let me rent an apartment from them. They refuse to give a reason but we all know it was because of the interview in the Observer. Raymond Wheeler and I are fighting this absurd ruling but we are not especially hopeful unless the top tycoon (in New York) can be moved. I have tried to laugh about it but I must admit it is a shock--undoubtedly its good preparation for more to come.

Paul you have been so kind to me--you and Les Dunbar, the Wheelers and Frank Williams and others. I darn well better deserve it all .

When do you leave for Europe? If I don't see you before--bon voyage and don't forget Art Buckwald.

Ever so many good wishes

Helen

Thank you for your help with an "intern" & do hope it works - We shall need another staff person to move in on our plans.

June 30, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Acting Director
Development Office
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Helen:

Your letter--and the idea of writing each member of the committee--are both good.

Our Greensboro meeting was good. I am especially pleased at the interest and promise of cooperation in establishing local councils. The Greensboro group is especially encouraging.

The response of the realty company is surprising. I would not have expected that in Charlotte.

We are having some slight problems with the bureaucrats of NAIRO but I still expect them to come through. Heaven help them if they don't.

I don't leave for Europe for months--some time in October.

If we have been kind, and I question that we have, you have certainly deserved it.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

LWDV
~~MM~~
VJV
PWV
ES2
BPV
MM

3420 G. Mordecai
Durham, North Carolina

June 30, 1964

Dear Helen and Paul,

A joint letter seems the easist way to let both of you know what we've been up to for the past tendays. My activity is pretty much covered in the enclosed report, but of course that badly typed and somewhat rambling document is chiefly factual, and I want to include here some impressions not for general circulation.

Virginia is in the Duke Library, where she spends her afternoons, and so I'll speak for her, too. Her mornings are taken up with the "Coffee and Talk" kindergarten, which is now well under way. They have some 50 children five days a week, and activity consists of story telling, free-play, and milk and cookie service; most of the children are from very impoverished neighborhoods and this snack serves in many cases for breakfast and lunch. As I say, after some preliminary difficulty with finding and keeping a meeting place, this group is functioning pretty well. There is assigned to it, as spaid worker, a girl named Sue Snow, from the North Carolina Fund, who tends to be a bit frenetic and too much taken with the danger of it all. This tendency in her was heightened when, on the first day of the play-school, a youngster appeared brandishing a gun.

About the report. -- -Obviously, there are some large difficulties here in the employment area. And these are not helped by the comparative disorganization and lethargy among whites, Negroes, City Government, business management, just about everybody concerned. One of the few really functioning people is Nat White of the Service Printing Company. He keeps his eye on the employment ball and knows his way around. But the Mayor, Grabarek, is not moving. Tomorrow I am going to see the Chairman of the North Carolina Fund, Professor Thorp of North Carolina College, and the Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations(or whatever it is called), Mr. Watts Hill Jr., to see if something can be started again at the City level. I doubt that it can with the impetus of the Civil Rights Bill, after passage of which there will probably beabig flurry. Prime offenders that I've seen are the two telephone companies and the Durham Drapery Company. For the latter a frontal assault might be best, but first another milder approach would be in order, I suppose. Tonight I'm having dinner with Dr. Williams in Chapel Hill, after which we'll attend a Chapel Hillmeeting on the Bill, its implications and so forth. With Schwartz of Durham Drapery I think we ought to offer to conduct a pollof his women operators tosee how many would quit, making it clear that there will probably be litigation under the Bill and considerable trouble if integration is not accomplished soon. I'll talk it over with Watts, Williams and Nat White.

One of the difficulties about race relations work here is that there are a good many fingers in the pie. The Mayor's Committee, The North Carolina Fund, The Durham Council, and the Council on Negro Affairs are allfunctioning in a sometime way, but by and large their aims are the same. What this town needs is a full time human relations man who could weld these movements together or at least make known what the left hand doeth. Such ~~xxx~~ Coordination is not on the horizon. The Durham Chapter numbers in its ranks people from all the other organizations. There are often, as with the ~~xx~~ Education Committee last week, conflicts of meeting times. And, of course, always the problem of lack of time. The ability and interest are here, however, but they are not harnessed. Paul, how many times have you heard that??

Anyway, my feeling is that the quicker Helen can get here and jazz these folks up a bit, the better off we'll be. Not much is going to be done, in Durham, at least, until some full- time leadership comes forward.

Virginai will continue with the kindergarten and I'll probably move over into somethin to do with Education next week, try to find out what is going on there. Of course, there will be some follow-up, and hopefully, some results in the employment area. Here endeth the first missive. Excsue the typing

Ed & Ginger

Do after receiving address

Done

July 17, 1964

Dear Helen and Paul,

Again a joint letter, except for some few separate things. Paul, I am enclosing those reports you wanted back for your files. I have given the ones you didn't want returned to Nat White who feels that a couple of them will serve as good models forthe Durham Chapter. I know the paper abounds in your business as in mine, but I wonder if Charlie Watts, the President of the Durham Chapter could be placed on a kind of general mailing list. They don't seems to have any news here of what other councils are doing, even the ones in North Carolina.

To both of you I am enclosing the last instalments. If you sense a kind of diminuendo, you are exactly right. I gave out of gas this past week and loafed a couple of days. Still, I got some things done and greatly enjoyed the social contact (lunches with Watts and Nat White; Virginia went to lunch today with some of the "Coffee and Talk ladies).

Anyway, you now have the whole story. It strikes me as haphazard and I can't think how any real sense can be made of it. It is the sketchiest of surveys, but then I suppose we couldn't expect anything else. I'm not displeased, on the whole, though I would liketo have at least one job to show for it. The telephone companies are looking, they say, and I suspect that one, General Telephone, is serious about it.

Plans are to edit this material drastically and give the facts to a sympathetic reporter, Jon Phelps, who willdo the story for the Durham Herald/Sun. I'll be gone, so the editing will be done by Tosteson, Watts and White. They'll take out the more blatant subjective statements and perhaps even any reference to businesses by name. That's their decision. We're off for Washington tomorrow morning.

This has been a fine experience, altogether the cheapest vacation we've had. Thanks to all who made it possible. We'd like to be kept on allthe mailing lists you can get us one. If either of you come through New York, please call us. Our address again:

343 East 30th St.
New York, N.Y. 10016
Tel. MU 65598

Done

Best,

Ed & Virginia

Mailing list (research) (indicate PA-yes)

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY

430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT
HELEN ADAMS
COORDINATOR

July22

Dear Paul,

While I am waiting for your friend Lucius Pitts to call I'll dash off a few lines to you. I'm confused--I don't know if I am working for R.U., Miles College or N.C. Council --All three and at the same time and in the hottest summer I have ever known Chicago to have.

Lucius IS a character. Naomi Kellison, who has been put on a retainer for P.R. and Fund raising for Miles College (but so far hasn't been paid anything) and I spent the whole of last evening trying to locate that gentleman. I think he takes a certain pleasure in being elusive altho he won't admit it.

Anyway he is due to call me in a few minutes. I have a meeting set up for him in Glencoe (exclusive North Shore suburb) for Friday evening. Also an appointment for him to talk to the editor of American weekly--one of the big midwestern Newspaper supplements--who will do a story on the college.

AND--get this--Naomi has him on Kup's Show Saturday night with Gov. Wallace and Bobby Kennedy! Also a piece in Kup's column (Chicago Sun-Times). Its the biggest show in these parts --on late Saturday night and always crowded with top personalities. I really do think Lucius can hold his own in this company.

Finally I have the lease on my apartment in Charlotte-- for three years (Itold Ray Wheeler is sounded like a prison sentence-- usually my humor doesn't amuse Raymond but he did laugh at that). Anyway, in the same vein, my days are numbered in Chicago and don't think I'm not scared!

What's happened with NIRO? I just learned that the Secretary- is John Yoshino (I finally spelled it) a graduate of R.U. and a friend of mine. Will that help at all? I NEED that younglady.

How is the long, hot summer for you? Anyway I am glad New York is not on your beat. What will the south do about Goldwater?

All the very best if you will excuse the typing.

Helen

July 28, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Coordinator
Office of Development
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Helen:

What I wouldn't give to have seen Wallace, Kennedy and Pitts on the same show. Bless you for helping Lucius (who is indeed a character) but I hope from here you will let Naomi take care of most of the fame and fortune of Miles College.

Congratulations on getting the apartment lease--even for three years!

Fred Routh of NAIRO was here last week and assured me the North Carolina Council will be included. We should know for certain within another week. Also, Betty Jo McMaken does want to come and--given all these bureaucratic decisions--plans to do so. All of these arrangements we should have final very soon.

Let me know your schedule--and of the least opportunity to be of any assistance.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT
HELEN ADAMS
COORDINATOR

August 4, 1964

Dear Paul,

Remember you asked for it--my schedule!

At the moment I am writing a detailed annual report for my term as Director of Development at R.U. (Its a job I hate--figures--ugh!). Also I am trying to educate the new director and meanwhile have Dr and Mrs. Sparling as houseguests for this week (that is lovely--they are really like family).

And parties--farewells, you know. Emotional.

The pay off will be this Saturday when the University gives a buffet di nner and dance for me (if you only knew how much I did not want this to happen). I am sure I shall have to make a speech--tears and all. See what you dear people got me into.

Next comes moving. Dealing with the movers is like studying all the implications of the Civil Rights Bill. And the prices--just awful. Paul, I hope I make good. How can I ever go through all this again?

There are the endless details of change like the bank, insurance and on and on.

Anyway the movers come in at 6 a.m. on Aug. 24. Later that day I shall take off for Colorado for a brief vacation with my children. I shall be in Charlotte on Aug 31 to receive the furniture and make some effort at getting settled.

If it all gets too tough I'll just marry one of my long standing suitors and you persuasive southerners will never hear of me again.

And--look here, my friend--don't reprimand me re Lucius Pitts. Does my memory fail or didn't a certain charming young man in Atlanta ask me to help him? And is it not a good thing for all that we believe in to help Miles College to find a place in the sun?

Seriously don't worry. I shall not allow Lucius to lure me.

By this time you have a copy of my letter to NIRO. Looks like we are all set. Thank you very much for your help in this--in fact for arranging the whole matter. I do look forward to working with Mary Jo--please tell her so.

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

I forgot to say that I am doing a mailing from here to the entire membership, enclosing Frank Williams statment to the press on the Civil Rights Law, a membership blank and return envelope. Enclosed is a copy of the letter from me. I hope to have all the letters in the mail in the next few days but I have no real help with this.

Also I am returning to Chicago on the evening of Sept 4 in order to drive my car to Charlotte sometime over the Labor Day week end. Either my son or daughter will be with me to help with the driving.

Do come and see me in Charlotte when you can.

All the best to you too

Helen

Please forgive bad typing--hang over from newspaper days.

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT
HELEN ADAMS
COORDINATOR

August 5, 1964

Dear Friend:

From Illinois to North Carolina is a long way to stretch one's hand. To overcome the barrier of distance, may I greet you warmly by letter and in spirit?

By now you know I have been appointed Executive Director for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. I believe Dr. T. Franklin Williams our Chairman, has given you a little of my background--that I was born and raised in Birmingham, Alabama, and that I have been a member of the executive staff of Roosevelt University in Chicago for the past 13 years.

Roosevelt University from its beginning, long before the Supreme Court School Decision, opened its doors to students and faculties on the basis of merit alone without regard to race or creed. For many years the university was an oasis in a desert of miserable race relations in Chicago.

However, for some time now I have wanted to work even more directly in the field of human relations. You are giving me that opportunity and I am grateful.

I shall be living in Charlotte beginning September 1, but I plan to visit every section of the state as soon as feasible. One of our major goals will be to develop local councils in as many communities as possible. I know you will agree with this aim. It is the way we can work together for greater understanding and solutions of some of the serious problems facing us today in our communities and throughout our nation.

The human relations movement is vital in American life today. It provides the environment where people of all races and creeds may come together -- where effort is made for one to appreciate and sympathize with the aspirations of another of different race or religion; where there is a joining of effort to help educate; to help relieve poverty; to help provide equal opportunity for all.

It is well known that any civic organization is only as potent as its membership is inspired and dedicated and large in numbers. There should be many voices speaking as one.

You are a member of our Council. I appeal to you for your help and guidance in my new work. Because I believe you will agree with me that we have much to accomplish together, I shall make a request in this very first communication.

Will you let me know that you are with me in this work by bringing in one new member? I am sure there are many, many more North Carolinians who would welcome the opportunity of being a member of the Council and would help in our work--people who only need to know about it from an enthusiastic member.

This will be our first effort together. To date I have ten new out-of-state (non-voting) members who believe in our aims and wish to support our work. Let me see what you can do!

In a very little while, I hope we shall shake hands in person and come to know each other.

I look forward to making a home in North Carolina; to making a contribution to the well-being of the people of my new state and to your friendship.

Cordially,

Helen Adams

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
Charlotte, N. C.

August 28, 1964

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send a copy of your recent Special Report, Charlotte, by Pat Watters, to:

Mrs. A. B. Claytor
Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA
400 South Davidson Street
Charlotte, N. C. 28206

You may inform Mrs. Claytor if there is a charge for same.

Yours truly,

Roberta E. Blackwell
Roberta E. Blackwell
Office Secretary

Done
Mr
please have
sent - no charge

September 4, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

Enclosed is a copy of a response from the Richardson Foundation relative to our efforts to finance the rural programs.

You might keep them in mind and explore possibilities someday.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PAfmm
Enc.

N.C. —

September 25, 1964

Miss Betty Jo McMaken
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Betty Jo:

In a word, I don't think the New York business is worth the money. Al, at his own suggestion, isn't going. I have talked to Nate Green and he isn't excited about this.

You and Helen spend the money to come back to Atlanta!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
SALISBURY

2nd Vice-Chairman:
C. E. BOULWARE
DURHAM

Secretary:
MRS. CHASE H. BENSON
GREENSBORO

Treasurer:
MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE

Assistant Treasurer:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

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RALEIGH
W. M. BARBEE
RALEIGH
McLEOD BRYAN
WINSTON SALEM
IRVING CARLYLE
WINSTON-SALEM
RUBEN J. DAILEY
ASHEVILLE
HARRY GOLDEN
CHARLOTTE
NELSON H. HARRIS
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DURHAM
GUY B. JOHNSON
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MRS. MARY D. B. SEMANS
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VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
C. D. WATTS
DURHAM
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM
NATHANIEL B. WHITE
DURHAM
ROBERT L. WILKEN
CHAPEL HILL

September 14, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Among the items lost in Mrs. Adams' brief case in Denver was a copy of the report on employment in Durham submitted by Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Barber. Will you please send us your copy of this report so that we may make a copy for our office.

Also, we are in need of several copies of the Special Report -- Charlotte, by Pat Watters.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta E. Blackwell

Roberta E. Blackwell
Office Secretary

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

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Room 301
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NATHANIEL B. WHITE
DURHAM
ROBERT L. WILKEN
CHAPEL HILL

October 8, 1964

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

We are in need of twenty-one (21) copies of the Special Report--Charlotte, by Pat Watters--for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council executive committee. Done

Also, Mrs. A. B. Claytor, director of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, YWCA, would like to obtain ten (10) additional copies of the special report for members of the Y's Committee on Community Affairs. If you have these available, please send them directly to Mrs. Claytor at 400 South Davidson Street, Charlotte. You may inform her of cost of same. Done

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Roberta E. Blackwell

Roberta E. Blackwell
Office Secretary

NC.
Helen Adams

October 12, 1964
Dictated October 6

Mrs. Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

The SRC Annual Meeting will be held November 20-21. On November 19 a special meeting will be held concerning the state Councils. This is done at the request of the members of the Council who last year were disappointed that so little time was available for reports and discussion of state Council affairs.

This is to invite you to attend that session on the 19th. Unfortunately, we have no funds to help with travel expenses, but I hope you and your board will feel this expense justified.

Details will be forwarded later, but plan to attend if at all possible and let us know whether or not you can.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

October 14, 1964

Miss Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

It occurred to us that we would have pleasure and instruction, and the interns might have the same, if they attended SRC's Annual Meeting. As you know from Paul Anthony's letter, the Annual Meeting will be preceded on November 19 by an all-day special session devoted to the affairs of the state Councils. This is, then, a very cordial and urgent invitation to the North Carolina Council to send Betty Joe McMakin down these three days. We have also invited Robert Doctor from the Virginia Council, and he is coming. (Happy Lee happened to call me day before yesterday, and I took care of this over the telephone.) Our other two interns -- John Due and Al Ulmer will be on hand, and the four of them might have some notes to compare with each other.

We shall pay all travel expenses for Betty Joe and Mr. Doctor.

I hope Franklin Williams will be able to accept my earlier invitation to come for the Annual Meeting, and that you can accept Paul's invitation, despite the parsimony of both. If you are able to come down for the special session on the 19th, please feel free to say on the 20th and 21st; you will at least be our guest for the common meals.

Please let me know if Betty Joe can come.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LW D/mmj
Enclosures

HF

November 12, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

Next Thursday, at the special meeting on state Councils, we would like to have a very brief report from each state Council. Unfortunately, since there are 11 states to be heard from, we must limit each report to no more than 10 minutes.

Would you come prepared to give such a report, including major problems and achievements (programs) at present, and major plans for next year. If time permits I hope you can also weave into your presentation any comments you wish to make about the state in general, its direction, "climate," etc.

The meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M. on the 19th and will be held at the Biltmore Hotel.

Your president will also be here and will be introduced and given an opportunity to make any comment he wishes. You may wish to share your ten minutes with him. If so get with him beforehand and work out the division of labors.

Betty Jo will also be introduced, but we expect interns to be seen and not heard!

Look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NC-AF

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

November 23, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

It was all wonderful. I know how hard you worked and how tired you must be. Having been in charge of dinners and the like I realize all too well the great amount of mental and physical energy successful meetings require.

"My" Paul has asked me to thank you for him. He was deeply impressed and, of course, it gave him a much better understanding of my work. He already understood and sympathized with my commitment.

As I was about to board my plane he gave me a check for $25. He said he had made it out to me because he wasn't sure whether it should be made to SRC or North Carolina. You were to let me know re the dinner and two luncheons--remember? Shall I have him make another check or shall I just endorse this one over to you? If this is a little something over the cost it would not matter.

I hope you will come to see us, especially when Paul is in Charlotte. He enjoyed knowing you.

By the way, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations will have its annual meeting about the middle of January in Greensboro. We have invited the Governor-elect but doubt that he will accept. Do you think we might be able to have Dr. King if Moore declines? I meant to ask you about this in Atlanta but you were so busy.

Also, I am sending you Naomi Kellison's resumé. You said you would be interested in seeing it. She is doing some excellent work for Miles. A new brochure she designed will be ready soon and I want you to see it. If you have any ideas for her re a job in the South, please let her know. I shall appreciate anything you can do for her. She would like to live in the South (she fell in love with Charlotte) and, of course, I should like to have her close by since she is such a good friend.

Try to rest up.

All the best,

Helen

Helen Adams
~~Executive Director~~

We all hope you will come to the annual meeting - as soon as we know the exact date I'll be in touch

HA/b

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

NC-Gen

FAC

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

November 24, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

My thanks to you and the Council for making it possible for me to attend the meeting last week. It was most beneficial for me: I learned a good deal, and met some interesting people. Plus, I had the genuine pleasure of seeing everyone from S.R.C. again.

I want to particularly thank you for your introduction of us Friday evening. Your mentioning of President Kennedy meant a great deal to me: It expressed much of what I feel. I appreciated your insight, your perception, and your choice of words.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Jo McMakin

Jo McMakin

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

November 24, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Please let me again congratulate you on the fine meeting in Atlanta last week. Coming back to the South, after having spent most of my life in Chicago, gives me the feeling that I am, indeed a "carpetbagger," to borrow a recent political term. However, when I have visited you people at SRC, you have brought me a sense of belonging again.

This was particularly true at the annual meeting. All of you did an outstanding job. It takes a person like myself, who has planned and implemented such meetings, to appreciate completely the thought and effort which must be put into them to produce the smooth effect of your sessions.

This is just to say thank you again.

Cordially,

Helen

Helen Adams

HA/b

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

NC-HF

November 30, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

We very much enjoyed having Paul with us, and hope to see much more of him. I think his check should be considered a contribution to the North Carolina Council.

Thanks for Naomi's resume. Will keep it close at hand.

Do let me know the date of your annual meeting when it is selected. Shall make every effort to attend.

I have had time to read your newspaper and like it very much. Is each state Council getting a copy? And, I hope a copy of everything you do goes to New World.

My very best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

December 9, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

I think the North Carolina Council Comment is great. I hope you will send copies to all other state directors. Moreover, I want to enter herewith an order to buy 125 copies of the next issue so that I can send it to each member of SRC. Can you allow for that in your printing order for the next issue?

Good luck with the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation. You did exactly right: never let an opportunity get away. I think the important consideration is that there be as much prior notice as possible, for the reason that I freqeently get called by the foundations (I don't think this will be the case with Eleanor Roosevelt), and so I need to know what's going on. Another consideration is that, for the stand-by foundations in particular, we can sometimes be helpful.

All good wishes for the season; it was good seeing you last month.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

Rec'd 12/8/64

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PA ✓
LD

December 7, 1964

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Remembering your request that state Councils keep you informed on requests to foundations, I hasten to tell you that we are unexpectedly sending a presentation to the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council has taken on a school readiness program as a project. This was begun last summer by a group of VOLUNTEER teachers and they plan to do it again this year. They have no money and the only support they get from the public schools is the use of the building (we hope buildings next summer) and a few supplies. They are wonderful and the program is marvelous.

Mrs. Martin Cannon, Jr., is the new chairman of the Charlotte Council. While in New York over Thanksgiving she had a talk with Harold Taylor along the lines she and I had discussed. Both Dr. Taylor and Marion are on the big board of the Foundation. She told him about the summer plans for the pre-school program and he was greatly impressed and promised that he would personally take charge of our proposal through channels. We are asking for more, but we think we will get $2,500 and then try to match it in Charlotte. We want to extend the project to several schools--integrate it both as to children and faculty.

Anyway, I hope we have your blessing. It all happened so quickly there was no time to consult you. Marion promised we would have the presentation ready this week, which put some pressure on me, but we worked over the week end and I think it is good. It will be ready to go with a covering letter from her to Dr. Taylor by Wednesday.

I had a nice letter from Vernon Eagle regarding the paper and a long report I sent him which I made to the executive committee. Enclosed is a copy which I hope will please you as it did me.

In the event that I shall not be in touch with you again, let me be early in wishing you and your family a most happy Christmas and all the best for 1965.

Cordially,

Helen

Helen Adams

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

C
O
P
Y

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION
475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027

Vernon A. Eagle
Executive Director

December 4, 1964

C O P Y

Dear Helen,

You have clearly initiated a very dynamic program for the North Carolina Council. It holds promise for real progress.

The newspaper, in spite of the seemingly subversive efforts of the printers, should serve a useful purpose. Could you send me an additional half dozen copies?

Best regards,

/s/ Vernon

Mrs. Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

December 8, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

Many things:

Good news of Vernon Eagle's opinion of the paper; it's mine too but his views are considerably more important.

The report has been sent to Batten (is it en or on, your typewriter needs cleaning!).

The news of the possible grant from the Roosevelt Foundation is encouraging, especially for support of that good program. Do keep us closely informed on it and send Les a copy of the proposal. Copies should be sent here promptly; it is embarassing to us and usually harmful to a state Council's prospects to be called by a foundation official and be ignorant of the particulars. (And, more often than not, Les is called.)

It will take luck for the right thing to turn up at the right time, but we keep Naomi in mind.

Finally, the matter of importance: my very, very best wishes for all happiness to you and Paul.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

December 8, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

At the annual meeting last month, the Southern Regional Council authorized a grant of $4,800 to the North Carolina Council for 1965, subject to the conditions set forth on the enclosed. This grant is "for the general support of the North Carolina Council program."

We deeply regret that it was necessary to make this reduction over last year's grant. This does not represent any lessening of our appreciation of your program. Rather, it is the results of the harsh reality of fewer funds and the addition of the Mississippi Council which merits our support.

The SRC has authorized the staff to seek an additional $25,000 for the 1965 grants-in-aid program for assistance beyond the commitments now made. There is a substantial difference between being authorized to raise these funds and having them for distribution. And, I am not hopeful at this point that we shall do so. However, we shall seek these funds and if we are successful to any significant degree, we will be open to supplementary requests from all state councils.

The first quarterly payment will be made after January 1 on receipt of your quarterly program and financial report. We also request a copy of your 1964 audit, for the calendar year or for the fiscal year. If you presently operate on a fiscal year other than the calendar year we ask you to give serious consideration to changing this so that all state council operations will be uniform.

Our congratulations for a good year nearly completed and all good wishes for the coming one.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

cc: Dr. T. Franklin Williams

January 15, 1965

Mrs. Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

I deeply, deeply regret that I cannot be at your dinner on the 22nd. Earlier I made a firm commitment to be at the Florida annual meeting on that date.

Would like to see you soon to catch up on everything from Mexico to what the Howard Odum award is. Any suggestions?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

January 20, 1965

Mrs. Helen Adams
Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

Thanks for the quarterly report. Enclosed is our check for the first payment of our 1965 commitment. All this ominous silence! What's going on?

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

AF

January 25, 1965

Mrs. Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Helen:

Thank you.

I am a worrier and you are a dispeller of worries.

Hope the dinner was a great success.

On my way from Richmond to Atlanta, spent a few hours with Mike Lawler in Chapel Hill the other evening. He was enthusiastic about the help and value of the North Carolina Council to the student effort. Think we have there, potentially, the best of the adult council/student programs.

It is uncertain whether I will try to get to Charlotte before our staff meeting here which, with luck, will be February 22-23. I can come up on quick notice though, should you want me. Fortunately, coming to Charlotte is quick, easy, and relatively inexpensive.

Again, thanks.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HF

January 27, 1965

Mrs. Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Helen:

Your program for the Annual Meeting was great. I trust all state Councils got a copy.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Recd 2/3/65

SW

PA what progress? will Helen report this to other directors at meeting?

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 2, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

The East Side Council (an organization of seven young Negro men) is responsible for a sudden interest on the part of the Stern Fund in a project proposed in their council to the Charlotte Area Fund.

A long distance phone call from Philip Stern from New York to James Polk motivated this presentation.

Jim Polk called me and asked to have the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council go in on this--the Stern Fund urged Jim Polk to send in a request for a grant at once. We really had to move.

We had a meeting at my house last Thursday night and this is the result. I understand that after the Fund has the proposal, David Hunter is coming here to look into this in person. In any event, here is the history.

The East Side Council planned the "Placement Bureau" and the Charlotte Area Fund included it in its original presentation to the North Carolina Fund.

As you may know Charlotte has not moved to implement any aspect of this project even though it is one of the seven accepted by the North Carolina Fund. It's been quite a scandle!! Now they do have a temporary project director but they do not plan to do any thing in the employment front in the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile, Phil Stern was here doing research on an article for Harpers. He interviewed Jim Polk, who is quite a captivating young man. Stern expressed interest in both the "Placement Bureau"--a baby of the East Side Council--and in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council plan to hold a job clinic for 9th and 10th graders. Last Wednesday he called and wanted the proposal immediately.

That's it! I hope we get results. Again, sorry we could not inform you before we moved.

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

So far we have nothing definite from the Eleanor Roosevelt Fund. Harold Taylor wrote an encouraging letter before taking off for Iran, Turkey, and other distant parts. We should know soon.

Several plans are cooking, unrelated to big foundations.

Best wishes as always.

Cordially,

Helen

Helen Adams

HA/b

cc: Paul Anthony

cover letter

701 East First Street
Charlotte, North Carolina
February 1, 1965

Mr. David Hunter
The Stern Family Fund
55 West 44th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hunter:

Our plans are incomplete and our figures are inadequate, but we are herewith submitting a proposal to your foundation for consideration. Necessary adjustments in organization and costs will, of course, be made.

Thank you very kindly.

Sincerely,

James K. Polk

JKP/b

Recd 2/16/65

YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN READING THE ATTACHED.

Helen Adams

PA ✓ AW
PW ✓
VJ ✓
MH - file

CC; Mr. Charles M. Lowe
Miss Helen Adams
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.

C
O
P
Y

February 12, 1965

Mr. David R. Hunter
Executive Director
Stern Family Fund
55 West 44th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hunter:

I would like to endorse and urge your serious consideration of the request for financial assistance which you have received from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations and the East Side Council of Cherlotte.

The correlated efforts of these two splendid organizations, if properly undergirded to do a good job, can mean much in this community in providing both incentives and jobs to our disadvantaged youths.

In recent years, this community has moved voluntarily, without coercion, to do those things now required by Federal law, to provide recognition of human dignity and equal education, training and job opportunities, without regard to race, color, or national origin.

The attached clippings from yesterday's Charlotte Observer will indicate the climate here for making further progress.

We shall greatly appreciate your thorough consideration of this request made to your Foundation.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stan R. Brookshire

Stanford R. Brooshire

Encl.

COPY

Gen

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 26, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Just a note to say how much I enjoyed sitting in on the staff meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday. For the first time since I have been working with the North Carolina Council, I feel a part of the "family." Now that I have met all of the other hard working people and have had an opportunity to talk with them personally, I feel more dedicated to the "cause."

We shall try to be more prompt in getting our reports to you. I realize now more than ever what a frustrating job you have in pleading with us to get the information to you.

Please say hello to all, and a special hello to Marge who has been most helpful to me.

Sincerely,

Roberta

Roberta E. Blackwell

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 1, 1965

3/2/65 RHA

CR # 50
Jel & Jel
Field Contingency

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

After making a wild dash for the airport since Eastern told me the flights were leaving on schedule, I didn't take off until 9:30. What with waiting for a cab for forty-five minutes at the Charlotte airport, it was after one o'clock when I dragged myself upstairs to my apartment.

Please let me explain the expense account. I am enclosing my check for $4.50 which was on my hotel bill--a long distance call for which I am sure the hotel charged me too much. We are listing my plane fare from Atlanta to Charlotte and cab fare in Atlanta.

I had not planned on Jo coming to the meeting this time, but since the girls were able to get a ride with Mike, it seemed like a good idea to have them both there. I am particularly glad Roberta came, and I want her to attend future meetings.

I feel that you should not have to pay Jo's hotel bill, therefore, we shall send our Council's check for this.

It was a good meeting. I felt that I learned more from our discussion this time than at any time previously. My one suggestion is that in the future that vital topic of fund raising should not be the last item on the agenda when everyone is tired and rushed.

Our next executive committee meeting is tentatively scheduled for Saturday, March 20, at Quail Roost Conference Center, Rougemont (near Durham). Please save this date--including the weekend. You will hear from me as soon as the date is confirmed.

Thank you for everything. All the best.

Cordially,

Helen

Helen Furman

HF/b

RHA
Share
return
to RHA

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

Gen

March 2, 1965

Miss Roberta E. Blackwell
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Roberta:

It was a real pleasure having you with us -- and I'm sure I speak for all the "family."

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

DEMOCRACY

Gen

March 2, 1965

Miss Jo McMaken
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 301
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Jo:

It was good to see you -- as always. Washington and such matters, let's both forget.

Your bizarre idea of selling thousands of copies of the film, I'm turning over to Al. As a start can you let him know just what financial obligation the Intercollegiate Council is stuck with at this point?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

PA

March 3, 1965

Miss Betty Jo McMakin
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Betty Jo:

Paul has asked me to answer the letter you wrote inquiring into the possibility of state directors buying the film series. The idea is a good one and I hope you have success with it. The prospect of SNC buying a series is doubtful. In the past SNC has tried not to get involved in distributing films, and it is unlikely we will begin now.

I'd like for us to get a set just to show in the Atlanta area, however, and that possibility remains. Perhaps we can talk about all this this weekend in Washington.

Please thank Roberta for me for finding out the OEO information last week.

I am pleased you learned quite a bit at the meeting — Clyde Kluckhorn says that the hope of mankind lies with the degree of success we have in educating the women of the world.

Hopefully,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

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Shaw University
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DR. LEONARD H. ROBINSON, *Dean*
School of Education
and General Studies
A & T College
Greensboro, N. C.

Sponsors

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Administrative Office
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina
Telephone: 376-6833

February 26, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

As always, it was a genuine pleasure to see you and all the rest of the S. R. C. good guys. It was a little lacking, however, without Joe Tucker around, but it's good to know he's moving on. God help the N-double-A!!!

Paul, I'll keep in mind some of the things you told me at Paschal's Tuesday night, and -- I promise -- I'll try to relate human-ly. And remember, too, please, what actually occured in D. C.

(The above paragraph sounds absolutely obscene!)

Paul, what are the chances of S. R. C. buying a set of the film series, "Minority Report"? Ed Lewis mentioned that one of his problems is finding enough projects for his local councils to work on. What do you think of the idea of my writing a letter to all the directors suggesting that they might have their local councils raise the money for purchasing the series, and then replenish their budgets by renting the films to interested persons in their various communities? And wouldn't it be nice if I could tell them that S. R. C. is purchasing a set of the films?

I want to compliment you on the way you chaired the meeting. I feel that I learned quite a bit from some of the discussions. And I am very pleased that it worked out as it did so that both "Bert" and I could come.

Sincerely,

Jo

Jo McMakin

March 23, 1965

Mrs. Helen Furman
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

Inadvertently, I slipped the enclosed in my briefcase last Friday. Sorry.

It was a good visit and I enjoyed the opportunity of spending some time with you and Paul.

Shall remember to check with Les on Stern and discuss the summer. And, I'll try hard on the editorial.

Many thanks for all the hospitality.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

March 26, 1965

Mrs. Helen Furman
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

Regarding my foolish promise to do an editorial, enclosed is something. Please remember your promise; editorial judgment will not be taken here with hurt feelings.

At least the deadline is met.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

STERN FAMILY FUND

MEMORANDUM DATE 1 April

TO Leslie Dunbar

FROM: DAVID R. HUNTER

I think probably Helen Adams Fuman is mad at me because of the way we set up a placement project in Charlotte that does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Council on Human Relations. If you hear anything to that effect I'd be glad to explain. Pete McKnight, Jim Polk, Geo. Esser, and Bill Darity can explain equally well.

Rec'd 4/23/65

MM

April 22, 1965

Mr. David Hunter
Stern Family Fund
55 West 44th Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear David:

It has occurred to me that I have not responded to your letter telling me of your decision to have Johnson C. Smith University administer the Stern grant, if it is made. This seems to me a good solution.

Our interest in the bureau is unabated. We should like to help in any way possible. Should you decide to seek matching funds, I hope that through the effort of Mr. Charles Lowe, our financial chairman, we can be helpful.

I think, too that the Council can be useful to the bureau (if it is established) in other ways, such as an extension of its work to include conferences for high school students. Mr. Waddell, principal of Second Ward High School, is deeply interested in helping in this area. Mr. Fred Stern, an industrialist here who is on the executive committee of the Charlotte Council, is also concerned and would, I am sure, give moral and financial support for such an activity.

We have other ideas along these lines concerning adults as well as young people, and have the resources to be helpful.

In any event, I hope you will keep us posted on developments and let us know your thoughts on Council participation.

Good wishes.

Cordially,

Helen Furman

HF/b

COPY

LWD
PA

C
O
P
Y

STERN FAMILY FUND
55 West 44th Street
New York, N. Y. 10036

April 1, 1965

Mrs. Helen Adams Furman
North Carolina Council on Human
Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Furman:

Thanks again for your initiative and help.

As I told you, our conclusion is that a grant to Johnson C. Smith University for the proposed Charlotte Placement Bureau would seem to fit best the various criteria we discussed. This is what I will be recommending to my board. We won't know whether or not the grant will be approved until late April.

I must say that the energy, intelligence, and practicality of all who have been involved in developing the plan has been most impressive. What lies ahead is a long and difficult haul that will need the support and help of all elements of the community.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ David R. Hunter

David R. Hunter

He did not tell me this but I think it may be just as well for the Council we want the bureau - that's the main idea, isn't it?

April 8, 1965

Mrs. Helen Furman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

About the several things in your letter, I can come up most any day except Thursday of this week and all of next week. But, I wonder if more wouldn't get done if you planned a visit here. Perhaps two days with some leisure and not the rush we usually have.

Wednesday and Thursday of next week are very bad for me. All else is clear. If we can't arrange a prompt visit we should talk on the phone and I'll get to some of these matters by correspondence. Whatever is possible and convenient for you.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

April 7, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

It looks as though I should be out of town all of next week. I wish Thursday had been possible for you for I have an organizational meeting for Fayetteville for seven o'clock in the evening. If it were possible for you to accompany me, we could then plan working all day Friday and Saturday. Under the circumstances, do you think that it would be better to arrange our meeting for the 19th or 20th? If you would prefer, I could come to Atlanta.

I am sending you a copy of the letter from David Hunter. I really think the Council will be part of this bureau. Both Charlie Lowe and I have been asked to serve on the board of directors, representing the Council. Should we help raise matching funds for the bureau, we shall naturally be able to deduct administrative expenses to be put in our budget.

All the best.

Cordially,

Helen

Helen Furman

HF/b

Enclosure

I organize mixed tenses - much haste

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

April 12, 1965

Mrs. Helen Furman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 301
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Helen:

The 20th is being held for our meeting. I can easily come to Charlotte that morning and stay until we finish.

Should you prefer to come to Atlanta -- which has a lot to be said for it -- the same schedule could hold.

Let me know your preference.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

FROM THE DESK OF

MRS. HELEN ADAMS FURMAN
Executive Director

Rec'd 5/3/65

Just to keep you and Paul informed on developments. The Stern Foundation grant for $60,000 was announced. We, of course, are not a part of it in so far as funds are concerned.

Also we helped the Palmer School get its grant from Ford - 60,000 also for three years.

I am enclosing a copy

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Of a letter to the Richardson Foundation which I wrote for Charles Lowe's signature

MM

April 28, 1965

COPY

Dr. Harold Taylor
241 West 12th Street
New York 14, New York

Dear Dr. Taylor:

Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr., chairman of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations, has sent me your letter of April 23, and has asked me to reply.

First, let me say that we are grateful to you for your concern for many of the five-year-olds of Charlotte who so much need special consideration. I should like to point out to you that at no time would the grant from the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation be too late to serve an effective purpose. In a sense, the grant, if it were made, would already be matched by the volunteer services of between seven and ten fully certified kindergarten teachers and specialists.

You are, of course, aware of "Project Head Start" which is being funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Charlotte Area Fund has a proposal pending and we all feel certain that a government grant will be forthcoming this summer for a pre-school program.

In view of this, I discussed the plans with Dr. Leslie Bobbitt, director of the Fund. I thought it might be wise for the Council to withdraw its request to the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation. Dr. Bobbitt urged me, on the contrary, to write to you again, pointing out that "Project Head Start" will not provide the special attention and services needed for the seriously disadvantaged children. He is, therefore, most hopeful that other funds can be raised to develop these highly specialized projects, including speech therapy, health education and specialized efforts to fill the void created by cultural lag.

Following is a statement from Dr. Bobbitt:

> "Where the two organizations are concerned with the same problems, such as the pre-school readiness program, the program of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg

Council on Human Relations will supplement and support the program of The Charlotte Area Fund."

We can appreciate the fact that the executive committee of the Foundation is concerned first with the support of those organizations which claim Mrs. Roosevelt's first allegiance. However, through my long association with Roosevelt University in Chicago, prior to my acceptance of this position last September, I knew Mrs. Roosevelt well. I sincerely believe that this project would have had a strong appeal to her.

Please do keep us on the agenda for consideration.

Mrs. Cannon joins me in thanking you and in sending regards.

Sincerely,

Helen Furman

P.S. I remember so well the inspiring speech you made for us at a Roosevelt University dinner a few years back. The University has had its problems since them, but I think Jim Sparling is going to be an active president-emeritus.

COPY

NC-AF

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

May 6, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Excuse the lateness in getting in the report. I believe you know all about our alibis.

The financial statement, I expect, could be worse, but it certainly is not good. However, take heart. I have determined to carry through on a fund and membership drive throughout the summer, depending on smaller gifts and many memberships, I hope. It may not be impressive but it is better than the stalemate I am experiencing with Mr. Lowe as our finance chairman. Bankers in Charlotte seem to be totally resistant, and perhaps its just as well.

We have hope of the Richardson Foundation; members of our executive committee finally getting into the action, and of some action on the local level in various parts of the state. There is wealth on our board. Frank Williams has promised to see Mrs. Semans, and try to get some agreement from Watts Hill, Jr.

I had reason yesterday to remember your analysis of the Council's dilemma. At a meeting of the so-called finance committee (three persons came) the minuses with which we began this year were displayed to the extent of excluding almost any of the pluses.

I am just reporting; not complaining. As a matter of fact, I have decided that I have just begun to fight.

Following your advice, I am leaving Thursday night for New York for an appointment with Vernon Eagle on Friday. I am going to see the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation about the pre-school grant, and I have an appointment with the Anti-Defamation League headquarters. They are going to co-sponsor our Greensboro institute, giving some money, excellent resource persons and printed materials.

I also have good hope for the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO coming in as a third sponsor of the institute with money ane experts. I believe in this institute. It is needed here.

All the best.

Cordially,

Helen -

Helen Furman

HF/b

While all this is going on we are still working on our Head start plans - meetings are being held in the communities

NC - H Furman

May 12, 1965

Mrs. Helen Furman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

Enclosed is our check for the quarterly grant-in-aid payment.

Since our auditors now require a receipt for all grants made, will you please have this fact noted on the enclosed carbon and return it to us at your convenience.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NC-HF

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

May 14, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

You have received my report for the quarter ending March 31st. I hope it is satisfactory.

Our bank account is dwindling. Would it be possible for you to send the portion of the grant-in-aid which is due?

Our fund drive is underway. I hope we will be able to raise some money. It will not be from lack of effort if we are not successful. I am enclosing a folder which has been prepared for this purpose. A similar folder is being prepared for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council.

All the best.

Cordially,

Helen

Helen Furman

HF/b

Enclosure

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

A PROPOSAL TO:
THE STERN FAMILY FOUNDATION

From
The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council
on Human Relations
and
The East Side Council

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This is a proposal for two related projects:

(1) A Career Clinic for ninth and tenth graders in the city of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

(2) The establishment of a permanent Placement Center designed to develop job opportunities, particularly for persons who ordinarily suffer discrimination. The bureau would also provide some vocational counseling.

* * * * * * *

The request for financial assistance to your foundation is being made by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations and the East Side Council. The two organizations are combining their efforts to locate jobs from business and industry. The organizations also will seek to improve counseling of young people so that they may be prepared to fill a job which will provide adequate salary and personal satisfaction.

* * * * * * *

THE CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council is an organization of dues paying members of both races, various religious affiliations, including Catholic and Greek Orthodox, and of persons representing a wide economic span.

The Council has a history of accomplishments in improvement of race relations in Charlotte--a city which integrated its public accommodations long before the Civil Rights Law, with practically no demonstrations and no violence.

In all of these accomplishments the Council has served as a catalyst and has been recognized by the Mayor, Chamber of Commerce and many other groups as an important factor in creating improved relations in this city.

It has been to the Council's credit that it has usually been far ahead of the trends of the times, providing leadership for change and growth.

Today, while the employment problems relating especially to young Negroes (equally to disadvantaged whites) are recognized by various groups, including the public schools, United Fund agencies, businessmen's associations and others, very little progress in the solution is noted. For this reason the Council plans to concern itself extensively in 1965 with employment problems and opportunities.

How much preparation are students in the poorer areas being given in order that all may compete for available jobs on an equal basis? How effective is the guidance programs for the potential drop-outs? Where does job discrimination exist? How can it be overcome? These are questions to which the Council will seek answers.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council is part of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, which in turn is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. We are a non-profit, tax-exempt organization.

Marion Cannon, Chairman
(Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.)

HAD ONLY ONE COPY OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

CAREER GUIDANCE CLINIC

The Career Guidance Clinic is to be sponsored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council and the East Side Council, in co-operation with the public school system.

The clinic will be an all day meeting on Saturday in a large hall. All ninth and tenth grade students* will be invited, but special efforts will be made at certain schools to provide transportation and to encourage the young persons who are potential drop-outs to attend. We are assured of cooperation of teachers and principals.

While details of the program are not completely planned at this time, the general theme will be "Education is the Key Unlocking the Door of Your Future" (this slogan has not been decided upon, but it gives the idea).

The students would assemble for a general meeting to hear several short speeches and perhaps see an inspirational film. The speeches would be made by Mayor Brookshire; an educator of note, and a leading business man, stressing the value of "stay in school," "complete your high school education at least," and conversely, what happens in the lives of most people who leave school before graduation.

Following the general meeting there would be a break for "Cokes and cookies" and a chance to talk informally with each other and with the speakers.

A printed list of workshops would be given to each student prior to the meeting. These would include sessions to explore such fields as electronics, nursing, secretarial science, general business,

*For students at the ages of greatest potential drop-out.

salesmanship, etc. The students would then go to their individual groups where they would meet with experts in their particular field of interest and, in as many cases as possible, with a young employee with whom they would identify, who is making the grade because he or she did stay in school. The experts would be the potential employers and/or personnel men. The type of preparation needed would be gone into--what courses should be taken, what reading done. The students would learn that jobs are available for those who are prepared and that the jobs will be given on the basis of merit.

Following a break for lunch, the afternoon would be devoted to general discussion of educational opportunities at vocational schools in Charlotte and in the state; to possible scholarships in colleges in the area; to in-service training (such as IBM) and the students could inspect exhibits and collect printed materials made available by business and industry and the professions and specially prepared materials designed by the Council.

The North Carolina of Tomorrow--Industrial Economy

"In the same cities where the men stand on corners waiting for odd jobs and in the same state where farm workers wait until the next year for work, North Carolina industry has sent out an urgent call for workers. There are jobs begging for people to fill them. An employment security survey shows that in the 5-year period from June 1961 to June 1966 industry expects to have openings for at least 233,000 workers, for skilled workers and technicians. This indicates that the North Carolina of tomorrow will belong to the educated and trained man. This State is rapidly changing from an agricultural economy where Negroes have been employed, to an

industrial economy where competition is keen and where well trained workers are demanded. Under-employment is our big problem and lack of education and training the barrier to overcoming it. The Negro unemployment rate is approximately 7.6%. So far as the Negro is concerned, there is a depression on and depressions are usually accompanied by unrest."

--from an address by Mr. D. S. Coltrane, Chairman
North Carolina Good Neighbor Council
(appointed by former Governor Terry Sanford)

We recognize, along with authorities in the employment field and with educational psychologists, that the basic cause of this unfortunate situation is discouragement. Many students do not realize that the situation is improving and they accept as factual the long existing difficulties which Negroes have experienced in finding lucrative and satisfying employment.

We believe that the skills and mental abilities of many of these young people are untapped, and that it is a great economic loss, as well as a human one, when they discontinue their education at this early age.

We believe this clinic will provide motivation to stay in school by pointing out that there are jobs for those who prepare to fill them, and that discrimination is becoming less and less a factor.

Therefore, we propose to supply:

(1) Motivation by proving to the young people that adequate preparation can and will lead to job opportunities.

(2) A listing of job opportunities in a number of fields. This would require an intensive study

in Charlotte to locate the jobs and to be certain that they are available on a merit basis.

PURPOSE OF THE SPECIAL CLINIC FOR 9th AND 10th GRADE STUDENTS

The drop-out rate, particularly among the more disadvantaged students, does not improve to any appreciable degree. In fact, in some of the schools in the colored neighborhoods of Charlotte, it is on the increase, according to Mr. E. E. Waddell, principal of Second Ward High School.

As is to be expected, the greatest number of students drop out at age 16 when compulsory education ends.

CHARLOTTE PLACEMENT BUREAU: PURPOSE

> A non-profit organization supplying skilled and tested personnel to business and industry who endorse--in the American way--a policy of equal opportunity for equal qualifications.

HELP is an action word. Whenever men of good will hear a cry of 'Help' they respond by action of some kind. The very sound of the word calls for some generous, voluntary act on the part of the hearer.

HELP is also another kind of word, used in another sense. It is the name applied to the people who do the world's work, who produce the food, mine the coal, make the steel, fabricate our motor cars, build our highways, construct our buildings, run our trains and planes, operate our communications systems. HELP also keeps the records, does the accounting, mans our banking system, and takes care of the sales and distribution of the products of our factories. Thus, by working together, helping one another, 190 million Americans have established for America the world's highest standard of living.

Yet, with all the records of which American may justifiably be proud, there are still many human resources in our country which are relatively untapped and unused, stagnating, or going to waste. These resources, if used to their full potential can and will add even newer and higher luster to America's social and economic achievements.

CHARLOTTE PLACEMENT BUREAU: ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

A non-profit organization supplying skilled and tested personnel to business and industry who endorse--in the American way--a policy of equal opportunity for equal qualifications.

DIRECTOR

A competent, trained placement specialist will be obtained through one of the leading colleges or universities. This man will be schooled in all modern methods and techniques of aptitude testing and job rating, to fit the right man to the right job. He will interview prospective employers, determine their needs, and submit to them data on suitable candidates who can be recommended. He will do all of the weeding out for the employer and eliminate much of the heart-break and discouragement of the job seekers.

SECRETARY

He will need a competent secretary-receptionist to receive callers, to take preliminary data, handle correspondence, and take care of all records of applicants, keep them properly classified, and to be of general assistance around the office.

OUTSIDE CONTACT

This plan also envisions at least one field man who will contact potential employers, and follow up on employees who have been placed in jobs.

In the beginning these three persons will treat with all classes of employee and employer, whether for labor, (skilled and unskilled) white collar workers. As this bureau grows through service--and it will grow--specialists in the various classification of jobs will be added.

OFFICE

A suitable office headquarters is needed, of perhaps one to two thousand square feet of space, to provide a general reception room, separate interviewing rooms, an executive office for interviewing prospective employers, a work room for direct mailings, a room for files, and all requisite office equipment.

WHO IS BEHIND THE BUREAU

There are several organizations in our community, each devoting its attention to one or more aspects of the over-all problems of employment. This placement bureau will serve all of them, all sections of our city and will, from all present indications, have the endorsement and cooperation of all because it is directed at the very heart of the problem--JOBS.

A reasonable amount of money will be allocated for advertising the services of the bureau, to keep the entire community informed that there is a common meeting ground for prospective employees and employers.

The only 'cause' the bureau will advocate is JOBS. The only thing it will 'propangandise' for is JOBS. The only 'marches' it will join are marches to WORK. The only 'advancement' it will advocate will be job advancement through merit. The only 'right' it will plead for is the right to WORK!

This wholly feasible plan of action springs from a deep-seated conviction of a long felt need on the part of the citizens of Charlotte and their dependents who suffer discrimination. It is conceived in sincerity of purpose and dedicated to the improvement of the whole economy of our community.

Behind this plan, which results from careful research and study into ways and means, lies the brain and brawn of some 30% of our city's population, fired by a determination to lift ourselves to higher economic levels--by our bootstraps, if necessary--with help, if we get it--in the truly American way, with good will toward all men.

The business and industrial community needs--the entire community needs--Charlotte as a progressive community needs such an employment bureau. This bureau, well staffed and properly conducted can make a contribution of inestimable value to the employer and employee and community alike! The very investigative techniques would in themselves create jobs.

We will prepare a mailing piece which we intend to send to all prospective employers in this area, and brochures for students and prospective employers.

We know that a clearing house of this nature is needed in Charlotte. We are confident that it will serve the community well and its originators are determined to bring it to fruition.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(subject to revision and adjustment)

CAREER CLINIC

Consultant.	900.00
(For six weeks at $150 per week)	
Administration.	2,000.00
(1) office help	
(2) printing	
(3) postage	
(4) supplies	
Rental of Hall.	500.00
(for 1 day)	
Transportation.	500.00
TOTAL.	$ 3,900.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(subject to revision and adjustment)

PLACEMENT BUREAU

Director.	$ 10,000.000
Secretary-Office Manager.	6,000.00
Field Director.	5,000.00
Office Rental	3,360.00
(1,000 sq. ft. @ 280 per mo.)	
(office rental could be shared to some degree by N. C. Council on Human Relations)	
Travel	500.00
Office Equipment.	1,500.00
(many items would probably be donated by interested citizens)	
Administration.	5,000.00
(1) assistance from Char-Meck Council director	
(2) printing	
(3) postage	
(4) office supplies	
TOTAL.	$ 31,360.00

NC -HF

June 28, 1965

Mrs. Helen Furman
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

Every effort will be made to be at your meeting on July 10. If I do so, shall come to Charlotte Friday evening or very early Saturday morning and drive out with you.

Don't be unduly disturbed about John Brooks' conversation with Frank. Recently I talked with Mike Lawler here and was quite surprised to find the YES delegation at the Charlotte meeting was genuinely disturbed by what they interpreted to be our lack of enthusiasm. Somehow you and I just didn't communicate with them, but Mike convinced me YES really wants to be affiliated with NCCHR. This to me was encouraging and real progress over the past. I think (whatever the difficulties) you should keep all as "normal" as possible, assume affiliation is a fact far beyond the need for discussion, and except for having a report on YES progress, take as little time as possible for this item on the agenda. At this point the committee has some other very important matters to grapple with and if they are like all committees everywhere they would welcome a diversion. YES -- its relationships, problems, fund-raising, etc. -- is essentially for the future. I am sure you and I agree other matters are for right now.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NC - Helen Furman

July 8, 1965

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Frank:

COPY

You and I have talked about the possibility of my resignation as Executive Director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. I believe, however, you may need a more formal statement from me in order to bring the matter before the Executive Committee.

I find it difficult to tell you that I must resign. There are a number of reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, some purely personal. Without going into other reasons, let me say, regretfully, that I believe this step will be best for the Council and for me.

I shall have been with the Council one year in September. The evaluation of my work must be left to you and the members of the Executive Committee, but I trust you will feel that I have made a contribution in program development, in general growth and wider acceptance of the organization. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have made every effort possible in the face of some serious obstacles.

Of course, a year is not long enough to develop an organization which had been unable to put down strong roots and which was without adequate staff for more than a year when I assumed my duties. I believe the Council could now be on the threshold of its most significant contributions in human relations if it is funded to the degree of keeping the current program moving ahead.

My resignation should be effective September 1. However, if you have not found a replacement, and the Executive Committee should wish me to remain for any number of months up to January 1, I shall be glad to do so with the understanding that my salary and a secretary's salary could be managed. I should like to use this period to consolidate the gains made this year and to do all in my power to leave the Council in a healthier financial condition than at present. Perhaps, too, I could be useful in orienting a new director.

Thank you for your friendship and guidance, and please express my appreciation to the members of the Executive Committee.

Sincerely,

Helen A. Furman

File - State Councils - N. Carolina

August 13, 1965

Mrs. Helen Adams Furman
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

I do not have any extra copies of that piece. If I did I would pour them on you in grateful response to a wonderful letter. I like that essay as well as I like anything I have written; I usually and sadly find that other people like best what I like least. so I thank you all the more.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

FROM THE DESK OF

MRS. HELEN ADAMS FURMAN
Executive Director

PA
LD

Rec'd 8/11/65

Dear Leslie,

This is the third time I have read "To Know What We Do". I feel obliged to say thank you. This piece sheds light in the darkness of tired minds.

Pragmatic details have overshadowed so much of the work with the Council --there have been cold, hopeless feeling, many painful disappointments.

Sometimes it has seemed to me that NO ONE knows what we do or what we should do--least of all I--and often it has seemed to me that very few CARE.

Your essay moved me deeply and even though you say "if they learn" I sense that you have hope that we will learn.

Are there extra copies? I promised Julie and Raymond Wheeler that I would lend them mine. Of course I should not bother you with anything like that now in the midst of your moving and your new work. I'll write to the magazine.

Again much success and happiness

Helen

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NC - Helen Furman

August 26, 1965

Mrs. Helen Furman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

Finally a response to your not-so-recent letters. I'm sorry. In addition to the demands here I had hoped there would be some developments which would make for good news for you.

Since there aren't, I write anyway. Enclosed is the check for $18.50.

Al attended the recent meeting in Chapel Hill where he advised the "Taylor Committee." The idea of looking for a Negro director sounds very good to me, though I hope the Executive Committee will not make any commitments without a proper financial base.

The news of the continued success of the Head Start programs is very encouraging. I think you should do a brief end-of-project report on this success story.

Please keep me informed of the situation. In the meantime, my warmest regards to you and Paul.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NC II - Helen Furman

September 30, 1965

Mrs. Helen Adams Furman
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Helen:

Thanks for the note, information, and all.

We haven't guaranteed a director's salary -- but we can discuss that when we get together.

I will be in Chicago October 19-22. If you aren't at the Drake, let me know where.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

CHAPEL HILL - CARRBORO HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

ROBERT PHILLIPS
CLIFTON STONE
CO-CHAIRMEN

419 HILLSBORO ST.
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., 27514
942-6723

Voter Registration Committee

Rec'd 11-29-65

Mrs. Janet Smith
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Smith,

Thank you for your recent letter about the L-reports found loose in the mails and returned to you. The Leadership Reports which we ordered are as follows: L-16; L-19; L-23-C,-B,-D; L-25; L-27; L-28; L-29; L-34; L-34-a; L-37; L-38; L-40; L-45; L-46; and L-47. The reports which we did not receive are as follows: L-19; L-23-C; L-27; L-37 and L-38. If any of these are now available we would be most appreciative if you could send a single copy of each (especially L-37).

11-29-65:s

I would at this time like to take the opportunity to ask a few questions about your organization. First, as I recall during the SRC's VEP project of last year, there were quite often a few grants available to local groups. Does this policy still exist, and if so, could we submit a budget request? In the two and a half years that the voter registration committee has been in existence, we have made ends meet largely through local contributions. Even now in affiliation with the Human Relations Council there is not a great deal of money to go around for all the worthwhile projects.

Second, are you interested in progress reports? I feel that our experiences might be useful to other groups doing voter registration work, particularly in the upper South where overt, raw discrimination at the polling place is not as common.

And third, does the SRC accept part-time summer employment applications? I for one would be very interested in a summer's working experience with the SRC.

And lastly, one group indirectly affiliated with the Human Relations Council is trying to compile a booklet of available scholarships and loans for Negroes in the South. The have amassed a great deal of information now, but are unable to get the material in booklet form. They have requested aid from the N. C. Human Relations Council and a few other N. C. groups but as yet have heard nothing. Do you of hand know of any national group which might be interested in seeing a booklet like this come

CHAPEL HILL - CARRBORO HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

ROBERT PHILLIPS
CLIFTON STONE
CO-CHAIRMEN

419 HILLSBORO ST.
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., 27514
942-6723

into being?

Thank you for your attention to these questions.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Mason III

W. E. Mason III

Please reply to:

C. H. -Carrboro Human Relations Council
Voter Registration Committee
321 Burlage Drive
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514

MEMO to

VS

AV

MJ - file -

file SEC
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29 November 1965

Mr. W. E. Mason, III
C.H.-Carrboro Human Relations Council
Voter Registration Committee
321 Burlage Drive
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Dear Mr. Mason:

Separately we have forwarded L-Reports 23-C, 27, and 38. We regret that Nos. 19 and 37 are out of print.

Your very significant questions I shall have to refer to one or more staff members who are either not in today or are so engaged in the massive reorganization we are undergoing that likely answers will not be forthcoming for a few days yet. Certainly all the questions will be favorably considered and response to No. 2 undoubtedly will be "yes."

You will hear from us again soon.

Sincerely,

Janet Smith

December 28, 1965

Mr. W. E. Mason, III
Chapel Hill-Carrboro Human Relations Council
419 Hillsboro Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Dear Mr. Mason:

We are finally giving you further answer to your letter.

While we are in no position to do so now, we do hope to be in a position shortly to give grants to local groups for voter education work. Your letter is being referred to Mr. Vernon Jordan who will be directing our new Voter Program.

We will likely have several part time summer positions open. You may wish to keep in touch with Al Ulmer, of our staff, who will make final decisions on this.

If you ever have an occastion to be in Atlanta, we would enjoy the opportunity of meeting you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

AV ✓
MM

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Monday - Dec. 7.

Dear Paul,

Lacking a Zerox in this well equipped office I will take time out to make a copy of the letter I received from Vernon Eagle. This pleased me and, of course, I want you to share it. Perhaps you would show it to Leslie Dumbar too.

"Dear Helen,

"You have clearly initiated a very dynamic program for the North Carolina Council. It holds promise for real progress.

"The newspaper, in spite of the seemingly subversive efforts of the printers, should serve a useful purpose. Could you send me an additional half dozen copies?

Best Regards

Vernon."

His reference to the printer was in answer to my remark to him that the typesetter must be a segregationist since Marion Cannon and I not only read and corrected galleys but pagexpr proofs as well.

You will also beix interested to know that with Marion's help I think we are going to be given a grant from the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation for our summer school readiness xpr Program --about $2,5000 which we shall try to match in Charlotte. Keep your fingers crossed. The presentation is quite good, I think. All the credit belongs to Mrs. Maxwell, the wonderful Negro teacher who organized the project last summer.

If you would send Pat's latest report to James Batten efkx the Charlotte Observer (on Brunswick) with my name on it I would be grateful. Could you just say that I thought he might be interested? He is an exceptional newspaper man and a good friend.

Done

Anything you can do for Naomi will be helpful. She really should not live in Chicago in the winter. She is a fine person and talented in many directions.

I hope you have decided to forgive me for such a disloya,l act as marrying Paul since it will be a fait accompli in about two weeks

I should need a husband to support me if I ever had to type letters for a living.

In case I am not in touch with you again before the holidays do please be good and careful and most of all happy.

Helen (Dan)

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

I guess did better write Les about the E. R. Fund since he asked that he be told about such requests I'll send him a copy of Vernon's letter too -.
Love again
me -

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Office Manager
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Special Projects
Robert Redwine

Pending

November 17, 1961

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I'll see you December 6. Perhaps you will get a room for me someplace for the night. I shall need to come back early the next morning. Enclosed are some biographical data and a glossy print. We would appreciate it if you could return the latter.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:dm

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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CHAPEL HILL

November 1, 1961

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

We are looking forward to your visit to Charlotte on Wednesday, December 6, to speak at the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Council. The meeting will be held at the Central YMCA and will begin with a dinner at 6:30 p.m.

You may choose your own topic. If you can do this by the middle of this month we would like to have the topic or title of your address.

Also, please send a biographical sketch and a photograph of yourself to use in our publicity for the meeting.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

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Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

File

Dec. 4, 1961

Mr. Harry S. Jones
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Arriving Wednesday, 5;32 p.m. Eastern, flight 308.
Speech not written.

Leslie W. Dunbar

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ELIZABETH CITY

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

November 29, 1961

Dear Leslie:

I have reserved a room for you at the Selwyn Hotel. It it in downtown Charlotte, one block from the "square."

If you will let me know what time you will be getting in, I will be glad to meet you. The dinner is set for 6:30 p.m. at the YMCA, 400 E. Morehead Street.

The date, just to double check, is Wednesday, December 6th. See you then.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

P.S. If you will have your speech written out, bring a couple of copies for the newspapers

December 13, 1961

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your kind and gracious letter of December 12. I was sincerely disappointed because I had wanted to meet with you last week. It was good, however, seeing you and Mrs. Jones and the others at your home.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

A.M. BONDS SEAL

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CHARLOTTE
T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

December 12, 1961

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I have just finished writing "thank you" letters to all the people who had a part in our annual meeting, and suddenly realized that I had not written you! Of course, you were not here, but that was not your fault, so we appreciate your efforts, and a few of us did enjoy the brief time with you at the house after the meeting.

I believe that most of the people who came to the annual meeting felt that it was worth their while although they were disappointed at your not being there. We had a very good discussion about the Council and some of the problems we are dealing with.

I am enclosing two copies of our current list of officers and executive committee members.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

Enclosures

MJ

February 9, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Mr. Sigmon is out of the city until Friday night, February 11. I will be in touch with him at that time and will try to arrange for him to visit the offices of the Southern Regional Council on Monday, February 14th. Will call you on Saturday morning to let you know what arrangements have been made.

I am enclosing biographical information on Mr. Sigmon.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta E. Blackwell

Enclosure

cc: Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Mr. Paul Anthony

ROBERT LEE SIGMON

RESUMÉ OF EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

June, 1964 - Present: Field Director, US VISA PROGRAM, with the American Friends Service Committee. Headquarters, Charlotte.

Sept., 1962-May, 1964: Young Adult Group Worker, The Riverside Church, New York City. (Field Work. 20 hours per week.)

July, 1958-July, 1961: Boarding House Manager and Teacher at Raiwind Christian Institute, Raiwind, West Pakistan. With Methodist Board of Missions.

Summer Employment

Summer, 1963: Workcamp-Seminar Leader, Camp LaForet, Colorado Springs, Col. (United Church of Christ College workcamp program)

Summer, 1962: Assistant Manager for Food Services, Pleasure Island, Wakefield, Mass.

Summer, 1957: Counselor, Camp Tekoa, Hendersonville, N. C. (Methodist Church)

Summer, 1956: General labor in steel fabrication plant, Charlotte, N. C.

Summer, 1955: Construction work, Paw Creek, N. C.

Summer, 1954: Office work, delivery boy, Wearn Lumber Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Summer, 1953: Packaging dept., Colonial Bakery, Charlotte, N. C.

Part-time Employment

Jan., 1954-May, 1958: Cashier, waiter, ass't stock room manager, with Duke University Dining Halls, Durham, N. C. (15-20 hours per week)

1950-1953: Stock boy and cashier, Dixie Homes Stores, Charlotte, N. C.

1949-1953: Delivered Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N.C. (140 customers)

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

High School: Diploma, Harding High School, Charlotte, N. C., 1953
College: B. A. in Religion, Duke University, Durham, N. C. 1957
Graduate: Duke Divinity School, Durham, N. C. 1957-1958
United Theological College, Bangalore, S. India, 1961-62
B. D., Union Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y., 1962-64

PERSONAL

Born: July 12, 1935, Lincolnton, North Carolina

Appearance: Height 5' 10" Weight 170

Married: Marian Rice Sigmon, B. A. Duke University, 1960, History

Children: May Cornwell Sigmon, born January 15, 1965

Health: Excellent

# # #

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS

January 22, 1966

It is proposed that ARTICLE XII -- Affiliations, of the draft of October 20, 1965, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Southern Regional Council. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations, an independent and autonomous organization, be affiliated in purpose and friendly cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Sec. 2. Local Affiliates. Local councils on human relations and other local organizations with similar interests may become affiliated with the State Council upon submission of a satisfactory application and approval by the Board of Directors. A satisfactory application shall consist of the following:

(a) A statement of purpose which is in general agreement with that of the State Council;

(b) A copy of the by-laws, which must include provisions for election of officers and at least one scheduled meeting per year;

(c) Agreement to furnish the State Council, annually, a list of officers, a copy of the proposed budget for the next year, a copy of the financial statement for the preceding year including an item for expense for fund-raising, and a brief statement of program accomplishments;

(d) Payment of an affiliation fee of $25 per year.

The State Council shall issue a charter to local affiliates, renewable annually, and shall furnish appropriate staff services. The State Council may expect active support for its programs from the members of the local affiliates.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED REVISION

THE BYLAWS

(Revised as of October 20, 1965)

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Policy

The purpose of this organization is to strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion or national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information. Specifically this organization will:

1. Help organize and work with local councils on human relations.
2. Promote confrontation on a basis of equality among all racial and ethnic groups.
3. Encourage equal and integrated education, employment, and housing for all the people of North Carolina, and help keep citizens informed of their rights, opportunities, and obligations.
4. Encourage young people to take an active role in all phases of human relations and to take full advantage of their opportunities.
5. Attempt to ascertain the problems confronting North Carolina citizens, suggest and help to carry out logical solutions.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Sec. 1. Qualifications. Any resident of North Carolina who is in accord with the purposes as set forth in Article II may become a member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Article III (cont'd)

Sec. 2. Dues. Annual membership dues, payable on or before June 1st., shall be as follows:

Regular member $5.00; Contributing member $10.00; Sustaining member $25.00; Donor member $50.00; Sponsor member $100.00; Subscribing member $250.00; Patron member $500.00; and Benefactor member $1,000.00.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Sec. 1. Annual Meeting. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations shall hold annually a meeting for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing no less than thirty days before the meeting.

Sec. 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee or by the Board of Directors. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be sent to each member at least ten days before such a meeting.

Sec. 3. Quorum. Members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Sec. 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these bylaws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of this organization shall be a chairman, a first vice-chairman, a second vice-chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. All officers shall be

Article V (cont'd)

elected annually by the Board of Directors and shall perform the duties usually executed by such officers. Any vacancy may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term. The Chairman and First Vice Chairman shall serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI

Board of Directors

Sec. 1. Duties. The affairs of this organization between Annual Meetings shall be in charge of a Board of Directors, who may exercise all the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. The Board shall keep a full and accurate account of its transactions and its actions shall be reported to the members at their meetings and shall be subject to the approval of the members.

Sec. 2. Members. The Board of Directors shall consist of from 30 to 50 members in addition to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. The Nominating Committee shall see that the various sections and groups in the state are represented. Local council presidents should be considered for Board membership. No member should be nominated until he or she has consented to serve if elected and has agreed to make every effort to attend all the meetings of the Board. The North Carolina Youth Educational Services, an affiliate of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, shall be represented on the Board of Directors by its President and Treasurer who shall be full voting members of the Board during their term of office.

Sec. 3. Term. The members shall serve three year terms, except one third of the first board shall serve one year, and one third shall serve two years. They shall be eligible for re-election except they may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Article VI (cont'd)

The first Board of Directors shall be elected at the first membership meeting after adoption of these bylaws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each Annual Meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the Board may determine. Nomination for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the Board.

Sec. 4. Meetings. The Board of Directors shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the organization, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or any five members of the Board.

Sec. 5. Quorum. The presence of 12 members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 6. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Board of Directors, the remaining members of the Board may elect a successor to fill the vacancy by appointment. The term of a Committee member so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE VII

Executive Committee

Sec. 1. Duties. The Executive Committee will counsel with the Executive Director on policy, programs, goals, special projects, income and expenses, etc. Its actions shall be subject to review and approval by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 2. Members. The Board of Directors shall annually elect an Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the Council, chairmen of all standing committees, and three members at large from the Council membership. Any vacancy may be filled by the Chairman.

Article VII (cont'd)

Sec. 3. Meetings. The Executive Committee will meet at least five times annually upon the call of the Chairman. The first Executive Committee shall be elected at the first Board of Directors meeting following the adoption of these bylaws.

ARTICLE VIII
Committees

The Chairman shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board of Directors in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other committees, permanent or temporary, may be appointed by the Chairman, with the approval of the Board of Directors. At the discretion of the Chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE IX
Executive Staff

The Executive Director shall be elected by the Board of Directors. The Executive Director shall be charged with the responsibility for carrying out the policies of the Council as directed by the Board, and for the employment and direction of other staff members, subject to the approval of the Board. The Executive Director shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state, and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as required by the Board. The Executive Director shall be a non-voting member of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X
Finances

Sec. 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the organization shall be signed by the Treasurer or in his absence by one other person appointed by the Chairman.

Article X (cont'd)

Sec. 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

The bylaws may be amended by a majority of the members present at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE XII

Affiliations

Sec. 1. Southern Regional Council. This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall be affiliated in purpose and friendly cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Sec. 2. Local Affiliates. Local councils on human relations may become affiliated with the State Council upon application and approval by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 3. Organizational Affiliates. Interested organizations may become affiliated with the State Council upon application and approval of the Board of Directors.

# # #

See N.C.H.R.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

PA

March 17, 1966

Mr. John R. Taylor
2410 E. Bessmer Ave.
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Bob Sigmon visited us yesterday, as scheduled. He and I had a long conversation and he talked for a few minutes to Paul Anthony, who had had some dealings with him previously in connection with his present work.

My own impression is that Bob is well motivated and capable, as well as thoughtful. His educational background is good and he seems emotionally stable. I think that he would be conscientious. He seems to be a very likeable person.

He was not sure that this was the sort of work he wanted. He indicated a strong desire to relate deeply to one community. He expressed some dislike for administration, although he saw the necessity of it, and I had the feeling that he is weary of much-traveling. These are areas that the committee should explore with him.

To summarize, I think Bob is capable of doing a good job and, if he should decide to accept an offer of it despite his reservations about it, would make a good executive director.

I'll ask Paul to communicate any different impressions that he has.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
cc: T. Franklin Williams
Paul Anthony

Free N.C.C.H.R.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
AREA CODE 704-376-6833

June 8, 1966

(1)

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Dr. S. E. Duncan, *Vice Chairman*—Salisbury
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Emery L. Rann, M.D., *Treasurer*—Charlotte
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Dr. Robert L. Wilken
T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We are pleased to inform you of the appointment of Mr. William C. Allred, Jr., as our new Executive Director. He will begin his duties on July 6, 1966.

Mr. Allred is a graduate of Wake Forest College and will receive the Master of Arts degree from Emory University on June 13. His thesis being based on the history of the Southern Regional Council, he is well informed on the background of council work.

We look forward to a busy year, and we hope that very soon Mr. Allred will have the opportunity to meet with you to bring you up to date on our activities and to offer you the cooperation and services of our Council.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Taylor

John R. Taylor
Chairman

JRT/b

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

Welcome file
N.C.C.H.R.

June 13, 1966

Mr. John R. Taylor
2410 E. Dessemer Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear John:

Thank you for the good news of the appointment of an executive director for the North Carolina Council. I got to know Will when he was a student at Emory, and working here on his thesis. And, I had an opportunity to chat with him recently. I think you've made a good choice, and we look forward to working with him. Certainly, all of us here will be happy to offer all possible assistance to him.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Bring up July 1, 1966 MJ

file North Carolina Council

June 22, 1966

Mr. William Allred, Jr.
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human
Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Will:

We have just finished xeroxing copies of your thesis which, from the portions I have read, is very well done. We discovered in the process, however, that pages 325, 329, and 332 are missing from our copy. Would it be possible to get these?

I trust you're settling in well on the job, and it's mighty good to have you in our ranks.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301—TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

File
State Councils
N. C.

July 7, 1966

Mrs. Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mildred:

You Xeroxed it!? At 30¢ a sheet, plus your very inexpensive time, the job cost over $100. If you had paid us to do it, we would have done it for $75 and had an income item on our monthly report to you. At any rate, I will look for pages 325, 329 and 332. Even with these missing you still have an awfully long reading job.

You can expect these pages soon.

Sincerely,

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCAjr:b

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

121 EAST THIRD STREET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202

AREA CODE 704-376-6833

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STAFF:

William C. Allred, Jr. *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

August 4, 1966

Mrs. Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mildred:

Here are the pages you wanted. When you have xeroxed them, send them back to me please.

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.

WCA/b

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

File
N.C. Council

August 8, 1966

Mr. William C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Will:

Thank you for the information enrolling in our hospital and life insurance program. I am enclosing the proper form for you to fill out and would appreciate your returning it to me as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

Enclosure

File
N.C. Council

August 8, 1966

Mr. Floyd Leary
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York
1655 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Floyd:

Please enroll Mr. William C. Allred, Jr. of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 121 E. Third Street, Charlotte, North Carolina in our program. The proper forms will be forwarded to you within a week. Mr. Allred is 32 years old, wife's name is Jerry Anne, age 31. His children are Constance Jan, age 6, and Frances Hope, age two.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

cc: Ruth Alexander

check to
Ruth Alexander

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

121 EAST THIRD STREET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202

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Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

August 3, 1966

Mr. Ed Lewis
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I wish to be enrolled in the group insurance plan of the Southern Regional Council. I understand I will be eligible thirty days after joining the Council. My 30th day will be tomorrow.

Please enroll me (age 32), my wife, Jerry Anne, (age 31), my daughters, Constance Jan (age 6) and Frances Hope (age 2), in the plan.

Enclosed is our check for $28.38 for the first month's premium.

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCAjr/b

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

EL

August 11, 1966

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Ed Lewis

The Stenocord dictating equipment which we have is in working condition. However, it is badly antiquated and has been unused by any of our staff for several years.

Recently I have attempted to determine the value of it on trade-in or outright sale and it has no trade-in or sale value.

The North Carolina Council has been badly in need of dictating equipment and on its limited budget has been unable to purchase same. It is, therefore, my recommendation that this equipment be turned over to the North Carolina Council at no cost to them.

Free
N.C. Council
on Hum. Rels

Ret to MMJ

September 7, 1966

Mr. W. C. Allred, Jr.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202

Dear Will:

Here is an immediate reply to your press release, and I am passing it on to Ed Stanfield for any further comments he may have.

As press releases go, its quite a good one and I think your idea of quoting individual members of the Council,aof various professions and from various locations is a particularly good one. The release would probably get substantial play in the press. The only editorial comment I would have to make is that the opening sentence is an awkward one. At first blush it makes it look as if you are issuing a statement supporting your senators.

On the larger question, however, of issuing a press release I have serious reservations. The law on tax exemption gets somewhat complicated at this point since it merely states that a substantial

portion of an agency's time cannot be used in support of legislation or candidates. Clearly, a review of the North Carolina Council activities and publications would indicate that one release in support of legislation is not a substantial part of its program. For all of this, however, I do have serious reservations about the Council issuing a news release in support of any legislation.

I think an approach such as a very brief report entitled something like WHY ADDITIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IS NEEDED and thereafter making an attempt to show the needs that are yet unmet. Sharing this publication with the press as well as your membership would perhaps be a better approach. This falls clearly under interpretations and does not commit you to the support of one specific piece of legislation.

These are just some thoughts that I hope will have some help.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

(3)

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

121 EAST THIRD STREET
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EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

September 2, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Please look over the attached draft release in support of the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 currently under debate. I have some reservations about making a statement, and we may not, but should the Congressional events prove propitious we may. At any rate, I want to be prepared.

Paul, have you any constructive, destructive, candid, blunt, anemic, philosophical, theoretical, or untheoretical comments about our making such a statement? (I realize that we are going to have someone discuss the bill at SIC in late September, but I want to have a release prepared prior to that time.)

(Note (1), (2), (3) and (4) with blanks. It is the intention to get various of our members of public note in North Carolina to agree that their names be inserted in the appropriate blank. They can agree to state what I have drafted or substitute something of their own--or not say anything.)

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible!

Thank you!

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.

WCAjr/b

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

D R A F T

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 300
Charlotte, North Carolina

Telephone: 376-6833

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations issued a statement calling for the support of Senators Everett B. Jordan and Sam J. Ervin, Jr., for the Civil Rights Act currently being debated in Congress. The executive committee of the North Carolina Council stated "the act under debate should be passed. This legislation is needed to provide additional legal framework for a full effort to achieve equality under the law for all North Carolina citizens."

Title I of the legislation, which prescribes a uniform method of jury selection based upon voter registration lists, and Title II, which forbids discrimination in the make-up of Grand and Petit juries in state court systems, are necessary, the Council said, "to achieve uniformity of jury selection in the Federal Court system and to put the administration of State Court systems on their mettle that any practices which result in discrimination will not be allowed to continue."

_____(1), a Wilmington, North Carolina, attorney and member of the North Carolina Council, said "The titles of the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 dealing with the jury selection process would go far to reduce to an absolute minimum the possibility of discrimination when juries are chosen."

"Title III of the bill," _____ (2), a Raleigh, North Carolina, educator, commented, "is designed to perfect an amendment to the

(MORE)

Civil Rights Act of 1964, and enhances the authority of the Attorney General of the United States to intervene and to bring lawsuits to desegregate public schools. Such authority would allay the growing disillusionment in our Negro communities that actual widespread school desegregation of our public schools will be accomplished."

REVISED PARAGRAPH: Page 2, paragraph 2 --

(3), Greensboro attorney and member of the Board of the North Carolina Council, said that Title I of the bill "defines and makes specific the provisions of law under which violence of a racial nature will be tried. Since it is apparent that we are in the middle of a troubled racial era, such definition of law is needed. All citizens should see clearly that violent actions resulting from racial confrontations will be called before the appropriate judicial authority. The events of this summer make it apparent that such definition of law be made."

, Greensboro attorney and member of the Board of the North Carolina Council, said that Title I of the bill "defines and makes specific the provisions of law under which violence of a racial nature will be tried. Since it seems apparent that we are in the middle of a troubled racial era, such definition of law is needed so that all citizens of all races can clearly understand that violent action due to racial confrontations will result in appearance before the Federal authority. The events of this summer make it apparent that such definition of law be made."

(3), Greensboro contractor and chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, described the controversial Housing Section, Title IV, of the Civil Rights Bill as "enfeebled by the Mathias amendment in the House of Representatives, but nevertheless a significant legislative step to help to solve the very serious problem of the free access to housing by minority group citizens." Taylor commented that "The contention that Title IV would result in forced housing is unfortunate. Clear thinking indicates that Negroes seeking decent homes which are denied to them through restrictive covenants are the ones subjected to forced housing. The intent of Title IV before it was diluted was not to compel a sale to any one person, but to assure sales to all on equal terms. When a property holder decides to sell his property, the market should not be

(MORE)

restricted. Once the decision to sell has been made public, all aspirants to the property, regardless of race, creed, religion, or number of children, should have equal opportunity to enter the market and bid for the property."

Will C. Allred, Jr., executive director of the North Carolina Council, called upon the Congressional leaders of North Carolina to "abandon their 1890s' reluctance to move meaningfully in the field of minority rights. We ask our Senators to assure all citizens that they are, in truth, in tune with the Twentieth Century and are willing to take a stand that they have consistently shirked in the past ten years. We request their support for the Civil Rights Bill under debate."

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations was founded in 1954, based upon the membership of the North Carolina Interracial Commission which had existed since 1920. The North Carolina Council works closely with the Southern Regional Council and similar organizations in an effort to bring full equality in North Carolina.

# # #

NC - Helen Fuerman

FROM THE DESK OF

MRS. HELEN ADAMS FURMAN
Executive Director

Thursday, --23rd

Hi, Paul,

This is hardly worth the stamp but its a start. I am trying to get some accurate data. Difficult-- not only to get anything up to date but also because I am so pushed. As you know Roberta is on vacation so I have no one in the office. I'm trying to finish th the membership mailing, I did a big state-wide press ~~xxxxx~~ release (for a Negro to be appointed to fill one of three vacancies in state's attorney's office. Lisbon Berry is a candidate).

I did get $200 from the Textile Union and other small su sums are coming in. It helps some.

The meeting Saturday was constructive altho many who promised to come did not show such as John Wheeler, Sam Duncan and Mrs. Semmand. Harry Golden has never been to a meeting since I have been here.

It surprised me when Frank told the group that you would guarantee a director's salary. Naturally I said nothing but I did remember what you had told me about the need for the committee to take the responsibility.

Note from Luciuc this a.m. He is back at work. I hope its alright.

~~Xxxxx~~ We leave Charlotte on the 30th or the first-- back in Chicago sometime the following week. The apartment still not rented but we have had a few lookers. Maybe I'll get out of this with a cost of one or two months extra rent. It makes me ill to think about it so I won't.

See you soon in Chicago? Helen

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FROM THE DESK OF

MRS. HELEN ADAMS FURMAN
Executive Director

Dear Paul,

It was good to see you looking vigorous despite all the hard work and the many challenges. I enjoyed our brief visit but to tell the truth I felt so hurried that I came away with the impression that, for the first time, we did not communicate too well. However, I am certain there will be other times when we can talk leisurely. I do hope so.

My last report is sent herewith. Don't you hate finality? I keep wishing I had had another year with the council. I remember Charles Kelly telling me that his first year was hell . Its been a sort of limbo here but I know that another year would have brought us out of that--at least it would if we could have counted on lay leadership. My feelings of failure are related to the my inability to develop and inspire leadership--something that had not happened to ~~xxxx~~ me in my years at R.U. Must be missing my old touch.

The University is urging me to come back but I have an idea that you can't go home again and anyway Paul has his heart set on Florida. I haven't made up my mind as to whether I can really work with Lucius. I love him but he is exasperating about answering my letters. Either there will be a change in that or its no go as far as I am concerned. If you get the chance you might tell him I told you this. Maybe it would make an impression.

No need for you to worry about my salary. Its all clear as you can see. I am contributing about $250 which was not paid to me in August. I am glad to do this to help relieve the financial pressure. Thus you see the next check from SRC will assure Roberta's salary for a time and other expenses and there should be some returns from the present membership campaign

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FROM THE DESK OF

MRS. HELEN ADAMS FURMAN
Executive Director

and from payment of dues. Also there are still plenty of members of the Ex. Committee who have not checked in with any cash. Imagine! Mrs. Semans (a member of the Duke family no less) an Ex. Committee member actually contributed $250. I blame Frank and Dan Tosteson for this. They put off going to see her month after month.

Let me hear from you. I expect we will stay at the Drake in Chicago for a short time until we can find a small furnished apartment. I expect to see you in Chicago in October. Let me know the dates and where you will be staying. I would really be let down if you do not have dinner with us--so would Paul. Promise!

Meantime don't knock yourself out. Be well and happy and every success.

Helen

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

N.C. = Helen Furman

M

Dear Paul,

We had an excellent meeting of the Charlotte Council last night. It was Mr. Zuidema's first speech (see attached) so it was quite a coup. We had coverage on TV, press and radio. After the meeting Fred Alexander and his wife, the Zuidemas and Ray Wheelers came back to my apartment for a night cap. It was interesting and pleasant but they didn't leave until 12:30 and wow, am I tired today. Such hours!

Fred is right on the ball. He's a leader and the Charlotte Council can go places if he stays with us. When I suggested having Zuidema speak he was flexible enough to drop previous plans and go along with me. I like to work with this kind of person. He sees, with me, the value of cultivating Mr. Zuidema. He can mean a lot to the council, even financially. I am trying to evolve an idea for the Charlotte fund to sub-contract because Zuidema is sold on the idea of local agencies already in business doing the anti-poverty job --maybe citizenship classes. They are needed here . Anyway I am working on it. However, I assure you Mr. Mullis Chairman of the Charlotte Fund is not sold on the council but I think unlike the previous director, Zuidema is his own man.

You will be interest in the Study done by Mrs. Riley for us. This is going out to all public officials, press etc. We distributed it at he meeting last night.

Getting into finances --well, there is the government both direct grants and sub contracts. I need some help with this. Does SRC provide this? Why the N.C. Fund does not use us I cannot understand. There was some talk of this when I first came here. Frank Williams is supposed to be close to George Esser and, of course, two of our members are on the N.C. Fund board-- Dr. Duncan and Mr. Wheeler. A assignment from the fund in areas where we are developing program such as adult education, equal employment etc., could be life saving to this council by simply helping us to fund part of our program and thus

In my "other life" in Chicago I would simply hold a conference with my two board members who are with the fund and we would work out a plan-- then they would use their good offices to bring about the fait accompli. Why, oh why, does not that work here? We are proving that we can administer good programs by our Head Start which is going so well. Actually we have achieved a miracle in Shelby and Wilmington!!

Then there is labor. I have some ideas here which Jim Pierce (IUD) thinks well of and perhaps will go along. It would bring in some funds too.

And finally there are those very RICH members of our board who so far have given nothing. Surely they will.

Of course I am leaving as soon after Sept as is feasible (I will stay on if this is wanted and my salary can be paid until Jan. 1 but I would rather not). This has nothing to do with my desire to see the council prosper. It should, it must.

Could you spare Al for a week or ten days to help with some of these projects? A nyway we did make a date--Al and I--for him to come here. Please ask him to let me know about this. It would be delightful to have both Mr and Mrs. Ulmer.

About Roberta. I have talked with her but our relationship is not what it was. She is very cold. Its a depressing situation. A few months ago she told me I had helped her so much, that she was able to do things she never thought she would or could, that her self confidence had improved.

Of course she has been under paid all along. I have been all too well aware of this and have tried to make it up in other ~~xxxxx~~ such as providing opportunities for recognition and development, knowing full well that this is most inadequate. Her salary raise was due entirely to my efforts and also the fact that it was retroactive.

Both girls* are doing well on the Head Start payroll (Jo, 460 and Roberta 420 monthly for nine weeks).

I expect both girls resent my salary. It is understandable if not justified. They perhaps are not aware that I am earning LESS than when I came here--$2,000 a year less.

Roberta feels (and rightly I think) that she is at an age and condition in life when she must have a secure position and retirement plan. She has an offer for such a job in Charlotte which she says could be for a "life time". She assured me she would stay until October and that since she will be in Charlotte she would be willing and available to help out any time. I have asked her to write a letter of resignation to Frank and send you a copy. So far I believe she has not done so.

Roberta is a fine person and most ~~xxxxxxx~~ capable. She will always be limited because she has little humor and imagination. She is inflexible and subject to moods. In my opinion there is no need to panic over her plan to leave ~~xxxxxxx~~ because she is not indispensible. Another responsible young woman can certainly be trained to handle the office. Our techniques are not complicated and as a matter of fact need to be updated. We have an 18 year old in the office who certainly lacks Roberta's skills but she is learning, doing nicely and is dependable.

With me out of the way and with some assurance of a really good salary--not less than $6,000 you might keep Roberta . Perhaps this is a solution. I doubt that it would mean growth.

If you feel that you want to talk to Frank please do so. Before you did ~~xx~~ I wanted a chance to work things out if possible since the problem, at least while I am in charge here, is mine. I expect not too much has been worked out but I have tried.

Its all such a shame--another year and there would have been a different picture!

Are you getting more settled in your new home. Give my love to "Deal". Fond thought of you and Paul

Helen

* Jo tells me one of the complaints against me is my habit of affectionately referring to "the girls." There I did it again! I should have said young ladies!

We are delighted that the North Carolina Council has appointed as its director an experienced and imaginative person of the calibre of Helen Adams.

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

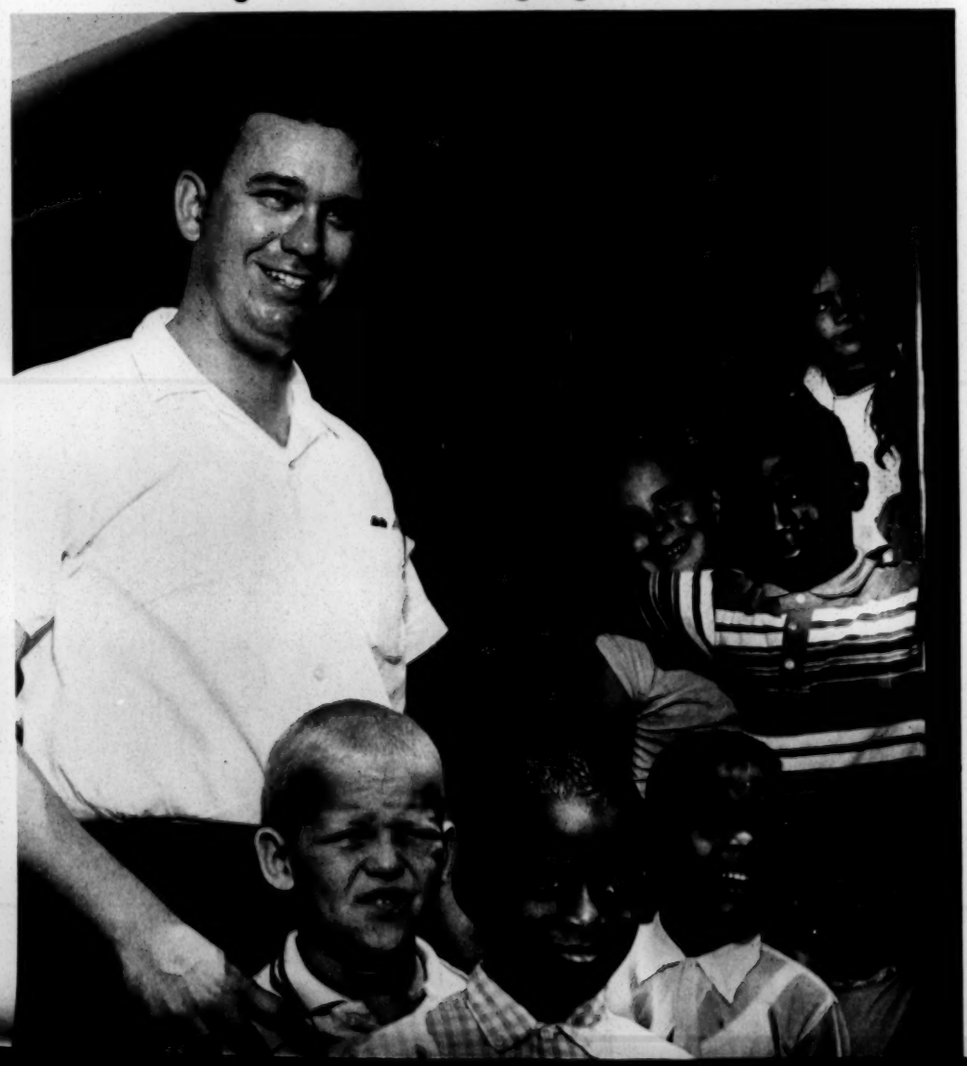
file → NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROFESSIONALS AND
NON-PROFESSIONALS
EMPLOYED . . .

HEAD START

MONROE–105 Children
SHELBY–225 Children
WILMINGTON–266 Children
TOTAL 5 and 6 year old girls
and boys 596!!
And here they are . . .

Bouncing Bus Ride Is Highlight Of The Day



225
Volunteers

$98,403
Office
Economic
Opportunity
Grant

96

'HEAD START' GOAL IS EQUAL START

NON-PROFESSIONALS EMPLOYED . . .

HEAD START

WILMINGTON–266 Children TOTAL 5 and 6 year old girls and boys 596!! And here they are . . .

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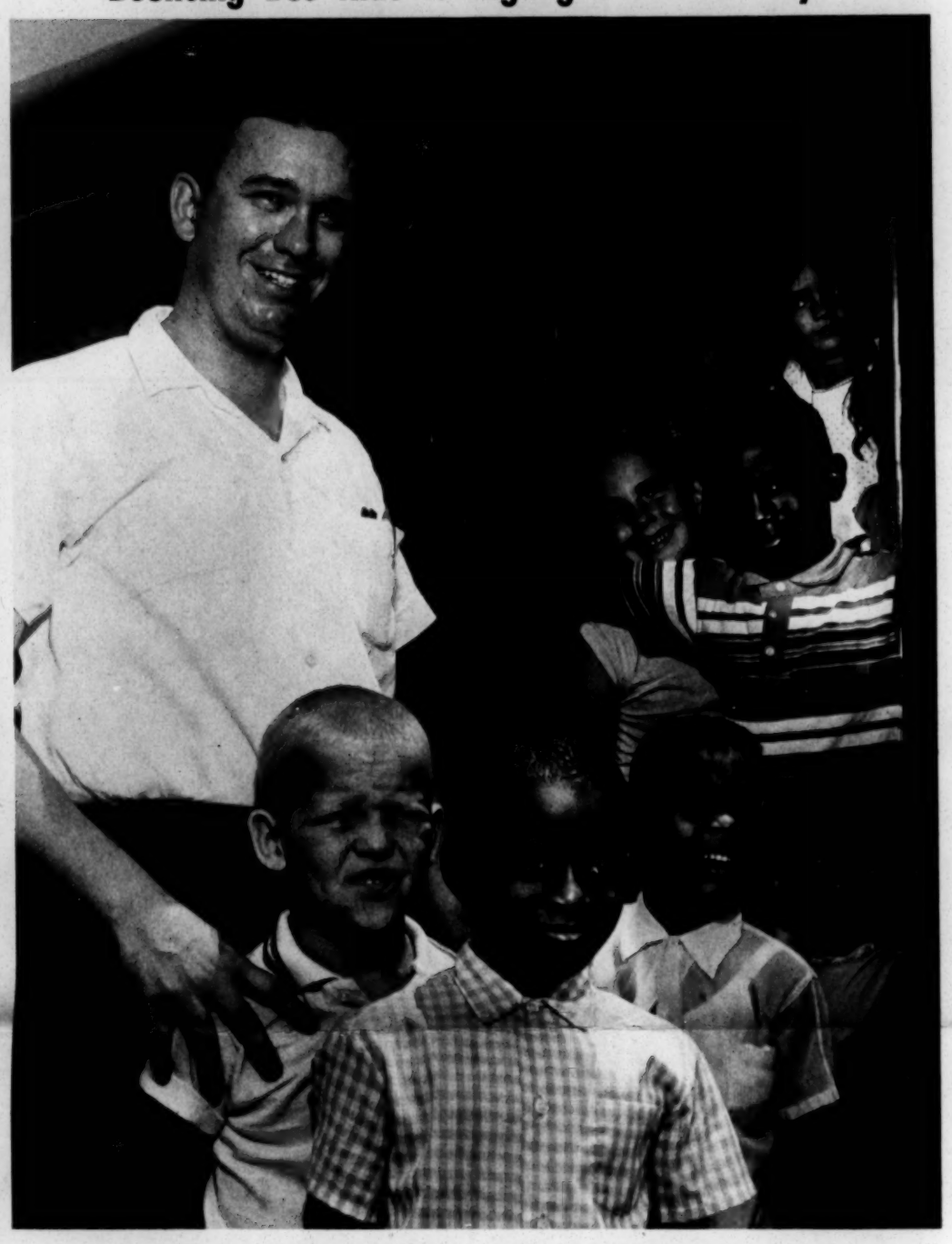

TRANSPORTATION OFFICER–Don Mendenhall shepherds young, pre-school children in "Head Start" classes on and off a bright orange school bus as he drives four groups back and forth to Graham School lunchroom each weekday. (Photo by Bill Jackson)

225
Volunteers

$98,403
Office Economic Opportunity Grant

96
Professionals and Non Professionals Employed

'HEAD START' GOAL IS EQUAL START

OPERATION HEAD START NO. 2 – These scenes were made at Gregory School where Mrs. Margaret Grady Green, local public school teacher, serves as coordinator of this Head Start program. Top, children prepare to go for a ride on the train. Middle, cafeteria scene. Bottom, children pose before going to a fire station. A trip to a local zoo also was among the field trips. There are indoor and outdoor activities, two meals, breakfast and lunch, daily. Free transportation is provided to and from school. Although Federally-financed, the program has been aided greatly by citizens who donated money for field trips, cars and drivers. 16 teachers, 16 aides, and 20 volunteers make up the staff who teach and supervise 258 children of both races. The faculty is racially mixed. Purpose is to help prepare preschool age children to go to school. The other program along these same lines is under the direction of the New Hanover County Board of Education.

'HEAD START' CHILDREN HAVE NEW EXPERIENCES

By BILL DOVER
Star Staff Writer

"Project Head Start" appears to be off to a good start in Shelby despite the newness of the program and the problems associated with putting it into operation.

All come about in the short time since the night of June 17 when Mrs. Helen Furman, executive director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, explained the program to a group of 25 persons gathered in the Shelby Junior High School.

(The $20,600 grant provided for the Shelby program was obtained through a proposal submitted by the N. C. Council for Human Relations.)

'HEAD START' OVERIDES EARLY PROBLEMS

The Elizabeth Baptist Church is the site of Monroe's second Head Start project. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is the sponsor of this program for 105 little children who will be going to school for the first time next year.

Mrs. Ethel Johnson and Dr. H. H. Creft, Jr., arranged for the initial meeting of more than 25 interested citizens and parents. Mrs. Elizabeth Redfern was selected as the coordinator. Twenty professional and non professional persons are being employed to conduct the Kindergarten classes six days a week, to give the children a snack in the morning and hot lunch at noon, to take them on field trips and generally, as Mrs. Redfern says, to give them "TLC, meaning tender loving care."

(2)

CC: Mr. Charles M. Lowe
Miss Helen Adams ✓
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.

February 12, 1965

Mr. David R. Hunter
Executive Director
Stern Family Fund
55 West 44th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hunter:

I would like to endorse and urge your serious consideration of the request for financial assistance which you have received from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations and the East Side Council of Charlotte.

The correlated efforts of these two splendid organizations, if properly undergirded to do a good job, can mean much in this community in providing both incentives and jobs to our disadvantaged youths.

In recent years, this community has moved voluntarily, without coercion, to do those things now required by Federal law, to provide recognition of human dignity and equal education, training and job opportunities, without regard to race, color, or national origin.

The attached clippings from yesterday's Charlotte Observer will indicate the climate here for making further progress.

We shall greatly appreciate your thorough consideration of this request made to your Foundation.

Sincerely,

STANFORD R. BROOKSHIRE

Encls.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

LWD
AU ✓
PW ✓
BP ✓
MM

January, Feb., March 1965

QUARTERLY REPORT: TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations has been engaged in building a program to cover a wide range of interests and to develop certain projects in depth.

We have experienced both success and failure. It may be that in the future we shall be obliged to narrow the scope of our efforts which would be a pity since they all serve the ends we seek. Much will depend on the results of our fund raising between now and September 1.

If we have sufficient funds to increase our staff by at least two persons and to acquire larger office space to accommodate the staff, our program will grow correspondingly. The challenge is great and I believe the present leadership on the executive committee and the staff have the capacity for achievement if released from the confines of a minuscle budget.

****

We have gone ahead well in two areas.

1. Communication: Our official newspaper, THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL COMMENT, has been well received and is doing a job for us that must be done if the Council is to become known and its work recognized. Through the newspaper we have gained membership and created interest.

We have also been well received by the mass communication media. Our annual meeting in January was covered by newspapers through the state and by the Greensboro TV station.

The annual program served as the second issue of THE COMMENT and was mailed to approximately 2,000 persons throughout the state, and approximately 200 persons outside of the state.

The February issue (third) of the newspaper was mailed to approximately 3,000 persons.

2. The Intercollegiate Tutorial Program: This program, set up by Governor Sanford during his administration, was an orphan when Governor Moore was elected--it had no home, no funds and no staff and very few interested colleges. We recognized immediately the inherent value of this work and took the student organization into the family.

We did so without robbing it of its identity. It became an affiliate of the state Council. We have provided funds, office space and the service of Miss McMakin as executive secretary. Miss Blackwell has also done field work with the group, as her time permitted. Miss Blackwell is excellent as a field worker in this program, but her services as office manager are so basic and so needed that she does not have time to be active.

The member colleges have grown from two or three to twenty-five. Each college pays a $10 membership which, of course, is a token of interest and does not even scratch the surface of the cost of operation. Volunteer time given by the students, however, in conducting tutorials and study halls, would amount to many hundreds of dollars, if computed on the basis of minimum fees of $1.25 per hour.

A prospectus has been prepared on this program and we shall seek foundation support for a budget of something over $20,000 for a year. This would include financing at least two conferences again next year. The purpose of these conferences is to train students in techniques of tutoring and to give them a deeper understanding of the human problems with which they are dealing. The students are not only enabled to become better better tutors, but are themselves enriched by these meetings with experts and with groups from many parts of the state.

****

The organization of local councils has not been all that we might have hoped. We find resistence in North Carolina on the part of our

own members to organize local groups. And in some cases where strong local groups are organized there is resistance to affiliation.

Greensboro is an example. We have one officer and one member of the executive committee who are also members of the Greensboro Fellowship. I have spoken to this group. We have all worked to encourage affiliation on the basis of strength in numbers of those who work together, if nothing more. We held our annual meeting in Greensboro, and it was well attended and a most successful meeting. All to no avail thus far. We continue to hope this group will affiliate.

A duplicate of this situation exists in Asheville and Goldsboro. However, we have a new council in Wilmington (not well organized as yet but at least developing); another in Chapel Hill (not officially affiliated as yet, although Dr. Williams, our state chairman, and Mrs. Williams were eventually responsible for the group coming together) and plans for a council in Fayetteville. Our two most active councils are Charlotte-Mecklenburg and Durham.

If we are funded by the government for the "Head Start Project" I believe we will have an excellent basis for organizing a council in Sanford, Monroe and Shelby. I expect to do some organizing ground work over the summer when other matters are not so pressing. I believe program committees would work over the summer months, and that we could try to build membership.

****

In the realm of special projects we have had two good results. We wrote a major portion of the presentation to the Stern Foundation for a placement and guidance bureau in Charlotte. We asked the Mayor to back the request with a letter (copy attached) to David Hunter. And we set up and paid for a luncheon when Mr. & Mrs. Hunter were here. Mayor Brookshire, Mr. Lowe and others useful to the project attended. Because of some very strange situations which are not pertinent to this report, the Council was not selected as the agency to administer the grant, although a $60,000 grant was made. We have the satisfaction of knowing that had we not acted in getting the presentation written,

typed and mailed, there would have been no bureau.

We also helped to secure a grant for a summer school for college-bound high school boys and girls at the Palmer Memorial Institute in Sedalia. The Ford Foundation gave $60,000 for a three-year period, and we are attempting to raise further funds for this worthwhile effort to help potentially capable young people do remedial work.

Currently we are trying to finance a human relations summer institute at A & T College in Greensboro, which our Council will co-sponsor.

Judge Richardson Preyer called the North Carolina Council a "united fund for human relations."

****

Our fund raising for the Council's budget has been disappointing to date. When Mr. Charles Lowe agreed to serve as chairman, I was assured that we had a strong and influential community leader. Mr. Lowe did not wish me to "spend time personally raising funds" -- at least locally.

However, I have spent time attempting to develop some method by which we might have a financial campaign. Mr. Lowe has been most co-operative. He has set up meetings with bankers in Charlotte, arranged for me to have a meeting with Richardson Preyer and with the Richardson Foundation.

In spite of all this activity, no money has actually come in and I realize that "the image" of the Council is such that the task is far more difficult than even Mr. Lowe believed.

I expect to push hard during May and June (I am told that no money can be raised in the summer but I think we shall have to try).

One large potential contributor has failed us due to personal circumstances. We do believe, however, that the executive committee will make an effort and we are setting up a campaign based on this hope. There is also hope that the Richardson Foundation will make a grant. A copy of a letter from Mr. Lowe to this foundation is attached.

We are seeking foundation support for our student program as well.

Finally, Mr. Lowe is still confident that some funds will be raised during May in Charlotte and elsewhere.

****

The executive committee met on March 20, at Quail Roost, Rougement. North Carolina. Minutes of that meeting are attached.

MEETINGS AND CONTACTS

Annual Meeting, Greensboro; Durham Council Meeting; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council Executive Committee; Greensboro Fellowship; Lee Muth of the Neighborhood Youth Corps; J. Niel Armstrong, Greensboro, on plans for the Human Relations Institute; Mrs. Geneva Hamilton, Goldsboro, on "Operation Bootstrap"; North Carolina Council of Churches, Commission of Social Christian Action, Raleigh; John Hofley, Chapel Hill, work on Neighborhood Youth Corps project.

Mayor Stan R. Brookshire, Charlotte; Open meeting of the two PTA groups in Charlotte to hear reports from teachers who volunteered to teach in the pre-school program last year; Exploratory meeting with Jim Polk and Robert Davis to work on Stern Foundation proposal; Staff Meeting at Southern Regional Council, Atlanta; Miss Josephine Wilkins, Atlanta; Luncheon meeting with David Hunter of the Stern Foundation; Mr. Davies of the Neighborhood Youth Corps and India Edwards of the Labor Department in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Albert Boothby of New York, on the Palmer Memorial Institute summer school program; Norman Foundation, New York; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council Executive Committee at Johnson C. Smith University; Mr. & Mrs. Carl J. Dockery, Shelby; Mr. William Johnson of the Governor's Office, Raleigh; Paul Anthony of Southern Regional Council; N. C. Council Executive Committee; John Yoshino of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; Nathan Greene of NAIRO; Tutorial Conference, Chapel Hill; McLeod Bryan, Winson-Salem, to set up meetings

for fund raising; Fayetteville and Wilmington to meet with student groups and to plan for organizing local councils; Dinner meeting for Mr. & Mrs. Howard K. Smith, members of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council and personnel from Johnson C. Smith University; meeting with three bankers (Mr. John Tate, Mr. Scott Cramer and Mr. Carl McCraw), and Mr. Ed Burnside, former president of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce.

Respectfully submitted,

Helen Furman Executive Director

May 7, 1965

C O N F I D E N T I A L

SIX-MONTHS REPORT
of the
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

to the
OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

It is always difficult to set aside neat packages of time and attempt to evaluate achievements, failures and future directions encompassed in that span.

Still this is our custom and it is perhaps a salutary one, forcing us to pause in what is sometimes a too fast pursuit of our goals.

From my point of view I feel as though I had been running a race without being completely sure of my directions. In any case, it is not a race run in a straight path.

Six months ago I tried to chart a course. We were to run the race along lines of carefully planned organization techniques. We were to have state committees and many volunteers giving service on these committees.

A questionnaire went to the membership asking in what areas they might wish to work, and the responses were good. I feel unhappy when I recall this particular activity because the committee-volunteer system has not as yet been successful. I have not given up hope of making it work--with a little more time and effort. I still believe it is the most realistic plan for the state organization to sift its influence into the more remote parts of the state; to help the smaller towns and even the rural areas understand and promote the enforcement of the Civil Rights law, school desegregation, equal employment and better adult educational opportunity; to help in seeking housing improvement and open occupancy especially where federal laws are being violated.

The truth of the matter is that when we have finally secured a chairman of one of the committees, he has been too busy to stay with the task--some have taken chairmanships only to resign before the work is underway.

Much of the fault has been mine. Pausing to catch my breath at this milestone I realize that at least part of the program has been unrealistic. In my enthusiasm I have run too rapidly and attempted too many hurdles. With concentrated effort at our end-(the staff)-we might have had more than one active state wide committee in one of the above mentioned areas.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

I hasten to tell you that we do have one active committee at work with an exceptional chairman. On the success of this committee's efforts will depend a good part of the future success of our efforts.

Mr. Charles Lowe of Charlotte consented to serve as chairman of this committee. He has begun to organize a finance campaign, starting with Charlotte.

The plan is simple. Mr. Lowe expects to develop local committees of business and civic leaders who will serve the Council in an advisory capacity. These committees of from 15 to 20 persons will meet for dinner during April and May. At these dinner meetings they will learn more of the Council's program, its accomplishments to date, its future plans and, in turn, they will recommend to the officers and staff other activities to further human relations in their particular locality. Those attending the dinner will be asked to give the Council financial support.

We are grateful to Mayor Brookshire for lending his support in setting up the Charlotte committee. This group is approaching completion and a dinner date will be set shortly. Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr., and Mr. Ed Burnside, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of Charlotte, are serving on the committee with Mr. Lowe.

When committees in several other communities are organized it is Mr. Lowe's hope that former Governor Terry Sanford will consent to serve as general chairman and will be the speaker at some of the dinners.

Every member of the executive committee of our Council should consider himself a member of Mr. Lowe's committee and should assist in arranging a dinner meeting in his own community. Executive committee members are trustees of the Council. Final responsibility for program and financial stability belongs with the officers and executive committee.

This is the finance plan. Money in the bank means more staff in the office; more staff means better promotion of our programs. With two additional persons in the field and one extra clerk typist in the office, I could almost guarantee outstanding accomplishments. (Please note the attached proposed budget.)

The Council's Influence Grows

What I am really saying is that the Council is needed and wanted. We have evidence of that every day in the mail; in the responses to our newspaper (organizations like the League of Women Voters, B'nai B'rith, New World Foundation in New York asked for extra copies). We are becoming better known. The newspapers call us for information and take an interest in all of our activities; we are called by the Civil Rights Office in Washington when they require information and want us to suggest persons to assist in the community programs; the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has called us to ask us if we might arrange speaking dates for the Deputy Director of Field Services. The field representative of the Neighborhood Youth Corps sought us out and has encouraged us to write a proposal under Title 1 B of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Other organizations are pleased to work with us. The cooperation is initiated by us or sometimes by them. Among the groups we have worked with have been the American Friends; the Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights; the National Student Association; the YWCA; the North Carolina Fund; several schools, colleges and churches and, in Charlotte, with the East Side Council and PTA councils.

Some of the Community Action officials are also beginning to look to us for help in arranging public meetings and in giving assistance in their public relations. It is our hope that as time goes on we be more involved in this important work of securing public acceptance of the various aspects of the Economic Opportunity Act, especially in the areas of wage increases and integration of civic groups. The Council also needs to be much more involved in the same type of activity in housing developments in which the government has a role.

A REVIEW OF THE WORK FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Six months ago we began to develop an entirely new program. This was a necessity for in the year when the Council had no director the work was expeditious without on-going plans. It was necessary too because of the change of focus due to the passage of the Civil Rights Act and subsequently of the Economic Opportunity Act.

The fact that the Council stayed in business at all is remarkable and excellent proof of its tenacity and of its usefulness. Too much cannot be said of the hours of effort given by Dr. Williams and the other officers, and of Miss Blackwell's work in the office.

Still both re-organization and new organization were needed. I believe we have made some false starts but we also have some gratifying results showing the trend toward growth in interest and program expansion.

LOCAL COUNCILS

Looking at the map of the state, I did not realize how many hours I would spend in my car driving about the state. Perhaps the most difficult and time consuming aspect of my work is the formation of local councils.

There are two major handicaps to the success of this effort. The first is a disinclination on the part of community leaders to begin ANOTHER formal organization. The second is that while we have members in many of the smaller communities the towns themselves are not big enough to develop a council.

There is work to do in these communities--all of them--for a local council and I feel we should persist in this effort, realizing, however, that it will take time to develop leadership and work up program.

Meanwhile, we have members who want to work now. I believe we should make every effort to set up state wide committees to work in the project of greatest concern to all of us. In this way we should be able to receive reports on compliance with the new laws and on progress or lack of same in many other matters pertaining to human relations. Having the reports at hand we can serve in an advisory way to report to the proper authorities--sometimes the regional offices in Atlanta, sometimes directly to Washington or if advisable we can meet first with those involved at the conference table--all of this through active state committees.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council, while still in existence, had played Rip Van Winkle. Last November I entertained the officers and executive committee at supper at my apartment. The council adopted a program for the year and planned an annual meeting. New officers were elected and new members of the executive committee. Mrs. Martin L. Cannon is the council chairman; Mr. Fred Alexander is vice chairman.

The council also held one well-attended open forum to hear a report

from Mrs. Bertha Maxwell and the Volunteer Teachers who conducted a free pre-school program in Charlotte last summer for eighty-five children. This meeting was co-sponsored by two PTA councils at our invitation and was attended by public school officials.

In the name of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council the staff prepared a detailed proposal to the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation requesting a grant of $2,500 to finance the school again and to extend it to other areas. We are now waiting to hear from the Foundation, but we have had an encouraging letter from Dr. Harold Taylor saying that Mrs. Roosevelt herself would approve of this project.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council has other programs scheduled which I shall not detail here. The council is awake again and very active.

Durham

The Durham Council has been active in several areas. The outstanding achievement to date has been a study on Negro employment. The staff has assisted in getting out letters to all business men who were interviewed and in calling attention of the proper authorities to questionable procedures of some tax supported offices. The hope for improved attitudes and the promise of reform in the matter of equal employment opportunity were the results. The study and the interviews now need to be followed up and expanded. Dr. Daniel Tosteson succeeded Dr. Charles Watts as chairman of the Council.

Wilmington

A new council has been set up in Wilmington following an excellent meeting of twenty-five leading citizens including the mayor. I shall meet with the Wilmington group again on the 24th of this month.

Greensboro

Greensboro has an active organization known as the Fellowship of the Concerned. I have spoken to this group at a luncheon meeting and have written our suggestions in detail, pointing out the advantages (on both sides) of affiliation such as the strength in numbers. We hope the Fellowship will join us.

Asheville

Asheville is another town with an independent council and an active one. I have visited our executive committee member, Mr. Ruben Dailey, in Asheville and have learned much of the activities of this organization. As with Greensboro, affiliation would be an advantage for all concerned and I hope it can be brought about soon. The Mayor of Asheville attended our annual meeting.

Goldsboro

A local council is being worked on here. We are trying to be useful to the people concerned with "Operation Bootstrap."

Mr. J. J. Johnson, of Fairmont, and I have talked of a council in Robeson County. There is a public housing problem in some of the towns of this county, and a local council could be useful. I expect to meet with Mr. Johnson again this month.

I am also working with Mr. & Mrs. Carl Dockery of Shelby to develop committee work until a council can be established.

On Tuesday, March 23, a meeting will be held in Fayetteville, under the auspices of Dean Moore of Fayetteville State College. I believe a local council will result.

MEMBERSHIP

We have increased the membership by fifty new dues-paying members. This does not include our student members who pay their dues as a group from their particular college and who number approximately 400. At least another 100 are participating in the tutorials but have paid no dues to date. It does not include local members who pay dues to their local councils.

It is expected that the local councils will contribute to the state council in consideration of services given by the state staff.

During the Christmas season we did a mailing on membership but other than that there has been no real drive for new members.

This summer we hope to put on such a campaign with mailing and some out of doors summer meetings. We should especially like to develop a YOUNG PEOPLE'S CORPS--including high school, college and even younger adults with membership dues at $1 or $2.00.

FUND RAISING

Until the establishment of the Finance Committee no financial campaign had been undertaken. Some fund raising letters have been written to individuals with fairly satisfactory results.

We recommend that each member of the executive committee review his own record of financial support with the idea that it be increased if at all possible and also that each member make an attempt to secure contributions from others.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Special projects include proposals prepared for foundations and plans for Council programs:

(1) Our most urgent project at this time is a two-week summer Institute on Human Relations at A & T College in Greensboro. This will be

conducted by the faculty of the college and will be given to teachers, social workers and college students for credit. Others may attend some or all of the sessions. This is an entirely new venture for North Carolina. It is a dynamic and constructive technique of developing human relations on a number of levels. You will receive details of the plans in the next few weeks and we shall ask for your suggestions and help.

We shall need to raise $7,000 for this program, of which $1,000 has been pledged.

(2) A summer school last year under a $24,000 Ford Foundation grant--Mr. Albert Boothby of Millbrook, New York, and trustee of Palmer Memorial Institute, organized and operated the school for Negro boys and girls of high school age with better than average intelligence. These young people were not working up to full potential and the program was designed to tutor them and improve their motivation.

The Ford Foundation is prepared to make a three-year sliding scale grant--$24,000 this year, $15,000 next year, and $10,000 the last year if money for the second two years can be raised in North Carolina.

Mr. Boothby has appealed to the Council for help and we are seeking to provide this assistance for a project of importance to North Carolina young people.

(3) We have prepared a lengthy proposal for a placement and guidance center to the Stern Foundation. We have met with Mr. David Hunter, Executive Director of the Foundation, and we think there is an excellent chance of a sizable grant for this work.

(4) Finally, we are sending a proposal to the Neighborhood Youth Corps, (Title 1 B) Economic Opportunity Act, for a special project to employ between 60 and 100 young men between 16 and 21 years of age.

MEETINGS

Since the annual meeting was fully reported in the COMMENT, there is no need to repeat here more than to say we had many compliments in person and by mail.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council held its annual meeting on December 8, at Christ Church, with about 200 persons attending. Dr. L. S. Cozart, president-emeritus of Barber-Scotia College, was the speaker.

The Intercollegiate Council held its first tutorial conference at Wake Forest in November, 1964. The adult Council provided $500 and all of Miss McMakin's time, as well as part of other staff members' efforts.

A second tutorial conference is to be held this month in Chapel Hill. We are again providing funds and staff time. Parenthetically, let me say that had it not been for your state Council, the Intercollegiate Council would not have been continued. While it was organized at the instigation of Governor Sanford during his administration, appropriations for this group were extremely limited. With the new administration there are no funds available and college membership does not pay operating costs. The student group uses our office as its headquarters and Miss McMakin is, in effect, its executive secretary.

Your director has spoken for several groups in the state and has attended meetings of the Good Neighbor Council, the North Carolina Fund, North Carolina Council of Churches, NAACP, American Friends, the Links, several sororities, colleges and PTA groups.

PRINTED MATERIALS

ANNOUNCEMENT - Appointments and promotion

BROCHURE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL COMMENT, November, 1964

ANNUAL MEETING INVITATION

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL COMMENT, February, 1965

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM - Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council

Respectfully submitted,

Helen Furman
Executive Director

March 17, 1965

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, MARCH 23, 1965, QUAIL ROOST, NORTH CAROLINA.

MEMBERS PRESENT

T. Franklin Williams, Chairman
Ruben J. Dailey
Guy B. Johnson
Nell Hirschberg
Nathaniel B. White
W. M. Barbee
Mrs. Max I. Miller
Lisbon C. Berry, Jr.
Nelson H. Harris
John H. Wheeler
Charles D. Watts
Eleanor H. Benson

STAFF: Mrs. Paul Furman, Betty Jo McMakin, Roberta Blackwell and Paul Anthony of Southern Regional Council

VISITORS: Paul Furman, Geraldine Cates, Beth Crabtree, Mrs. T. Franklin Williams, Mrs. Charles D. Watts, Mr. Hampton.

The new members of the committee, Mrs. Miller and Mr. Berry, were introduced.

Dr. Williams commented on the very successful annual dinner meeting which was attended by nearly 300 people in Greensboro on January 23. He especially noted the excellent talk of Dr. Singletary on the Job Corps, which he heads, and the presentation by Dr. Guy Johnson of the first Howard Odum Award to Miss Gertrude Weil of Goldsboro for her contributions to the betterment of human relations in North Carolina.

Mrs. Furman handed out copies of her six-months report to the committee members, copy of which is attached, and made some comments on it. She said that Mr. Charles Lowe of Charlotte has agreed to serve as chairman of the finance committee, and that L. Richardson Preyer of Greensboro will be local chairman for that area. She said she realized that the Council had been handicapped during the past six months by having had no director for a year prior to that time, but is sure we can now begin to move ahead. We need to raise a great deal of money, and we need some reorganization in order to do that. She suggested that each committee member take the responsibility for getting new members, and that each one might take 10 brochures to send to prospective members. In response to a suggestion that we need a pamphlet on how to organize

local councils, Paul Anthony said the Southern Regional Council has one almost ready for printing. He also said the Southern Regional Council has a field worker who will probably be able to help us in organizing new local councils.

It was MOVED by Mr. Taylor, and PASSED, that the executive committee encourage local groups to become affiliated with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations by application and by acceptance of the program of the Council. Dr. Williams has asked McLeod Bryan of Wake Forest to be chairman of a committee to encourage local councils to join our Council, but he does not know whether he will accept.

The financial report showed a balance of $6,693.00 as of March 20. The proposed budget was presented by Mrs. Furman. Dr. Williams pointed out that between now and the summer is the time to obtain sizable contributions, and since some of our special projects will formalize in the next few months we should adopt a full-fledged budget. Mr. Berry MOVED, and Father Wilkins SECONDED a motion to this effect. This was PASSED.

During discussion as to how we should work in finance, it was pointed out that we need to work further in the strongest communities. Mr. Lowe and Mrs. Furman will be calling local meetings to arrange for financial support. Mrs. Furman suggested we might ask each member of the committee to be responsible for raising $250-$500 as a member of Mr. Lowe's committee, as he needs much help. The office can supply members with materials for mailing. This could be extended to all members of the Council, but would be in addition to a high level drive. If former Governor Sanford accepts the honorary chairmanship he will conceivably write a letter asking for funds.

Mrs. Furman was of the opinion that as the lease will be up very shortly we should move to more suitable offices, perhaps on the ground floor where they will be accessible to the public. Mr. Barbee MOVED, and it was PASSED, that we leave this decision to the executive director and the officers.

In a discussion of the expenses of the newspaper published by the Council, there were several suggestions about advertising as a possible source of revenue. Father Wilkins offered to get in touch with a concern which will solicit ads for 40%, but no action was taken on this.

Dr. Watts, in reporting on activities in Durham, said he feels their local group attempted too many projects when they first started, and thinks the state Council can be of help to them. They have a new project called "Operation Nudge" to encourage employers to comply with the civil rights act, and they hope to operate in the area of education and health. They have an active membership committee.

Betty Jo McMakin reported that there are 22 dues-paying members of the Intercollegiate Council and a number of others who are participating. North Carolina State has a process for recruiting tutors. The Council held its first conference at Wake Forest which was so successful that the experts attending it are asking for their materials. There will be another conference at Chapel Hill this next weekend. The Council is interested in recruitment of Negro students to attend desegregated colleges. They are also interested in pre-school readiness programs. She spoke of the film series "Minority Report" which has been popular and has been used at many colleges and on television. The problem here is that the North Carolina Film Board is in financial straits. The Council was set up with encouragement from Governor Sanford, but it has now moved to the Human Relations office in Charlotte since it is not state-supported now. Dr. Williams praised Miss McMakin and Miss Blackwell for making this program a notable success.

Miss McMakin said that Michael Lawler, vice president of the National Student Association, asks us to earmark $50 of the money we are sending on this program to bring students down from Richmond for this next conference It was MOVED by Mr. Barbee and seconded by Mr. Taylor that we do this. This was PASSED.

Paul Anthony, reporting on conditions throughout the South, said that many exciting things are happening in the Deep South: the Human Relations Council of Alabama held its annual meeting at a big hotel in Birmingham. Last Tuesday, eighty people in Florence, Alabama, made plans for integrating the hospital. In Canton, Miss., two businessmen and a police official asked for interracial assistance in their town. South Carolina, Georgia and Florida state universities have active teams which are

recruiting Negro students. The Southern Regional Council, he thinks, has a new role in regard to the state councils. He believes that autonomy in state councils is important, but that SRC should continue to assist them. Plans are being made to have state directors come to a meeting to be held the day before the next directors' meeting. He wanted to know what SRC could do for our Council.

John Wheeler, president of the Southern Regional Council and a member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Council, in his remarks said he hoped that we will do well financially. He reminded us that Governor Sanford acknowledged that he was the honorary chairman of our Council, and he thinks we should get Governor Moore to do the same.

Dr. Williams said that Mr. Johnson, Governor Moore's assistant, in a meeting with him and Mrs. Furman, stated that the Governor wanted fair and open policies, and that he was not beholden to any group. He has made no decision on the Good Neighbor Council, Mr. Johnson said, but has put himself on record as favoring such a council, or something equally as good. He suggested that we ask for a meeting with the Governor before he addresses the Good Neighbor Council in April. It was the concensus that we tell the Governor that we desire the continuance of the Good Neighbor Council.

In talking to the Governor, it was pointed out, we should assume he is going to do the right thing and that we should be prepared to make suggestions for appointments to various boards and commissions. Mr. Barbee moved that the chair be authorized to appoint a committee to call on the Governor and that the procedure be left to this committee and the officers. This was PASSED.

Mr. Daily commented that great burdens are being placed on teachers as desegregation progresses, and he thinks there should be a program within the schools to aid them. He thinkds we could serve by thinking of the problem ahead of time, also that perhaps the local councils could have a part in this.

The committee agreed to send President Johnson a letter of appreciation for his forthright stand on voting rights.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Secretary

April 29, 1965

Mr. Alex Schenck
The Richardson Foundation
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Schenck:

COPY

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is performing a service in our state which is very much needed in this period of changing social structures.

For some time North Carolina was a leader among Southern states in effecting peaceful transition. Unfortunately, it is recognized that we have slipped from this top position. The Council can help us regain it, and the results will show in economic and social growth.

The Council works extensively on the local level and local councils deal with their special problems in such areas as education, employment and voter registration. The local council has the advantage of expert guidance from the state Council staff.

The Council has two recent achievements to its credit. The staff assisted materially in securing a grant of $60,000 from the Stern Family Foundation for a placement and guidance bureau in Charlotte. This bureau will concern itself with developing employment opportunities and vocational guidance for Negroes at all age levels.

The state Council also helped to secure a grant for a summer school at Palmer Memorial Institute from the Ford Foundation to the amount of $60,000 for three years. This school is designed to help college-bound Negro boys and girls to improve in English and the arts -- two areas where special attention is needed if these young people are to be properly prepared for college.

Unfortunately, not a penny from these grants is applied to the Council's operating budget. Yet both grants help North Carolina in an important and unique way.

For that reason, I am serving as chairman of the Finance Committee to raise funds which will keep this Council operational and give it the opportunity to keep up the good work and to extend it.

North Carolina foundations should, I believe, provide this basic financial support if we expect national foundations to make grants for special projects through the Council.

Last year the New World Foundation made an unrestricted grant of $10,000, with the clear understanding that it was a one-time gift and that henceforth the Council should seek grants to fund the budget within North Carolina.

The New World Foundation, however, will be interested in some of the Council's special educational and economic projects.

I trust that the Richardson Foundation will see the good that is being accomplished and will make a grant to help us fund the very modest budget of $35,000 for one year.

Sincerely,

Charles M. Lowe

COPY

LWD
AU
PW
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BP
MM -

(financial info. to RH)

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

QUARTERLY REPORT

April, May, June, 1965

TO:

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

INTRODUCTION

This report could well be entitled "Special Circumstances" for two reasons--the unusual and unexpected trend in the fund raising and the preoccupation with seeking and implementing a "Head Start" program.

COUNCIL PROGRAM

Before reporting on the unusual areas which have absorbed so much staff time, the regular Council program will be considered.

In the area of LOCAL COUNCILS we have some good developments. The Greensboro Fellowship of the Concerned became affiliated in this period, and we expect to find cooperation between the two groups of benefit to both. We have already worked on plans in which the Greensboro group will participate.

The new Wilmington council needs much in the way of organizational help from the staff. However, the Head Start program in this city will be an exceptional impetus to establishing a very alive council in this community. One of its major goals will be to take a continuing interest in the welfare of the children who were in THEIR Head Start classes this summer.

I should not like to report on activity in Wilmington without paying a special tribute to Mr. Lisbon C. Berry, a recent member of the executive committee and a lawyer in this eastern North Carolina town. Mr. Berry has not only worked to build a council, but he has been an untiring and wise leader in helping us establish the Head Start project in the face of some serious obstacles.

All credit goes to our chairman, Dr. Williams, and Mrs. Williams, for a new and well organized local council in Chapel Hill. As yet this council is not affiliated, but we believe that this will be brought about in the near future.

The Durham Council, under the leadership of Dr. Daniel Tosteson, continues to be active, especially in the project begun last summer which concerned itself mainly with Negro employment. It is amusing to note that at the recent meeting of CORE in Durham, the merchants displayed signs in their windows welcoming the delegates. It could well be that the unremitting efforts of the Durham Council are factors in bringing about change. Whatever the motives of the merchants, this is at least an improved attitude.

The Charlotte Council has some worthwhile plans, and the membership is growing. Mrs. Cannon, the local chairman, has been unable to be active in recent months. And Mr. Fred Alexander, vice chairman, has been understandably preoccupied with his campaign for city councilman. We are pleased that our vice chairman does now sit on the City Council, the first Negro to do so, and we believe that council members rallied to him without an involvement of the organization itself.

Rabbi Israel Gerber signed a letter to all members of the Jewish Community. The results have been very good up to now -- new members and funds.

The Education Committee has been productive. Letters were written to all state legislators in the name of the council, asking their support for a bill to provide the state with a much-needed free kindergarten. The replies were published in the COMMENT to serve Charlotte members as a guide in future elections. Mrs. Jesse Riley is chairman of this committee. She made a well researched and moving study of the contrast between the still-segregated schools in Charlotte. Her study was the subject of a sermon in the Unitarian Church by Dr. Sidney Freeman, and parts of Mrs. Riley's report were quoted in the Charlotte News. The council is publishing the study and it will be mailed to a selected list such as Mayor Brookshire, the County Commissioners, members of the school board, religious leaders, newspapers and other mass media.

A start has been made for a council in Fayetteville. Dean Malvin E. Moore, of Fayetteville State Teachers College, and Dr. Nelson Harris, a member of the executive committee, are providing the leadership and have also helped us in our efforts to develop a tutorial program with the students. We had a good attendance from Fayetteville at the tutorial conference in Chapel Hill. Early fall should see a council at work here.

Mr. William S. Page, of the executive committee, has invited me to meet with the Lenoir County Interracial Committee in August. This should result in affiliation, as Mr. Page hopes.

The Head Start program has opened the doors for councils in Monroe, Shelby and Sanford, and for progress in Wilmington.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

In an effort to eliminate keeping monthly membership records and also to raise some much needed funds, we did a mailing to the membership asking that dues be paid now, and that renewals would be sought once a year -- in June.

It is difficult to put a fixed figure on the number of state members. For example, we have never counted all the members of the Charlotte Council as state members, and yet this council is affiliated and considers a $5.00 member as belonging to both organizations. (I think this should be procedure in all cases.)

We have never counted the Durham members as belonging to the state Council unless they actually joined the North Carolina organization. We have no final report from Durham on how large the membership is.

The situation in Greensboro, now that affiliation has taken place, needs a solution.

And what about student members?

An example of the problem is in Rabbi Gerber's mailing to people in Charlotte -- most checks are made to the state organization.

Should all local members automatically be counted as members of both groups, it can readily be seen that the Council would have a much larger roster. Since the state office gives services to local groups in a limited way (but is available for more participation at the local level) this would be a proper procedure.

I recommend that the state chairman appoint a committee to draw some conclusions in what is, to me, a confused situation.

I realize that local councils have no financial responsibility to the state Council, but at least the moral backing of membership would be helpful in conferences with the governor and other public officials.

Not counting, then, those purely local council members, the current membership is 686 ; 208 of which is paid, and 478 which is delinquent. A second mailing will be made as soon as feasible under our present pressures.

* * * * * * * * * *

The Council newspaper, THE COMMENT, came out with eight pages for March and April. We had more response to this issue than any previous one. It is to be expected, of course, that the longer the paper is published and the better known it becomes, the more effective it will be.

It is gratifying that many organizations ask to be put on the mailing list (League of Women Voters, Council of Jewish Women, YWCA, American Friends Service Committe, and others). One issue attracted the attention of an official of Emerson Radio who saw it on the desk of Mr. Lowe in Charlotte. With the next issue Mr. Lowe suggested a contribution, and the result was a check for $100.

The COMMENT can be an increasingly important factor in Council activity and in fund raising if it is also increasingly vital.

We have had press coverage state-wide in a letter to the Editor on the incident in Greensboro where a young lady was fired for addressing Negro employees as "mister" (reported in the COMMENT as well).

The Head Start grant was also publicized state-wide.

The tutorial conference had good coverage in Chapel Hill, and in a few other papers (much more could be done with press coverage if there was staff time).

This seems to be a good place to note and it seems worth noting, that the State Editor of the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER said he had never heard of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations and, therefore, did not use the story of our Head Start grant. This is inserted merely to point up the pressing need for "spade" work. Far too many persons have never heard of the Council, and this is no time to be anonymous.

We have other local coverage -- Fayetteville, Wilmington, Shelby (in some cases, radio and TV too).

In addition to the travel involved in working for local councils and to organize Head Start, I have attended numerous conferences, made some speeches and sat in on planning sessions.

These included a Good Neighbor program and luncheon in Durham, and the North Carolina Teachers annual two-day meeting in Raleigh. In both cases the status of the Council was recognized by inviting me to be at the speaker's table or on the platform. We had an evening meeting in Fayetteville and a luncheon in Wilmington (at which time the Mayor became a Council member). I have had two conferences with labor leaders in Charlotte, and one meeting with Dr. Phillips, superintendent of schools.

I had a meeting in Greensboro with Mr. John Taylor and Mr. Richardson Preyer, as well as Mr. Lambert of the Richardson Foundation. In a letter from Mr. Schenck, the Richardson Foundation Director, the work of the Council is praised as "being perhaps the most important in the state," but we were told funds were committed. Judge Preyer urges another request next year.

I have been to Washington to meet with government personnel in the Neighborhood Youth Corps and I think the Council might well have a grant in the fall, based on the plan presented to Mr. Davies, field director. He was well impressed with the idea but many details need to be thought out before the proposal will be ready to submit.

The Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wirtz, was good enough to support our Head Start proposal by personally recommending it. I know that he is interested in the Youth Corps project, and this would be directly in his department. Here we also have the backing of India Edwards, special advisor on youth programs to Mr. Wirtz.

I have also been to New York. I had a long meeting with Mr. Vernon Eagle of the New World Foundation. We talked at length about the Council's problems -- especially financial and those related to staff. The board of this foundation meets in October. Mr. Eagle would not commit himself to me as to whether he would recommend another grant to the North Carolina Council, but at the same time he did not close the door. I understand that much will depend on whether the Council can raise some fairly substantial funds within the state and on how well it is staffed.

I also met with Dr. Harold Taylor of the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation. This grant of $2,500 for a special pilot project in Charlotte is very alive now, and we may receive it in September. We had requested this for the present summer. Since it was not made at this time, and since the foundation is still seriously interested, we shall be obliged to re-write the proposal in the light of some recent changes, This is on my schedule for late this month after consultation with teachers who would be involved.

I made other foundation contacts in New York, including Dr. Crosson of the Ford Foundation, through whose good offices the $60,000 grant was made for the summer school at Palmer in Sedalia. He was more than pleased with the Council's interest in this program. I asked for nothing. This was my first meeting with Dr. Crosson, and I think I did interest him in the Council's work.

I have attended two meetings in Atlanta -- one for briefing on Head Start and another for state directors to discuss fund raising. The directors prepared

a statement to be presented to the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council. Copies of the statement are available. In substance it requested great participation on the part of the Southern Regional Council in all phases of state council work -- fund raising, research, local council organization.

The National Intergroup Relations Organization held a conference in Virginia which I also attended. This was a requirement since we have had the services of Miss McMakin this year with half of her salary being paid by the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation through a NAIRO intern program. We also were required to contribute $150 to offset the expense of the conference.

Miss McMakin and I drew up the rough draft of a brochure for YES, the reorganized student division of the Council. I attended three planning sessions for setting up the new student group. One meeting was a dinner at my home, another in Greensboro and a third--a luncheon--in the office. At my suggestion the leaders of YES (Youth Educational Services) agreed to the wisdom of interlocking executive committees. By an amendment to the by-laws the student group will have representation with full voting rights on the Council's governing body, and the Council in turn will be represented on the board of YES. The amendment passed, the members voting by mail.

The Council has put a great deal of time, effort and money into this part of our program. Soon after I assumed my duties as Council director, I learned that the Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights, organized at the request of Governor Sanford, had no home, no money, but it did have life. In short, a promising orphan.

We found office space, stamps, telephone, typewriter, duplicating equipment, etc. Mainly we assigned Miss McMakin as the executive secretary, and Miss Blackwell also contributed much to the field.work. We also raised some money to help finance the first tutorial conference -- about $500. We contributed another $300 to the second conference. We paid all of Miss McMakin's travel and mine as well. This was a vital part of our program. We were deeply concerned with its development and worked for its success in many ways.

Although handicapped now by lack of funds, the Council has a commitment to help this program go forward. It grew during the short time we have been associated with it from a very few schools to organized programs on about 25 campuses. We recognize that the future is dependent upon a full time field director and other staff members, and upon a program which will be highly organized so that thousands of college students may at least know of this work and its potential.

We are grateful that LINC has agreed to be an active participant and has made office space and other requirements available.

Miss McMakin was handicapped in many ways, but all those who have been associated with her agree with me that she did a quite exceptional job.

Since the program is concluded for the summer this is the time to thank John Brooks, Mike Lawler and the retiring President, William Parker, not to mention the many fine young men and women who worked to help boys and girls improve their academic abilities.

This is also the time to express the hope that the Council will in the future be able to contribute much more -- especially money. I am sure moral support will not be lacking.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

A special project was begun with A and T College in Greensboro. We had hoped to hold an institute on human relations at the college this summer for teachers, college students and any other interested persons. One phase of the program was designed to be of particular interest to labor leaders and employers.

The southern area of the Anti-Defamation League took an interest in our plans and decided at our invitation and an invitation from the college to become a joint sponsor.

Unfortuanately all the elements involved in this came together too late to carry on the effective institute we all sought. We agreed to postpone it for a year. Meanwhile, however, plans are being developed to hold a two-day planning session either at the college or at a conference center such as Quail Roost.

The Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO has taken an interest in these plans and will, with cultivation, become a participant and a contributor.

FUND RAISING

This is the sad part of the story. The financial report attached relates the stark facts but it cannot convey the effort expended and the disappointments faced.

Some funds which we thought were certain did not materialize. Mr. Lowe, with staff assistance, has made a valiant effort. The results present a problem which I believe would confound the most experience fund raiser. The ingredients were there. Mr. Lowe is a man who does not ordinarily fail. He is dynamic with leadership qualities, extremely well-known and well liked in all parts of the state. We assumed that the executive committee would respond to his many communications (see attached). I regret to report that a few agreed to try to work with Mr. Lowe as he outlined. NO ONE DID up to now. A few contributed personally -- most have not. Mr. Lowe asked for a report on efforts, NO ONE responded. We did one mailing in the office for one member--several hundred. The funds for the processing and mailing, the staff time came out of our budget. The result -- one $5 member!

The following chart indicates the problem.

Number of Members:	30
Personal amount contributed:	300.00
Personal amount raised:	30.00

Response to letters from Mr. Lowe:	6
Responses to special request: (for contacting possible sources of funds via interview or letter)	4
Total:	10 - Responses
	$ 330.00 - Total Contributed

Mr. Lowe made an effort with bankers and others in Charlotte and, to some degree, elsewhere. The reception was disheartening but not surprising. If those who assume responsibility for the welfare of an organization in which they must believe do not respond, it is understandable that others who might consider that they would be adversely affected by Council growth should refrain. They refrained. They will continue to do so unless members of the executive committee take the time, have the interest and feel the urgency to WORK for this Council. No amount of staff work and time is a substitute.*

I might feel that part of the fund raising failure is mine. I do feel this to the extent that I have been unable to develop the enthusiasm and the efforts of the committee. Then, again, perhaps this was not my responsibility.

The budget has been depleted by the various program efforts, by funds spent fruitlessly on fund raising material, and by a good deal of money spent in working to secure the Head Start grant.

There is a bright side of this. Two of our staff will be on the Head Start payroll and there will be some funds accruing to the Council for administrative expenses. All in all, this is equivalent to raising about $5,000 or a little more. Best of all it finances a most worthwhile summer program and, finally, provides the Council with a new importance and a new and marvelous opportunity for growth. This could be not only a Head Start for many children but for this Council as well, should funds and staff be available.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Helen A. Furman

July 8, 1965

*Undoubtedly there are persons of means in North Carolina who would help if asked by a committee member.

CORRECTION Pg. # 3.

It is incorrect to count 486 members delinquent. Many of these members have simply not as yet responded to our new system of payment in June and are not actually in arrears.

A LATE REPORT:

Since June 30 we have 17 new state members in Charlotte as a result of Rabbi Gerber's letter.

Mr. James Pierce of the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, has agreed to do a large mailing to labor union staff, members, and out of town labor leaders under his signature inviting contributions and membership. This should be productive.

Also, Dr. David Coltraine agrees to give the Council copies of the handsome new books, "At Work in North Carolina Today" and "North Carolina and the Negro", both published by the Good Neighbor Council. Every new member joining before September 15 will receive a copy of each of these on payment of his dues. We hope to do an extensive membership drive during August.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

MM - file

QUARTERLY REPORT

(July-August-September, 1965)

TO:

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

This will be the last quarterly report of the year beginning September 1, 1964, and ending September, 1965. It will also include a brief summary of statistics related to the year's activities and financial status.

During the past three months the Council staff has been occupied with its three Head Start projects (a separate report on this program is being prepared), but Council work has proceeded throughout the summer.

Over the summer months we have attempted to raise new funds, to collect outstanding dues (on the basis of a once-a-year billing which will be more economical and less time-consumming for the office) and to keep members posted on Head Start by mailing them the flyer we prepared.

When Miss Blackwell returns from her vacation, I recommend that local lists of persons who received the membership letter be sent to members of the Executive Committee in each town and these members follow up with a phone call or personal note. These lists should be divided between several persons. The books made available by Mr. Coltrane should be distributed.

We have kept fairly current in thank-you letters and other correspondence, and have sent several communications to the Governor. Dr. Williams wrote to Governor Moore expressing gratification over plans to retain the Good Neighbor Council. We used the letter for a state-wide press release and had some coverage. Dr. Williams also wrote in support of retaining Negro teachers in North Carolina. We sent a copy of this letter and a copy of Dr. Carroll's reply to Governor Moore. We also wired the Governor on the day he addressed the County Commissioners in Asheville.

The Civil Rights Office in Washington asked the Council to hold a state-wide meeting on the new Voting Rights Law and sent a representative to meet with Dr. Williams and me in Chapel Hill. On the advice of Paul Anthony, Dr. Williams thought it would be wiser to postpone this meeting for a future date. I have prepared a recommendation on this for the Executive Committee and for the information of my successor with details of program as suggested by Washington.

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We have had two meetings of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. One was an introduction of Mr. John Zuidema, Director of the Charlotte Area Fund, to the community in his first public speech. This was well attended at Johnson C. Smith University, and we had excellent press and TV coverage. The second meeting was to hear a report from the North Carolina Volunteers who had been working in Charlotte over the summer.

Mr. Fred Alexander, vice chairman of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council, has been active. Officers of the council met for dinner at my home this week to plan a program for next year.

We published a detailed study of the Charlotte school system, written by Mrs. Sue Riley at our request and distributed this to all public officials, the membership and others on a special mailing list. Parts of the report were quoted in an OBSERVER story, and it was the subject of a Sunday morning sermon.

Rabbi Gerber of Charlotte signed a letter prepared by the office to the Jewish community. This was accompanied by a new mailing piece we printed at Mr. Lowe's suggestion. The results were good--25 new members and over $200 raised.

The Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO has also done a membership mailing--processing and paying for it in their own office. We do not have the results of this as yet and the complete report on it may not be known until after January. I believe this will be effective not only in numbers but in interesting an entirely new group.

Through a request from the staff, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council members contributed $97 to pay for a picnic for our Head Start children from Monroe who came to Charlotte for a day of sight-seeing. We also had contributions of toys, clothing and soft drinks.

The Wilmington Council has undertaken a project which they call "Heading On" as a continuation of Head Start. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Fred Thompson, Director of Mental Health Services in Wilmington, and Mrs. Margaret Green, coordinator of the Wilmington classes this summer, the Council has arranged to meet the Head Start "alumni" every Saturday morning. Volunteer teachers, parents and others will meet with the children in a planned program. In this way there will be an opportunity to see that indicated medical care is carried out. There will be a check on nutrition and an assist where needed in the academic problems of first grade.

The Council has elected officers, appointed committees and is enrolling new members.

Plans have been made with a group of community leaders in Shelby to do the same work. Mr. & Mrs. Carl Dockery, Dr. & Mrs. Zeno Edwards, school officials and others are a steering committee. A general meeting will be held Friday, September 24, for the election of officers, to hear a report on the Head Start project in Shelby, and to work with me on local council plans.

Before I leave the Council, I hope to get some sort of organization under way in Monroe. However, the staff believes that this community is not ready. The need is so great here that I feel we must make a beginning. Miss Blackwell, who has been our expert in Monroe, says that even after a beginning very much hard work for many months will be required. I hope she will be given time to carry on with this.

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In all of these areas I have recommended a new application for a federal grant to develop the follow-up -- Monroe, Shelby and Wilmington. The Office of Economic Opportunity has sent us material pointing out that funds will be

available, mainly through community action agencies. Up to now, Wilmington has not met OEO standards. Shelby and Monroe do not have agencies as yet.

The new Office of Economic Opportunity guide lines are not out yet but will be soon. I am attaching a statement I sent the Head Start office with a reply to their inquiry of our follow-up plans. I recommend that the Council keep a close check on these possibilities and either apply for a new grant, with the state Council as the administrator, or assist local councils in such applications.

YEAR-END ESTIMATED STATISTICS

Membership: Between 800 and 900. This does not include local council membership in Durham and Greensboro, nor does it include members of Youth Educational Services, the Council's affiliate.

*Funds Raised: $21,000.00 (not including $10,000 from the New World Foundation given in May, 1964).

It should be noted that at the outset of this year the Council had no printed materials of any kind--including appropriate letterhead. We were also obliged to purchase some equipment such as a new typewriter and to have others serviced. All of this has been an expense as has the printing of the COMMENT. We have done extensive mailings and extensive travelling in the belief that the Council could not grow nor be effective until it was far better known. This was basic. It must also be remembered that we were servicing two organizations -- the Council itself, and what local affiliates we had and those we were attempting to interest, AND the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights (now Youth Educational Services). Nearly all of Miss McMakin's time was spent in this work. The Council paid for her travel, infrequently for Miss Blackwell and for me in this cause. Postage, telephone, etc., also came from Council funds, as well as special donations for conferences.

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This year has probably turned a searchlight on structural weaknesses in the organization. Mr. Taylor's committee is recommending changes in the bylaws such as election of a Board of Directors and a small executive committee.

This should strengthen the Council.

There are so many I should like to thank for their encouragement and help this year--too many to name in a short report. I should be unhappy, however, if I did not formally thank Dr. & Mrs. Williams, Dr. & Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Paul Anthony and Miss Roberta Blackwell, my co-worker.

I am grateful to all the officers and members of the executive committee for having given me the opportunity to work with the Council, and I leave you with feelings of friendship and all good wishes for the success of this organization which is so needed in North Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,

Helen A. Furman

Helen A. Furman, Executive Director

September 17, 1965

*Page 4 - This does not include funds from Head Start which paid salaries to Miss McMakin and Miss Blackwell for two months and provided a consultant's fee for me of $500, which I took in lieu of August salary. We also had some funds from the grant for general office expenses.

ATTACHMENT: OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is in a unique situation. We have administered three Head Start projects in three different areas of the state. In two we had the cooperation of the school systems, and in all three we have had good community cooperation.

In any community where there is a community action agency we would probably have cooperation if the agency met OEO requirements. However, based on our experience this summer, the Council is in an excellent position to develop and administer programs especially in areas where there is no approved community action program.

It is my understanding that neither Monroe nor Shelby has a community action program. We had successful Head Start projects in both towns. Wilmington, where our third project was held, does have a community action program which has not, as yet, met the requirements.

There are other towns in North Carolina where the Council should have Head Start projects such as Sanford and Goldsboro (in Goldsboro we would work with Operation Bootstrap).

We are making extensive plans to follow through with the children enrolled in our projects this summer. Wilmington has an active volunteer organization already at work which will be known as "Project Heading On." Volunteer teachers, parents and community workers will meet with the children every Saturday morning for play, for remedial help through first grade if needed, and to give attention to medical follow-up as indicated. They will observe and, where possible, correct nutritional needs.

North Carolina has NO FREE KINDERGARTEN and only a once a year school registration. Thus children who are six after school starts in September are COMPLETELY disadvantaged in pre-school readiness. It is especially for these children that we should like to apply for a grant.

In our special situation we seriously need guidance from your office and urgently request a reply to this statement.

Our experiences with Project Head Start have been completely rewarding to all concerned. We thank you for the unfailing courtesy and patience of your Washington staff.

SUBJECT: SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: Executive Committee
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

BY: T. Franklin Williams
Howard G. Miller
Nathaniel B. White
John R. Taylor

DATE September 13, 1965

The Special Committee makes the following recommendations to the Executive Committee:

I. Study and Approve the revised By-Laws (copy attached).

II. Hire a new Executive Director

1. He should be a Negro who is familiar with North Carolina.
2. Move the state office to Raleigh or Durham. Look for free space.
3. This new Executive Director should:
   a. Help establish specific programs and objectives and meet regularly with the Executive Committee.
   b. Organize, promote and work with local councils and groups.
   c. Encourage, develop and promote statewide membership.
   d. Publish an informational bulletin.
   e. Maintain accurate and up-to-date records on membership, income and expenses.
   f. Visit other state councils for good ideas and effective procedures.
   g. Develop programs in areas not represented by local councils.

III. Proposed Budget

Receipts:		
From memberships (800) at present	$ 4,000	
From Southern Regional Council	4,800	
From contributions	3,200	
From Grants		
		12,000
Expenses:		
Salary - Director	8,000	
Salary - Office Secretary	4,000	
Rent ($50.00 per month)	600	
Telephone	400	
Travel	2,000	
Office Supplies	650	
Postage	900	
Bulletins	1,000	
Hospital Insurance	250	
Social Security	500	
Miscellaneous	200	
		$ 18,500

The $6,500 deficit could be easily covered by promoting wider state participation and membership and by requests for special donations from specific organizations and individuals to underwrite specific goals, objectives, and programs. Also local councils could be asked to take a larger share in the state organization's financial obligations.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

September 15, 1965

Dear Friend,

There are many reasons why we hope you will join the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Our private, voluntary, membership organization is the oldest and largest thoroughly interracial group in North Carolina, working towards the goal of equal opportunities for all our citizens.

The enclosed folder describes our four-point program. You have probably received copies of our informational paper, THE COMMENT, and may know of the fine tutoring work our college-student affiliated group has done.

We also hope you will enjoy the enclosed pictures of the Head Start projects initiated and sponsored by the Council this summer. Through this program almost 600 pre-school children have had a chance to get ready for school which they would not otherwise have had.

Our efforts are directly opposed to those of such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils. The two enclosed press releases from WSOC-TV, Charlotte, may be eye-openers to you. The Council on Human Relations can deter the progress of such groups IF our membership continues to grow.

If you are one of the first one hundred members joining before October 15, you will receive an appropriate gift. The Good Neighbor Council has made available to us 100 copies of North Carolina and The Negro--a valuable book of facts and figures--and 100 copies of the new publication by the Good Neighbor Council, At Work In North Carolina. This book contains the stories of 48 Negroes now employed or preparing for employment. It describes their education, job qualifications and career aspirations. This is a handsome publication, beautifully illustrated. The true stories are documents of courage, of determination, and are filled with inspiration and hope for readers of all ages.

Both books should be in every home in North Carolina. Both books can be yours. Join the Council today and be one of the honored first one hundred in the current membership campaign.

Sincerely yours,

T. Franklin Williams, M.D.
Chairman

TFW/b

Enclosures

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

WSOC-TV, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA AUGUST 2, 1965

NORTH CAROLINA KU KLUX KLAN LEADER ROBERT JONES AND 70 OF HIS FOLLOWERS STAGED A RALLY IN UPPER DELAWARE SATURDAY NIGHT. ABOUT 2-THOUSAND SPECTATORS TURNED OUT, SHOWING EVIDENCE OF KLAN SUPPORT FURTHER NORTH IN THE MID-ATLANTIC CHAIN OF STATES. ALONG WITH JONES WERE UNITED KLAN GRAND DRAGON ROBERT SHELTON, OF TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, AND REVEREND GEORGE DORSETT, THE KLANS IMPERIAL CHAPLAIN FROM GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA. TARHEEL KLANSMEN REPORTEDLY DIRECTED TRAFFIC AND AIDED IN A CROSS BURNING AT THE RALLY. THE NORTH CAROLINA KLAN PLANS ANOTHER RALLY TONIGHT NEAR OXFORD.

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(Later reports this month are equally alarming. The Klan held a meeting <u>every</u> <u>night</u> in August in North Carolina.)

WSOC-TV, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA AUGUST 3, 1965

AN ORGANIZER FOR THE WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL SAYS CHARLOTTE IS ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE CENTERS FOR THE GROUP, WHICH HE SAYS, IS GROWING FASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA THAN ANY OTHER AREA OF THE NATION. THE COMMENT CAME FROM ORGANIZER DONALD POTEAT, OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. THE COUNCIL HOLDS A STATEWIDE CONVENTION IN RALEIGH NEXT WEEK.

A SPECIAL REPORT ON "PROJECT HEAD START"

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

September 30, 1965

Mrs. Helen A. Furman, Exec. Dir.

The Head Start projects administed by the staff of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations gave this organization the opportunity to participate in a vital human relations experience unlike any in its long history of concern for good race relations and for the plight of the poor.

This was a departure for the Council as it was for many other organizations. It had not been the intention of officers and staff to apply for a Head Start grant, but when an invitation came from Washington suggesting that Human Relations Councils BELONGED in this program it was accepted.

A staff member from the Office of Economic Opportunity met with executive directors of state councils in the Southern Regional Office on Saturday, April 24, for a full day of briefing on preparation of proposal.

The week before I left for Atlanta was spent on the telephone talking with Council members about the possibility of Head Start projects in their communities. As a result of this intensive week of researching, we came to the conclusion that we would seek grants for four communities. We based our decision on (1) where the community had no proposal submitted, or where the proposals seemed inadequate to provide for the number of children who would need this program, and (2) where we could be certain of enthusiastic community interest and support.

There were other areas where the program was needed (where there was no Head Start last summer). We were willing and eager to include these communities in our proposal but we were forced to face the fact that our efforts were not welcome and that we should not have local assistance. Had there been more time to visit these areas, to explain the purpose and plans, we might have changed some attitudes.

On my return from Atlanta on Sunday, Miss Blackwell, Miss McMakin and I began work. We spent a good part of that day and all day Monday on the proposal and made a rather dramatic dash to the post office at 11:45 p.m., to meet the deadline with a before-midnight postmark.

The grant was not approved by Governor Moore until June 15th. However, in the week before, we visited all four areas where we hoped to hold our projects.

SANFORD

Relunctantly we were forced to give up a Council project in Sanford. Two small projects were underway by the county and city school systems. At the time we were conducting the research, there was no city project. I had talked with the superintendent of schools who did not tell me he would ask for a grant. The community leaders who were to assist us with the program were reluctant to continue, not wanting to be "in competition" with the school boards. As it turned out, this would not have been the case because many of the children in Lee County and in Sanford who should have benefited from the program were not included.

I understand from both the inspection division of Head Start in Washington, and from people in Sanford, that there was dissatisfaction on the part of the government with the integration effort made by the school officials. Our report as to the reasons we dropped the project did undoubtedly interest Washington in making a careful inspection and in requiring some changes. At least this may have resulted in bringing in some of the Negro children who had been left out.

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MONROE

The Monroe City School Board had a small proposal in for 45 children -- entirely inadequate. We had 105 children in our project there and, even so, we know that children were left out who should have been included. Both projects in Monroe were ALL Negro -- children, faculty and staff.

Mrs. Elizabeth Redfern, the coordinator, working against these and other handicaps, never lost sight of the objective. The concern of the teachers and their determination to bring happy learning

experiences to the children became more than the usual challenge.

Eating two regular meals a day was a new experience for many of these youngsters. With good nutrition the tired ones became energetic and the slower ones began to learn.

During the summer, they visited a big department store where each one received a small gift. They saw the fire and police departments, Walt Disney's "Mary Poppins" and they went to the library. The climax was the last day of school when they made a trip to Charlotte. Teachers and parents had made this possible by giving a talent show and raising over $45 to pay for the bus trip. Knowing the problems of poverty in Monroe, raising this sum seemed like a minor miracle.

Inspired by this success, the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council raised $90 to entertain and provide lunch for the small visitors from Monroe. Soft drinks packed in ice were donated in quantities, dozens of pairs of socks were given for feet that are most often bare, and best of all was the gift of toys -- toys to take home and to keep. You have to keep remembering that some of these children NEVER had a toy.

There are many people to thank in Monroe -- too many to list here. But this report would be lacking if it did not include the names of Dr. Hubert H. Creft, Jr., and Mrs. Ethel A. Johnson. Our first meeting was held in Dr. Creft's office, arranged by him. He was untiring in helping with recruitment of children and teachers. Mrs. Johnson worked with us every step of the way.

Our efforts to integrate the Monroe group were fruitless. At one time we thought we had one white aide, but the young lady's parents declined to give consent.

Our little ones in Monroe were examined and cared for by white doctors, nurses and dentists -- most of these were paid professionals. We had a few white persons from the community cooperating -- such as policemen, firemen and personnel in the stores where the children visited.

I have not put Monroe first because of its place in the alphabet but because it has been first in the minds and hearts of the staff. There is a poignancy and gallantry about the whole venture in this backward little town so close to progressive Charlotte and also so near the South Carolina border. Here is Mississippi moved into North Carolina. In a sense this was not a Head Start -- it was a fighting effort to "catch up". In spite of poor nutrition, overly large families, totally inadequate housing and often tragic experiences, the children, for the most part, were bright and eager to learn.

It was a pity that we could not have held our project in a modern school. But because of the uncooperative attitude of school board officials, we decided, on the advice of community leaders, to accept the generous offer of the Elizabeth Baptist Church Sunday School. Here we had individual rooms, a small but nice, up-to-date kitchen, a tiny office for the coordinator and another office, even smaller, for the individual testing of the children. We had some meager playground equipment too. The Sunday School is a pleasant place for a few children. Our school was crowded most of the time, in spite of the schedule which was designed to keep part of the children out of doors or on field trips while others were inside. There was no shade outside and often it was too hot to use the playground.

We hope that a follow-up plan will be undertaken but it will be difficult to organize.

SHELBY

Shelby and Monroe provided a startling contrast. The Head Start project in Shelby amazed everyone connected with it -- most of all the Council staff. In the past, Shelby could not have won any medals for a good attitude toward integration. Efforts over several years to form a local council came to nothing. But there are Shelby members of the State Council. These people involved themselves deeply, providing the spearhead of our project.

Our first meeting with a group in Shelby was set up by Mr. & Mrs. Carl Dockery in the junior high school building with Mr. Malcolm Brown, superintendent of schools, present. We also had school officials from nearby Kings Mountain and from the county schools.

Shelby had no request in for a Head Start grant, nor did the county. Citizen members of the Shelby School Board sat in on the first meeting, indicating a great interest and desire to cooperate. We made it very clear at this first meeting that we expected and were determined to have integration in the classes. We realized that since the school officials were interested we could be firm. We knew that they could integrate the project if they would make the effort. They did.

The plan to use all the elementary school buildings in Shelby and to bring all of the children to Graham School for lunch was Mr. Brown's. In this way we drew from all neighborhoods, but the classes were so arranged that we had both white and Negro in all of them -- about equal numbers. Also, it was Mr. Brown who devised the white teacher, Negro aide -- Negro teacher, white aide system, and this worked wonderfully well. It began at the top with Mr. Dan W. Moore, Jr., as coordinator, and Mrs. E. Zeno Edwards as assistant.

The Shelby citizens and parents were untiring in working for the program. Volunteers were numerous from the outset when all of the PTA groups set up schedules for members to register the children. Gifts from church and social organizations were numerous but the contributions from business and industry astounded all of us. The project received everything from all kinds of nourishing foods--both canned and fresh--to soft drinks, soap, tooth brush kits, clothing, detergents and on and on.

We had one problem in Shelby which we did not encounter in the other two communities. It is worth noting because it is a matter which should be handled a little differently another time. Many people hesitate to brand themselves and their children as poverty stricken. Shelby is a prosperous community and even the working classes are often not as deprived as might be expected. This is due to the fact that both parents work, which might well mean that the

children do not have the attention they need and, therefore, should be in Project Head Start. The lower income white families are very reluctant, we found, to be labeled. Rather than requiring families to specify "poverty" it would probably be better to enroll the children on the basis of their own needs.

The children had a morning snack in their individual classrooms and a very adequate hot lunch each noon. They had field trips and the fun of riding the bus every day with a fine young white man who served as transportation officer for the project.

Doctors, dentists and nurses were volunteers. In a good many cases, indicated treatments were begun.

These children had everything that privileged children are given in a kindergarten -- trained, dedicated teachers, fine equipment, freedom for self-expression and, best of all, an opportunity for youngsters of both races to play together and to be friends. One child spoke who had never spoken before. Others learned to coordinate on the playground. Most of them overcame the fear of the doctor, and none of them were afraid of "teacher" long before "school" was over.

Shelby has now organized a local human relations council. The first committee to be appointed is one to set up a follow-up of what I call "The Head Start Alumni."

This project deserves some special recognition for its excellence which was achieved by sympathetic cooperation on the part of all those who participated. Racial problems were forgotten in concern for the five and six year olds who needed special care.

Our thanks go to Mr. & Mrs. Carl Dockery, Dr. & Mrs. E. Zeno Edwards, Mr. Stan Phifer, who was chairman of the donations committee, and many others -- with, of course, our special appreciation to Mr. Malcolm Brown, Mr. Dan W. Moore, Jr., and Mrs. Edwards for their cooperation and untiring effort for what turned out to be an enrollment of nearly 240 children.

WILMINGTON

Mrs. Margaret Green, the coordinator of the Wilmington project, asked me how her Head Start program compared with the other two being administered by the Council. My reply was that each was unique but that I had never seen such happy children as the 265 five and six year olds in Gregory School.

The school is an old building and not as cheerful as some of the bright new schools in Shelby, but it is spacious and the equipment is very good. There is a large cafeteria where the children had both breakfast and a hot lunch every day.

This, too, was an integrated project -- not to the same degree as Shelby. The teachers were all Negro but we had several white aides and we had young men both as aides and community workers. This was considered a big plus by the Head Start people in Washington, we were told.

It is impossible to convey via the typewriter all that went into the Wilmington project. Mrs. Green and her staff worked together with complete cooperation throughout the eight weeks. They planned and executed all kinds of special activities such as train rides, visits to the swimming pool and the "Battleship U.S.S. North Carolina," a well-known tourist sight in Wilmington. Handicraft work and music were taught by special teachers and the results were hard to believe.

As in Monroe, most of the children were from the homes of the very poor. There were more than a few with undoubted handicaps, but the teachers were not daunted by retardation and cerebral palsy, speech and hearing defects. These children received special attention at all times but not at the expense of the normal children.

We had hoped to have medical and dental examinations donated here but, except for some early dental examinations, this did not happen. However, all of the children were given thorough physical examinations, immunizations, special eye and dental examinations.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding aspects of the Wilmington project was the program for the parents. From the outset the teachers opened their homes to mothers and fathers for small meetings. At their

own expense they served refreshments and secured sitters for the children where needed so that the adult conversation need not be interrupted. These individual and small group meetings were kept up throughout the eight weeks. In some cases there were mothers' meeting where several classes would combine to have a "bean bag sew" or to make doll clothes. In others the children would entertain by reciting "The Pledge to the Flag" or by a program of music with the rhythm band.

The parents' meeting which I attended filled the large cafeteria arranged as an auditorium. There were not less than 260 to 275 adults. The program was interesting and the door prizes were really prizes. One was a new electric sewing machine in a mahogany console cabinet--a donation. A cold supper was served that was sumptuous, beautiful to see and delicious. Volunteers who had given service beyond the call of duty were given presents by the professional staff, again at their own expense.

The staff put out its own weekly newsletter with pictures and illustrations.

It is good to be able to report that the Wilmington Council on Human Relations is already at work on a program they call "Heading On." The teachers, aides and volunteers are rotating Saturday mornings in order to meet with the children <u>every</u> Saturday. Mr. Fred Thompson, Director of Mental Health Services, is chairman of this committee which he says will concern itself first with TLC (tender loving care), with health and with help through the ordeals of first grade.

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This is a report from the central Head Start staff -- Miss Betty Jo McMakin, who was program director, Miss Roberta E. Blackwell, who was administrative assistant in charge of finances and who also assisted Miss McMakin, and Mrs. Helen Furman, Executive Director.

September 30, 1965

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

THE BYLAWS

(Revised as of October 20, 1965)

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Policy

The purpose of this organization is to strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion or national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information. Specifically this organization will:

1. Help organize and work with local councils on human relations.
2. Promote confrontation on a basis of equality among all racial and ethnic groups.
3. Encourage equal and integrated education, employment, and housing for all the people of North Carolina, and help keep citizens informed of their rights, opportunities, and obligations.
4. Encourage young people to take an active role in all phases of human relations and to take full advantage of their opportunities.
5. Attempt to ascertain the problems confronting North Carolina citizens, suggest and help to carry out logical solutions.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Sec. 1. Qualifications. Any resident of North Carolina who is in accord with the purposes as set forth in Article II may become a member of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Article III (cont'd)

Sec. 2. Dues. Annual membership dues, payable on or before June 1st., shall be as follows:

Regular member $5.00; Contributing member $10.00; Sustaining member $25.00; Donor member $50.00; Sponsor member $100.00; Subscribing member $250.00; Patron member $500.00; and Benefactor member $1,000.00.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Sec. 1. Annual Meeting. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations shall hold annually a meeting for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing no less than thirty days before the meeting.

Sec. 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee or by the Board of Directors. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be sent to each member at least ten days before such a meeting.

Sec. 3. Quorum. Members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Sec. 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these bylaws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of this organization shall be a chairman, a first vice-chairman, a second vice-chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. All officers shall be

Article V (cont'd)

elected annually by the Board of Directors and shall perform the duties usually executed by such officers. Any vacancy may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term. The Chairman and First Vice Chairman shall serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI

Board of Directors

Sec. 1. Duties. The affairs of this organization between Annual Meetings shall be in charge of a Board of Directors, who may exercise all the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. The Board shall keep a full and accurate account of its transactions and its actions shall be reported to the members at their meetings and shall be subject to the approval of the members.

Sec. 2. Members. The Board of Directors shall consist of from 30 to 50 members in addition to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. The Nominating Committee shall see that the various sections and groups in the state are represented. Local council presidents should be considered for Board membership. No member should be nominated until he or she has consented to serve if elected and has agreed to make every effort to attend all the meetings of the Board. The North Carolina Youth Educational Services, an affiliate of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, shall be represented on the Board of Directors by its President and Treasurer who shall be full voting members of the Board during their term of office.

Sec. 3. Term. The members shall serve three year terms, except one third of the first board shall serve one year, and one third shall serve two years. They shall be eligible for re-election except they may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Article VI (cont'd)

The first Board of Directors shall be elected at the first membership meeting after adoption of these bylaws. Thereafter one-third shall be elected at each Annual Meeting, or by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the Board may determine. Nomination for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the Board.

Sec. 4. Meetings. The Board of Directors shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the organization, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or any five members of the Board.

Sec. 5. Quorum. The presence of 12 members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 6. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Board of Directors, the remaining members of the Board may elect a successor to fill the vacancy by appointment. The term of a Committee member so appointed shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE VII

Executive Committee

Sec. 1. Duties. The Executive Committee will counsel with the Executive Director on policy, programs, goals, special projects, income and expenses, etc. Its actions shall be subject to review and approval by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 2. Members. The Board of Directors shall annually elect an Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the Council, chairmen of all standing committees, and three members at large from the Council membership. Any vacancy may be filled by the Chairman.

Article VII (cont'd)

Sec. 3. Meetings. The Executive Committee will meet at least five times annually upon the call of the Chairman. The first Executive Committee shall be elected at the first Board of Directors meeting following the adoption of these bylaws.

ARTICLE VIII
Committees

The Chairman shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board of Directors in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other committees, permanent or temporary, may be appointed by the Chairman, with the approval of the Board of Directors. At the discretion of the Chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE IX
Executive Staff

The Executive Director shall be elected by the Board of Directors. The Executive Director shall be charged with the responsibility for carrying out the policies of the Council as directed by the Board, and for the employment and direction of other staff members, subject to the approval of the Board. The Executive Director shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state, and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as required by the Board. The Executive Director shall be a non-voting member of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X
Finances

Sec. 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the organization shall be signed by the Treasurer or in his absence by one other person appointed by the Chairman.

Article X (cont'd)

Sec. 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

The bylaws may be amended by a majority of the members present at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE XII

Affiliations

Sec. 1. Southern Regional Council. This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall be affiliated in purpose and friendly cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Sec. 2. Local Affiliates. Local councils on human relations may become affiliated with the State Council upon application and approval by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 3. Organizational Affiliates. Interested organizations may become affiliated with the State Council upon application and approval of the Board of Directors.

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For Your Information!

FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONSUMPTION ONLY

NC - QUARTERLY REPORT

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Rec'd 7/27/66

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT - July 1 through July 24, 1966

Week ending July 9, 1966 -

Familiarization with office. Several letters written to Board members to clear up dues delinquencies. Letters setting up appointments for week of July 11-16. Friday, July 8, conference with Jeanette Johnson, Youth Educational Services Project director for Greenville Project. Assisted in her search for a speech therapist for six children in need of special speech therapy classes.

Week ending July 16, 1966

Monday, July 11, 1966 - Spent late morning and early afternoon at Salisbury with Mr. Heslip M. Lee, Director of the Salisbury-Rowan Community Service Council, Inc.

A three-hour interview was held on July 11, 1966, with "Happy" Lee, who in addition to his above noted responsibility, is Acting Chairman of the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission and a former Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations (4½ years). (Funded through the North Carolina Fund and the Office of Equal Opportunity, the Salisbury-Rowan Community Service Council, Inc., is approximately a $2,000,000 a year operation.)

Mr. Lee said that he had not heard directly from the North Carolina Council on Human Relations since he came to North Carolina in the summer of 1964 to begin his duties at Salisbury-Rowan. Mr. Lee commented that the North Carolina Council operated "differently" from the Virginia Council which he headed. Mr. Lee, through the use of full-time hired personnel, began thirty-three local councils in Virginia. Mr. Lee's council organizer visited different cities and cultivated individuals until fifteen were willing to begin a council; then Lee would go in for an initial meeting and his Field Services Director would be responsible thereafter. In some cases organizers from an active chapter would take the responsibility for forming a new chapter. In one instance, one woman visited one town thirty-eight times before a successful chapter of VCCHR was started.

Mr. Lee's advice to me was (1) to go down to the Southern Regional Council for a minimum of one month for extensive briefing and education on recent developments in the field of civil rights; (2) to become familiar with Federal programs in this area; and (3) to hold a day-long Board meeting to decide program emphasis. It appeared to him that North Carolina had three distinct regions which might need different approaches.

Mr. Lee will accept a position as Director of Development for Shaw University to be announced shortly. When I asked Mr. Lee to aid in the re-establishment of a Raleigh Chapter of the NCCHR, he was non-committal, stating "We'll see."

Mr. Lee will be an able person to have on our Board of Directors and it will be advisable to see that he be approached prior to the next annual meeting. He feels he will have time for some personal involvement in the civil rights area when he is settled in Raleigh.

Tuesday, July 12, 1966

Discussion with Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr., relative to the (1) Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations, (2) the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

(1) Mrs. Cannon is chairman of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council and apparently its mainstay -- except that she has been for the last year unable to provide anything except titular leadership. Mrs. Cannon felt that the executive director should use much more skill than had been used in the recent past in dealing with volunteer workers. In reference to the moribund condition of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council, Mrs. Cannon felt she would call an executive committee meeting in early September to analyze the situation, to determine new goals, and to attempt to get the organization moving.

Mrs. Cannon approved a grant of $150 from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council funds to the Y.E.S. project in Charlotte for use for cultural enrichment projects.

Mrs. Cannon felt the North Carolina Council was "too lethargic" for her very active support. When the executive director laid before her the need to build up operating reserves, she consented to a pledge of $1,000 -- "perhaps more." (On July 19, Mrs. Cannon informed us of a gift from the AGAPE Trust of $2,000.) This was to be construed as a one-time gift with no promise of future assistance.

Mrs. Cannon felt that should the Council move, a more central location in the state would be desirable.

Thursday, July 14, 1966

Spent day in D. S. Coltrane's office in Raleigh. Coltrane briefed the executive director on the history and current role of his office.

(The Good Neighbor Council employes six people currently: Mr. Coltrane, his secretary; Mr. Robert S. Harrell (former superintendent of missions of the Chowan Baptist Association) as Coltrane's assistant; Mrs. Peggy P. Drew as Employment Services Representative; Mr. Tony Mason as summer college intern; Mr. Baker as youth consultant, and a part-time secretary.)

In addition to general comments, Mr. Coltrane made mention that:

(1) He has drawn up a proposed bill for submission by the Governor to the Legislature in 1967 for a State Human Relations Commission. He foresees a permanent agency based upon the Good Neighbor office which would deal with problems of a racial nature in North Carolina. Mr. Coltrane asked that this be kept in confidence. At the time the bill is introduced the North Carolina Council can use local people to push for adoption of the measure.

(2) Coltrane feels the racial situation in the state is "under control" due to Good Neighbor Councils that he has set-up. He mentioned that there were a few areas where he had been unsuccessful, listing as "bad areas" Pitt County, Warren, Franklin. He termed Winston-Salem as most integrated city in North Carolina and referred to Asheville-Buncombe as a "good" area.

We discussed the Bertie County situation in detail. Coltrane sees the crisis there as the fault of the County School Board. When new HEW Guidelines came out in April stating that all preschool programs had to be held in all-white schools, the Bertie School Board of Education balked at holding the kindergarten for pre-schoolers this year. Coltrane visited the community and attended a meeting of the School Board (4 members present). One member was absent -- Walker. When the board went into executive session, Coltrane stated he tried as hard as he could to get them to go ahead and hold the kindergarten. But vote of board was 2-2. Later, when Walker returned pressures were exerted to get him to vote against holding the kindergarten, changing vote to 3-2, where the issue now stands. Golden Frinks (SCLC-Edenton) has organized an economic boycott. Coltrane said this was most "severe crisis" he has had in his tenure with the Good Neighbor Council.

(3) Mr. Coltrane remembered attending the annual meeting of the North Carolina Council but commented that members of my Board of Directors were "conspicuous by their absence." I reminded Mr. Coltrane of the inclement weather on that night.

(4) Mr. Tony Mason, intern for Mr. Coltrane, has been active in several Chapel Hill projects and several research efforts this summer. He will make them available for us to distribute.

Thursday night, July 14

Visited with T. Franklin Williams in Chapel Hill for a meeting of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Human Relations Council. This meeting was concerned with hearing of an informal report from two representatives from the janitorial association at the University of North Carolina concerning certain grievances they held pertaining to their jobs. Advice was given to these representatives and efforts are being made by members of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro group to get representatives of the UNC association in touch with representatives of the Duke University janitorial union.

Friday, July 15

During the early part of this week, the executive director had arranged for appointments for Mr. Heslip M. Lee, consultant for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to investigate a complaint by several Negro doctors against the Mecklenburg County Welfare Department, certain programs of the Central Piedmont Community College, and against the Charlotte Dental Society.

On Friday, the executive director went with Mr. Lee (as an interested observer only) to see the complainants, Drs. Hawkins, Nash and Webber and

to the Mecklenburg County Health Department to see Dr. Maurice Kamp and several of his staff. In the afternoon we talked with Mr. Bob Person of the Charlotte Area Fund.

Week ending - July 23, 1966

Monday, July 18 - Interview with Mr. J. Niel Armstrong, Director of Summer School at A & T College, concerning his proposal for a race relations institute. Mr. Armstrong had re-designed his original proposal -- upgrading it from about an eight thousand dollar to a twenty-five thousand dollar proposal. He is interested only in assistance in funding. The college would run the program in the same way it conducts science and mathematics institutes under the National Defense Education Act. If executive committee desires, the executive director will follow-up with appropriate Federal sources in an attempt to get this institute funded for next summer. At this point the North Carolina Council has no commitment except interested concern in what appears to be a good idea.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday - In office.

Wednesday, July 20 - Miss Kathleen C. Futrell, Research Associate for the North Carolina Fund, spent 2½ hours in our office. We are going to assist her in the preparation of a research study she is doing on the effectiveness of the joint projects of the North Carolina Fund and the Office of Economic Opportunity in Charlotte and Nash and Edgecombe counties.

Friday, July 22 - Appointment with Mr. Will Hartzler, executive director of the American Friends Service Committee in High Point, N. C., for briefing on Friends' work in this area.

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File N.C.C.H.Rels. Cr. ref. Newsworld Contingency Fund #2 re: request for funds

Direct Action For Racial Equality

Report of December 16, 1966 meeting of DARE Executive Committee with W. C. Allred, Jr.

D.A.R.E. is a student group of juniors and seniors and graduate students at North Carolina State University at Raleigh, North Carolina. In response to Klan rallies in Raleigh, N. C., these students organized themselves on August 12, 1966 to "plan direct action programs designed to help areas of racial injustice." The Rev. W. W. Finlator, pastor of Pullen Memorial Baptist Church and a member of the North Carolina Council, spoke to an initial meeting of the group and gave some guidance. The group elected officers, gained University sanction, and accepted Dr. Paul Bredenburg, North Carolina Council member, and Dr. John Oliver Cook as advisers.

Activity of D.A.R.E. this fall has been in the following areas:

Community Development-Voter Registration Committee Work in the 18th Precinct:

This fifteen member committee picked out a Negro community in Raleigh, N. C. in which to work. This area is called the Tuttle Community, bounded on the south by New Bern Avenue, on the north by Oakwood, on the east by Tarboro Road, and on the west by Linden Avenue. The aim of their efforts in the community is to organize the community for concerted action with DARE to change conditions. For several Saturdays this fall, members of DARE have worked in the area, introducing themselves and attempting to acquaint themselves with the problems facing the community.

Immediately prior to the November election, a register and vote campaign was conducted. DARE surveyed the community (approximately 500 homes) to determine the extent of registration, carried people to register, and eventually had the registration books moved to the community center for one day.

On December 16, 1966, the DARE group met with community leaders and folk of the Tuttle community for a planning session. Two more exploratory meetings with community people are planned to seek out what DARE can do for the community and what the community is willing to do for itself. The North Carolina Council has been asked to be present at these community meetings. (Al Ulmer, please note! Are you interested in giving these people any assistance?)

DARE is currently conducting tutoring study halls in the Tuttle Community Center. I have furnished them a list of books they can get from SRC through NCCHR. They hope to have the study hall community sustained in the not too distant future.

Research Committee:

DARE's research committee is compiling a survey of the housing of Negro students at North Carolina State University. They feel that there is a definite pattern of discrimination emerging in the room assignments in the dormitories at the school. Recently the Chancellor of the University of North Carolina took a stand against racial discrimination in off campus housing for students. DARE has taken an active part in getting the administration of NCSU, which is a principal component of the University of North Carolina complex, to issue a statement similar to that taken by the Chancellor of the University of North Carolina.

DARE's Requests of the North Carolina Council were:

(1) Ideas: Stan Hoegerman, Treasurer of the group, pointed out that almost without exception the members of DARE were technically oriented. They were from North Carolina State University. They were not familiar with the sociological implications of trying to work in a community. They asked for any advice I could give them. He pointed out that their organization is 70% white, 90% middle class, and wondered whether they are in any position to act effectively in a low income community.

Bill French, a nuclear physicist, also reiterated Hoegerman's words but expressed true concern that what they might get started in the Tuttle Community might result in some ramifications which could hurt the people of the community while not touching DARE people.

I sought to convince them that sufficient pressure could be brought on community agencies to get changes (streets paved, lights, house repairs) without the dire results they predict.

They said that John Winters, a Negro city councilman, was "in touch sub-rosa" with DARE. Winters did not feel he could assist them at this point.

(2) Information: They wondered whether their activity is unique and what expertise the North Carolina Council might have in giving them some leadership. I explained our relationship with the Southern Regional Council and expressed the desire that I might interest our Community Organization man (Al Ulmer) to come up for some time to view their operation. They would be appreciative if Ulmer could come, preferably at one of the Tuttle Community meetings. I made no commitment, however, and emphasized that they should be prepared to carry most of the burden alone without extensive outside assistance.

(3) Money to:
a. Outfit the study hall at the Tuttle Community Center.

This Community Center is a United Fund facility which is used primarily as an all day nursery. DARE has one room at night two nights a week for a study hall, with approximately 15 to 20 high school students attending. DARE needs folding tables, chairs, lamps, and a blackboard. DARE feels the students come there to find a quiet, supervised study room, which they do not have at home. They want an improved facility.

(After some discussion, it was decided that DARE would seek to get authorization from NCSU for the use of some federal surplus equipment available to the University.)

They felt that $250 would bring this facility up to what they want.

b. Athletic equipment: DARE wants to build basketball backboards at the community center. They figured approximately $100 for supplies and basketballs.

I observed that an approach to the City Recreation Department would probably be well received and that this equipment might be donated.

c. They want to put a fulltime person in the community to develop the many ramifications of their program. There was strong interest by several of DARE's Executive Committee that an employee of DARE could relieve them of the significant burden of their volunteer work. We discussed this at length. They concluded that they were not looking for absolution of their responsibility but rather an increase in effectiveness. (They pointed out that most of them would be at State a minimum of two years. Their president, who lives in the Tuttle Community, will be graduated from NCSU this January but will embark immediately on a doctoral graduate program, which assures his being around several years.) We talked about the cost of doing this. The central suggestion I was able to bring was that DARE should talk with Wake Opportunities, Inc., the local anti-poverty unit. They firmly held, however, that DARE wanted to control the money involved. I held that they should at least consult with the anti-poverty unit to see whether or not concrete staff and program assistance could be achieved from that source.

d. They had decided to run a ceramics class in the Tuttle Community Center as a device to get some community spirit going. A DARE member is running the class. They are fearful that the ceramics interest will be greater than the organization can finance. They suggested a figure of $40.00.

e. DARE desires to begin publication of a community newsletter. I told them we did not have funds for this.